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ABSTRACT

This publication is an annual catalog of abstracts of research reports published by the institutes of psychology and education at teacher training colleges and universities in Sweden, complete to June 1, 1976. The reports are grouped into twenty-seven broad subject fields according to the rules of PSYCHOLOGICAL ABSTRACTS and EUDISED THESAURUS. Abstracts contain: (1) author's name; (2) institutional source; (3) title; (4) bibliographic reference; (5) project title; (6) key descriptor words; (7) abstract; (8) publication date; (9) pagination; (10) language of report; (11) report status; (12) degree requirement information; and (13) research sponsor. The survey is indexed by author, subject, and institution. The subject index is based mainly on the EUDISED THESAURUS and the THESAURUS OF PSYCHOLOGICAL INDEX TERMS, with the ERIC THESAURUS as a supplementary reference. (MB)

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ED133321

SWEDISH BEHAVIOURAL SCIENCE RESEARCH REPORTS

Beteendevetenskapliga rapporter

1975/76

U S DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH,
EDUCATION & WELFARE
NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF
EDUCATION

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SWEDISH BEHAVIOURAL SCIENCE
RESEARCH REPORTS

Beteendevetenskapliga rapporter

1975/76

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INTRODUCTION

The present volume of the Swedish Behavioural Science Research Reports was prepared by the National Library for Psychology and Education, Sweden. Financial support was added by the Swedish Council for Social Science Research. The collection of data was completed on June 1, 1976.

Contributing institutions are responsible for the selection of the reports.

The reports are grouped into broad subject fields according to Psychological Abstracts and EUDISED Thesaurus[1]. Subject fields containing less than two reports are brought under the heading Miscellaneous.

The survey is indexed by author, subject, and institution. Subject index is based mainly on the EUDISED Thesaurus and the Thesaurus of Psychological Index Terms[2]. The ERIC Thesaurus[3] has been used as a completion.

Additional copies of this survey can be obtained from

The National Library for Psychology and Education
P.O. Box 23099
S-104 35 Stockholm

Elin Ekman
Librarian
The National Library for Psychology and Education
Sweden

[1] EUDISED. Multilingual thesaurus for information processing in the field of education. First English ed. 1973. Prepared by Jean Viet. Mouton, Paris & The Hague 1974.

[2] Thesaurus of Psychological Index Terms. 1974 Ed. Robert G. Kinkade, Ed. American Psychological Association, Washington 1974.

[3] Thesaurus of ERIC descriptors. 5th ed. Macmillan Information, New York 1974.

ADULT EDUCATION

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author: Kenneth Abrahamsson	**Inst.:** Department of Education University of Stockholm Fack, S-104 05 Stockholm, Sweden

Title:

The Need for a Dialogue. On the Counseling Needs of Presumptive Adult Learners in Higher Education.

Bibliographic reference:

The Need for a Dialogue. On the Counseling Needs of Presumptive Adult Learners in Higher Education.
Department of Education, University of Stockholm, 1976, 230 pp.

Title of project:

Studies on internal and external communication concerning higher education.

Key words:

Higher Education, Adult Learners, Methods of Information and Counseling

Abstract:

Higher education today is rapidly moving from the "steady state" to a "recurrent state". The increasing enrollment of adult learners with other educational needs seems to have a profound influence on all aspects of higher education. The objective of this study is to analyze the information and counseling process where presumptive adult learners are concerned. The study is neither theoretical nor empirical but conceptual. It is formulative and its purpose is to outline a conceptual framework for the analysis of the dialogue between human beings within and outside the organization of higher education.

The conceptual focus is the individual role change process during the development of the life cycle. Different assumptions on "How to become an adult learner" are presented and discussed. Five field experiments concerned with information and counseling are analyzed within the conceptual framework, e.g. the processes of clarification, preparation and feedback. Finally, some conclusions are drawn, one such conclusion being that the dialogue today has a social function and that a true dialogue must start from an alternative view of higher learning.

Pub. date: 1976-04-31	**Pages:** 230	☐ **Swedish** ☒ **English** ☐	☒ **Final report** ☐ **Progress report** ☐	☒ **Diss. (Akad. avh.)** ☐ **Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete)** ☐ ....

Research supported by:
R & D unit, The Office of the Chancellor of the Swedish Universities

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author: John A. Bååth	**Inst.:** Department of Education University of Lund

Title:
Submission density in nine correspondence courses.

Bibliographic reference:
Pedagogical Reports No 2, Lund 1975.

Title of project:
Two-way communication in correspondence education.

Key words:
Correspondence education, distance education.

Abstract:

This report presents results of a pre-study to Experiment series 1 in the project "Two-way communication in correspondence education". The background, aims and outline of the project are reported in Bååth, John A. and Flinck, R. (1973): Two-way communication in correspondence education. An introduction to the research project (Report from the Institute of Education, University of Lund, No 40)

Experiment Series 1 is concerned with problems related to the principal means of distance communication between students and tutors in correspondence courses - the assignments for submission. The main experimental variable in thie experiment series is number of submissions.

In the pre-study nine correspondence courses selected for experiment series 1 were investigated with regards to their submission density. This variable is defined as the ratio of the students´ average number of study hours to the number of submissions in the course. The principal aim of the pre-study was to obtain a sound basis for decisions concerning experimental variation in the main study. The data were collected by means of questionnaires.

The submission density was found to vary most markedly between different courses. Strikingly great differences between students from the same course were also observed.

Furthermore, since study hours will constitute one of the dependent variables of the experiments, a methoc of obtaining information about correspondence students´ study time by means of a series of short questionnaries was tried out.

Pub. date: 1975	**Pages:** 45	☐ Swedish ☒ English ☐	☐ Final report ☐ Progress report ☐	☐ Diss. (Akad. avh.) ☐ Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete) ☐ ....

Research supported by:
The Bank of Sweden Tercentenary Fund.

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author:
von Elek, Tibor & Oskarsson, Mats

Inst.:
Department of Educational
Research, (Gothenburg)
Mölndal School of Education

Title:
COMPARATIVE METHOD EXPERIMENTS IN FOREIGN LANGUAGE TEACHING. The Final Report of the GUME/Adults Project

Bibliographic reference:
Research Bulletin No. 19
Department of Educational Research
Fack
S-431 20 MÖLNDAL, Sweden

Title of project:
The GUME/Adults Project (Projektet GUME/Vuxna)

Key words: Methods of Teaching Languages
Adult Education, English as a Foreign Language, Grammar Learning/Teaching
Foreign Language Learning/Teaching, Theories of Language Acquisition

Abstract:
The report summarizes the procedures and results of the total research of the project. The research comprises seven comparative method experiments in the field of teaching English as a foreign language. Most of the experiments were carried out with adult learners as experimental subjects.

Pub. date:	**Pages:**	☐ Swedish	☒ Final report	☐ Diss. (Akad. avh.)
May 1975	61 + 4 (Appendix)	☒ English	☐ Progress report	☐ Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete)
		☐	☐	☐ ....

Research supported by:
National Board of Education, Stockholm, Sweden

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author: Rune Flinck	**Inst.:** Department of Education University of Lund

Title:
The telephone as an instructional aid in distance education. A survey of the literature.

Bibliographic reference:
Pedagogical Reports, No 1, Lund 1975.

Title of project:
Two-way communication in correspondence education.

Key words:
Distance education, telephone instruction, adult education.

Abstract:
In the report the concept of distance education is analyzed and defined. The main part of the report presents a survey of the literature concerning the use of the telephone in education. Four different ways are pointed out where the telephone is used either as a substitute for other instructional forms or as a supplement to conventional instruction, such as classroom instruction, correspondence instruction. The four modes: teleteaching, telelecturing, dial-access, and teletutoring, are presented on the basis of previous research carried out.

Pub. date: 1975	**Pages:** 45	☐ Swedish ☒ English ☐	☐ Final report ☒ Progress report ☐	☐ Diss. (Akad. avh.) ☐ Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete) ☐ ....

Research supported by:
The Bank of Sweden Tercentenary Fund.

APPLIED PSYCHOLOGY

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author: Appel, C-P., & Åkesson, C-Å.	**Inst.:** General Psychology Unit Department of Psychology University of Göteborg

Title:

Om dygnsrytmens betydelse för upplevelser och prestation.

On the effect of circadian rhythms in perception and performance.

Bibliographic reference:

SIK:s Service Serie, 1976, No. 525.

Title of project:

Key words:

Circadian rhythms, perception.

Abstract:

The concept of diurnal rhythms is presented. The concept's relevance from the point of view of differential psychology as well as some indicators of it , are discussed. The practical relevance of diurnal rhythms is illustrated by examples from trans-atlantic crossings, space medicine and military routines. Special attention is given to research results emerging from studies on man's ability to adapt his performance capacity to inconvenient and irregular working schedules. It has, for example, been shown that errors in industrial labour follow a diurnal pattern. Consequences of differences with regard to diurnal variations for sleep are discussed as well as for physical fitness. Special attention is also paid to problems of measurement in perception. An experiment is reviewed which demonstrates that both taste sensitivity and taste preference co-vary with individual diurnal rhythm. The principal implication of this experiment for the judgment of taste in industry is discussed; taking diurnal rhythms into account may reduce error variance. Models for perception are in demand which consider this type of parameter more than formal.

Pub. date: 1976	**Pages:** 21	☒ **Swedish** ☐ **English** ☐	☐ **Final report** ☒ **Progress report** ☐	☐ **Diss. (Akad. avh.)** ☐ **Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete)** ☐ ....

Research supported by:

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author: Berglund, Birgitta, Berglund, Ulf, & Lindvall, Thomas	**Inst.:** Department of Psychology University of Stockholm Box 6706 S-113 85 Stockholm, Sweden

Title:

Measurements of perception in the work environment.

Bibliographic reference:

SOU 1976:3, 43-53.

Title of project:

Key words:

Work environment, Measurement, Health, Hygiene,

Abstract:

Psychological methods of measurement have been applied in the context of environmental hygiene since the mid-1960's to determine conditions in the physical environment. As examples can be mentioned the studies, by new sometimes of a routine nature, which are carried out in Sweden with regard to odorous air pollutants from sulfate pulp plants, mineral wool plants, motor vehicles etc. Many of the problems originally encountered by psychological measuring have now been solved. In many practical respects, it should be easier to study the work environment than the general environment since the former type of environment is often better confined and the exposed group is more homogenous. Measurements of perception could well be a tool for improving the work environment. Definitions of the problems and comparisons for arriving at the best technical measures could be achieved with the psychometric techniques available today. In the future, such methods should also be useable as grounds for criteria on which to base norms and administrative decisions as well as for environmental monitoring.

Pub. date:	Pages:			
February 1976	11	☐ Swedish ☒ English ☐	☐ Final report ☐ Progress report ☐	☐ Diss. (Akad. avh.) ☐ Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete) ☐ ....

Research supported by: Arbetsmiljöutredningen.

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author: Berglund, Birgitta, Berglund, Ulf, & Lindvall, Thomas	**Inst.:** Department of Psychology University of Stockholm Box 6706 S-113 85 Stockholm, Sweden

Title:

On the evaluation of community odors with sensory methods.

Bibliographic reference:

Verunreiningung der Luft - mit organischen Verbindungen, Lösemitteln und Geruchstoffen. Stockholm: IVA-rapport 78, 1975, pp. 45-56.

Title of project:

Key words:

Measurement, Environment, Perception, Hygiene,

Abstract:

This paper discusses the relevance of the odor criterion for community health and measurement of factory odors at the source and in the ambient air. The annoyance reactions to malodors are assumed to be dependent on the perception of these odors. The perception itself may be influenced by, e.g., the perceived strength, frequency and duration of the odors, transients of concentration and the adaptive state of the observer. At present no model is available that handles the conjoint effect of these factors. As long as the relationship between the exposure conditions and the perceptual effects in the individuals is unknown, it is important that the dose is expressed in a way that is related to human responses. Sensory measurements at the source are often simple and straight forward provided mobile odor laboratories are available. In combination with suitable atmospheric dispersion calculations, prognoses may be made of both frequency and strength of odor events in the ambient air. For direct ambient analyses, the number of available sensory (and chemical-physical) techniques are limited because of practical reasons.

Pub. date: October 1975	**Pages:** 12	☐ **Swedish** ☒ **English** ☐	☐ **Final report** ☒ **Progress report** ☐	☐ **Diss. (Akad. avh.)** ☐ **Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete)** ☐ ....

Research supported by: Swedish Council for Social Science Research,
Swedish Environment Protection Board.

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ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author: Berglund, Birgitta, Berglund, Ulf & Lindvall, Thomas	**Inst.:** Department of Psychology University of Stockholm Box 6706 S-113 85 Stockholm, Sweden

Title:

Psychological measurement of odour mixtures.

Bibliographic reference:

Verunreinigung der Luft - mit organischen Verbindungen, Lösemitteln und Geruchstoffen. Stockholm: IVA-rapport 78, 1975, pp. 69-82.

Title of project:

Key words:

Model, Perception, Hygiene, Environment,

Abstract:

The paper discusses psychological interaction of odors and its relevance for odor counteraction in pulp mills. Interaction may take place on the chemical-physical, physiological, or perceptual level. In odor perception various interaction phenomena have been reported, e. g., facilitation and antagonism. The naming of the observed interaction phenomenon depends on the method. Stimulus (odor thresholds) and response (odor intensity) oriented methods give different outcomes. So far, an interaction model for perceived odor intensities has been developed and extensively tested in the laboratory. The model allows for predictions of the perceived intensity of an odor mixture from the intensities of the component odors. Results from investigations in the laboratory and at a pulp mill emphasize that perceptual aspects of odor interaction are important in monitoring odorous air pollutants.

Pub. date: October 1975	**Pages:** 14	☐ Swedish ☒ English ☐	☐ Final report ☒ Progress report ☐	☐ Diss. (Akad. avh.) ☐ Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete) ☐ ....

Research supported by: Swedish Council for Social Science Research, Swedish Environment Protection Board.

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author:

Berglund, Birgitta, Berglund, Ulf,
& Lindvall, Thomas

Inst.:

Department of Psychology
University of Stockholm
Box 6706
S-113 85 Stockholm, Sweden

Title:

A study of response criteria in populations exposed to aircraft noise.

Bibliographic reference:

Journal of Sound and Vibration, 1975, 41, 33-39.

Title of project:

Key words:

Noise, Measurement, Perception, Survey,

Abstract:

The response criteria problem in annoyance surveys, particularly with respect to prognosis, is dealt with in this paper. The criteria problem is illustrated with data from self-rating questions in a survey conducted in five areas with different exposures to aircraft noise. The results show that the respondents' response criteria cannot be presupposed to be independent of the exposure conditions. If one wants to measure mean degree of annoyance evoked by an environmental agent in different areas, calibrated scales must be used. It was shown that the response criteria variation in itself may be used as an indicator of the exposure condition. The simultaneous measurement of response categories and stimulus reactions is recommended in annoyance surveys.

Pub. date: August 1975	**Pages:** 7	☐ **Swedish**	☒ **Final report**	☐ **Diss. (Akad. avh.)**
		☒ **English**	☐ **Progress report**	☐ **Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete)**
		☐	☐	☐ ....

Research supported by: Royal Swedish Traffic Noise Committee, Swedish Environment Protection Board, Swedish Council for Social Science Research.

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author:

Borg, G, Edgren B, & Noble, B

Inst.:

Institute of Applied Psychology,
the University of Stockholm

Title:

Effects of physical conditioning on perceived exertion and working capacity

Bibliographic reference:

Reports from the Institute of Applied Psychology, the University of Stockholm, 1975, No. 63

Title of project:

Effects of physical conditioning - a project within the AIP-programme (AIP = arbets- och idrottspsykologiska forskningsprogrammet)

Key words:

Physical fitness, physical performance, physical training

Abstract:

For two months conscripts were exposed to a conditioning programme consisting chiefly of running. For the study of training effects, a battery of tests on a bicycle ergometer was carried out before and after the conditioning programme. The levels and the changes in perceived exertion were analyzed in addition to physiological and performance variables. The analysis revealed training effects in all variables measuring aspects of endurance fitness. The quantitative changes differed between variables. Group homogeneity seemed to play a part in the training effect, which supports the general opinion that indiviuals respond differently to training. There is probably specificity, depending both upon what training programme is used and upon what test is applied to measure the effect of training. For some variables there seemed to be qualitative differences between the changes, illustrating the complexity of training effects.

Pub. date: 1975	**Pages:** 13	☐ Swedish	☒ Final report	☐ Diss. (Akad. avh.)
		☒ English	☐ Progress report	☐ Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete)
		☐	☐	☐ ....

Research supported by:

the Tercentenary Fund of the Bank of Sweden

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author: Bo Ekehammar	**Inst.:** Department of Psychology University of Stockholm

Title:

En psykologisk kostnads-intäktsmodell för studie- och yrkesvalet efter gymnasiet. (A psychological cost-benefit model applied to the career choice after high school.)

Bibliographic reference:

Rapporter, Psykologiska institutionen, Stockholms universitet, 1976, No. 8.
(Reports, Department of Psychology, University of Stockholm, 1976, No. 8)

Title of project:

Den högre utbildningens roll i individens utveckling. (The role of higher education in the individual´ s development.)

Key words:

Vocational choice, educational choice, career choice, higher education, high school, cost-benefit analysis, cost-reward analysis

Abstract:

The study consists of a theoretical and an empirical section. In the theoretical section, cost-benefit analysis was discussed as a model for the individual´s educational and vocational choice. The traditional, strictly economic model was analyzed and criticized. A psychological-economic alternative was proposed, based on the individual´ s perceptions and expections regarding costs and benefits. As a third step, a purely psychological cost-reward model was suggested. This model was tested in the empirical section of the study, in which psychological cost, benefit, and profit scales were constructed on the basis of questionnaire data from approximately 400 high-school students. The analyses showed that there was a clear, positive relationship between psychological benefit-profit and level of aspiration for higher education. This was regarded as an indication of construct validity for the psychological components. Further, groups with differing career choices (further education vs start working) after high school differed markedly in psychological cost-benefit-profit. Thus, the model showed high predictive validity with respect to career choice, which was also illuminated by by a probability analysis. Further empirical analyses showed that psychological cost and reward were meaningsfully related to two other aspects of the individual´s career choice. In all analyses, the results were more pronounced for boys than for girls.

Pub. date:	**Pages:**			
	45	☒ **Swedish**	☒ **Final report**	☐ **Diss. (Akad. avh.)**
		☐ **English**	☐ **Progress report**	☐ **Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete)**
		☐	☐	☐ ....

Research supported by:

Office of the Chancellor of the Swedish Universities

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author:

Ekström, G., Liljemark, A., & Åkesson, C.

Inst.:

General Psychology Unit
Department of Psychology
University of Göteborg

Title:

Etude des relations entre structure, texture et qualités organoleptiques sur des produits divisés à bases de viande.

Bibliographic reference:

SIK:s Service-Serie, 1975, no. 519.

Title of project:

Key words:

Abstract:

A French-Swedish collaboration project has been performed to study the influence of various treatments on the keeping properties of minced meat during frozen storage.

The Swedish part consisted primarily of the development and use of sensory and instrumental (gas chromatographymass spectrometry) quality analyses and of computer technique for significance testing by linear discriminant analysis.

The main conclusions are that the techniques thus developed and applied were proven to be useful for similar purposes, when means are taken to secure sufficient reproducibility of the data obtained.

Pub. date: 1975	**Pages:** 37	☐ Swedish ☐ English ☒ French..	☐ Final report ☐ Progress report ☐	☐ Diss. (Akad. avh.) ☐ Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete) ☐ ....

Research supported by:

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author: Marianne Englund Gun Hallberg	**Inst.:** Building Function Analysis The Royal Institute of Technology, Stockholm

Title: A system for the description and classification of movement behaviour

Bibliographic reference:

Swedish Council for Building Research
Stockholm
1975
Document D12:1975

Distribution:
Svensk Byggtjänst
Box 1403
111 84 Stockholm

Title of project: Studier av rörelsebeteendet som individegenskap och dess utrymmesdimensionerande effekt. Study of movement behaviour as an individual characteristic and its effect on spatial dimensions. BFR 730062-0.

Key words: Space requirement, movement behaviour, description system, semantic estimates, cluster analysis.

Abstract: A previous analysis of individual characteristics which are relevant to the determination of functional measurements, an inventory of aviable information regarding the respective characteristics and empirical measurement studies have together with empirical measurement studies indicated thet there existed additional variables of description which are of importance. One of them is a persons invidual way of moving - movement behaviour. This qualitative variable is to be considered as an individual characteristic which should be described and quantified to be put in relation to other characteristics and functional measurements. A verbal description of movement behaviour constitutes the basis of a descriptive and classification system for movement behaviour. Through a rating stydy of filmed examples of different forms of movement behaviour, which were judged by a number of subjects, the assumption was confirmed that movement behaviour contains certain dimensions, by the help of which such behaviour can be described. The dimensions can be gratuated accordning to intensity and thereby given a quantitative value. By transforming the qualitative variable into a quantitative, it is possible to relate movement behaviour to other individual attribute and to functional dimensions.

Pub. date: Dec 1975	**Pages:** 51	☐ **Swedish** ☒ **English** ☐	☒ **Final report** ☐ **Progress report** ☐	☐ **Diss. (Akad. avh.)** ☐ **Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete)** ☒ Research report....

Research supported by: The Swedish Council for Building Research

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ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author: Fagerström, Karl-C.	**Inst.:** Department of Psychology University of Uppsala, Sweden

Title:
Fatigue in driving. A case-study

Trötthet i trafik En fall-studie

Bibliographic reference:
Nordisk Tidskrift för Beteendeterapi 1976, 2, 93 - 99.

Title of project:
Trötthet i trafiken

Key words:
Behaviortherapy, fatigue, driving

Abstract:
A case of fatigue in driving was analysed. It was shown that the subjective feeling of fatigue developed parallel to a chain of overt behavior (stimuli and responses). The treatment consisted of an attempt to break up this chain of responses as early as possible. Furthermore a controlling response was trained in imagination (c.f. systematic desensibilization).

Pub. date: 1976-05-25	**Pages:** 6	☒ Swedish ☐ English ☐	☒ Final report ☐ Progress report ☐	☐ Diss. (Akad. avh.) ☐ Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete) ☐ ....

Research supported by:
Transport Research Delegation .

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author: Fagerström, K-O Lisper, H-O	**Inst.:** Department of Psychology University of Uppsala

Title:

Effects of listening to car-radio, experience and personality of the driver on subsidiary reaction time and heart-rate in a long-term driving task

Bibliographic reference:

Symposium on Vigilance, St Vicente, August 1976

Title of project:

Fatigue in driving

Key words:

Fatigue, driving, personality,reaction time, heart-rate, car-radio

Abstract:

An attempt to counteract performance decrement in longterm car driving was undertaken. 12 subjects drove 4 hours in each of the three conditions, music, talk, and a silent control condition. Reaction time and heart-rate were recorded during driving. There was a significant main effect of stimulation on time on task and personality (Eysenck Personality Inventory) and drivers experience. Extroverts benefited more from stimulation than experienced. Heart-rate had no functional connection to neither of the above mentioned factors. The results are explained in the framework of an arousal theory and contrasted to a fatigue interpretation.

Pub. date: 1975	**Pages:**	☐ **Swedish** ☒ **English** ☐	☐ **Final report** ☐ **Progress report** ☐	☐ **Diss. (Akad. avh.)** ☐ **Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete)** ☐ ....

Research supported by:

Transport Research Delegation

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ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author:
Fhanér, Gunilla, & Hane, Monica

Inst.:
General Psychology Unit
Department of Psychology
University of Göteborg

Title:

Seat belts: Changing usage by changing beliefs.

Bibliographic reference:

Journal of Applied Psychology, 1975, 60, No. 5.

Title of project:

Key words:
Seat belt use, beliefs and behavior change, campagin effects.

Abstract:

A model to predict seat belt use, based on a linear combination of (a) beliefs about discomfort when wearing a seat belt and (b) beliefs about injury reducing effects of seat belts, was tested. Employees of a large steel company (N= 154), non-users of seat belts, were randomly assigned to one of six groups receiving one or a combination of the following treatments: (a) verbal information stressing the role of seat belts in reducing injury; (b) non-verbal practice in seat belt use; (c) verbal information irrelevant to seat belt use; or (d) receiving no treatment. Groups receiving seat belt information had the most favorable post-test beliefs and displayed the greatest increase in seat belt usage, although the effects generally decreased over time. The Discomfort (E) factor was predictive only at low values. A multiplicative model is discussed.

Pub. date:	Pages:			
1975	10	☐ Swedish ☒ English ☐	☐ Final report ☐ Progress report ☐	☐ Diss. (Akad. avh.) ☐ Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete) ☐ ....

Research supported by:

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author: Fjellström, Å.	**Inst.:** Pedagogiska institutionen, Umeå universitet och Lärarhögskolan i Umeå

Title:

An evaluation of an experiment with physical activities among former inactive subjects.

Utvärdering av ett försök med motionsverksamhet för tidigare icke aktiva motionärer

Bibliographic reference:

Pedagogiska rapporter, Umeå, No 58, 1976 (in Swedish).

Title of project:
Motionsundersökningen
(A Study of Physical Activity in Leisure Time)

Key words:

Physical Activities, Recreational Activities, Sport Activities.

Abstract:

39 subjects who hadn't been active in leisure time sports were recruited in order to examine the effects of regular sport-activity. One half of the participants were active in outdoor sports and the other half had indoor sports. The sport-activities were leaderled and were carried out twice a week during an eight month period. Three women and three men gave up participating in the regular and leaderled activity. The oxygen uptake of the participants were increased on the average with 20 per cent with the largest increase occuring during the first three months. Women with outdoor activities had the largest increase of all. One fourth of the participants stated that their sleep had been better and about one half that they had felt less stressed and more relaxed as a consequence of the physical activity. In spite of this the regular activity decreased very markedly during the period September 1974 - May 1975 compared with the regular physical activity period in 1973 and 1974. As reason for the non-activity many persons assigned the loss of leaders and training-companions. It is stated in the study that one year of schooling in physical activity is insufficient to create an "internal" need or motive for physical exercise. Methods used in the collection of data were tests, interviews, observations and questionnaires.

Pub. date:	**Pages:**	☒ **Swedish**	☐ **Final report**	☐ **Diss. (Akad. avh.)**
	24	☐ **English**	☒ **Progress report**	☐ **Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete)**
		☐	☐	☐ ....

Research supported by:
The Council for Research in Sport.

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author: Frankenhaeuser, M.	**Inst.:** Department of Psychology University of Stockholm Box 6706, S-113 85 Stockholm

Title:

Drug effects on emotions - relevance to driving accidents.

Bibliographic reference:

In S. Israelstam & S. Lambert (Eds.), Alcohol, Drugs, and Traffic Safety. Toronto: Addiction Research Foundation of Ontario, 1975, pp. 259-270.

Title of project:

Psychophysiological stress research

Key words:

Alcohol, central stimulants, central depressants, arousal, behavior

Abstract:

The aim of the paper is to evaluate the contributions of experimental laboratory research to the understanding of how driving behavior is affected by low and high arousal levels induced by, firstly, different aspects of the driver's environment, secondly, alcohol and other centrally acting drugs, and thirdly, drug-environment interactions. With regard to alcohol it was concluded that the combination of depressant and disinhibitory effects contribute to enhanced risk taking which, in turn, is an important contributing factor in traffic accidents. Reduced fear, increased aggressiveness and assertiveness, increased tendency towards self-destruction, all form part of a complex emotional pattern, which cannot be understood by taking into account the pharmacological actions only. Instead pharmacological effects have to be considered in relation to the psychosocial environment as perceived by the individual. Personality factors and other constitutional characteristics interact with situational factors in determining the response.

Pub. date: 1975	**Pages:** 12	☐ Swedish ☒ English ☐	☒ Final report ☐ Progress report ☐	☐ Diss. (Akad. avh.) ☐ Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete) ☐ ....

Research supported by:

Swedish Medical Research Council (No. 997); Swedish Council for Social Science Research

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author:
Frankenhaeuser, M. and Gardell, B.

Inst.:
Department of Psychology
University of Stockholm
Box 6706, S-113 85 Stockholm

Title:
Underload and overload in working life: A multidisciplinary approach.

Bibliographic reference:

Reports from the Department of Psychology, University of Stockholm, 1975, No. 460.

Title of project:
Stress in working life

Key words:
Industrial work, job stress, job satisfaction, arousal, adaptation, catecholamine excretion, workers' health

Abstract:

A research project is outlined which integrates concepts and methods from social psychology and psychophysiology in the study of adaptation to underload and overload related to technically advanced work processes. Attempts are made to identify aversive factors in the work process by studying acute stress reactions, e.g., catecholamine excretion, in the course of work and relating these to long-term negative effects on wellbeing, job-satisfaction and health. Data from a pilot study of saw-mill workers support the view that machine-paced work, characterized by a short work cycle and lack of control over the work process constitutes a threat to physical health and mental wellbeing.

Pub. date:	**Pages:**	☐ Swedish	☐ Final report	☐ Diss. (Akad. avh.)
Dec., 1975	12	☒ English	☐ Progress report	☐ Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete)
		☐	☐	☐ ....

Research supported by: Swedish Work Environment Fund (No. 73/55:3), Swedish Medical Research Council (No. 997), Swedish Council for Social Science Research.

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ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author: Gardell, Bertil	**Inst.:** Department of Psychology University of Stockholm

Title:

Technology, Alienation and Mental Health. Summary of a Social Psychological Research Programme on Technology and the Worker.

Bibliographic reference:

Reports from the Psychological Laboratories, University of Stockholm, 1975, No. 456.
Also in Acta Sociologica, Vol. 19, 1976.

Title of project:

Key words:

Technology, alienation, mental health, job satisfaction, industrial democracy.

Abstract:

Two aspects of job content are shown to be of critical importance for the satisfaction of basic human needs at work. These are the degree of discretion given to the individual to determine pace and working methods and the possibility to use a variety of human resources in the performance of work. Workers whose jobs are severely circumscribed in these two respects are shown to react with strain and feelings of monotony and with different signs and symptoms of impaired mental health. Mechanisms of adaptation tend to be characterized by passivity, non-participation and withdrawal of human resources. They may or may not be combined with symptoms of ill-health but appear to come into conflict with values in the larger society related to active participation in democratic processes in working life. It is concluded that the problems of monotony and stress in industrial work call for an organization of work that widens the scope for self-determination, democratic participation and leadership and the exercise of occupational skill.

Pub. date:	Pages:			
1976	11	☐ Swedish	☐ Final report	☐ Diss. (Akad. avh.)
		☒ English	☒ Progress report	☐ Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete)
		☐	☐	☐ ....

Research supported by:

The Swedish Council for Social Science Research.

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author: Gun Hallberg	**Inst.:** Building Function Analysis The Royal Institute of Technology, Stockholm

Title: Description and classification of movement behaviour

Bibliographic reference:

Man-environment systems. Vol 5. No3
New York
1975
Pages 181 - 182

Title of project: Studier av rörelsebeteendet som individegenskap och dess utrymmesdimensionernade effekt. Study of movement behaviour as an individual characteristic and its effect on spatial dimensions.

Key words: Space requirement, movement behaviour, description system, semantic estimates, cluster analysis.

Abstract: A previous analysis of individual characteristics which are relevant to the determination of functional measurements, an inventory of available information regarding the respective characteristics and empirical measurement studies have together with empirical measurement studies indicated that there existed additional variables of description which are of importance. One of them is a persons individual way of moving - movement behaviour. This qualitative variable is to be considered as an individual characteristic which should be described and quantified to be put in relation to other characteristics and functional measurements.

A verbal descriptions of movement behaviour constitutes the basis of a descriptive and classification system for movement behaviour. Through a rating study of filmed examples of different forms of movement behaviour, which were judged by a number of subjects, the assumption was confirmed that movement behaviour contains certain dimensions, by the help of which such behaviour can be described. The dimensions can be gratuated according to intensity and thereby given a quantitative value. By transforming the qualitative variable into a quantitative, it is possible to relate movement behaviour to other individual attributes and to functional dimensions

Pub. date: May 1975	**Pages:** 2	☐ Swedish ☒ English ☐	☐ Final report ☐ Progress report ☐	☐ Diss. (Akad. avh.) ☐ Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete) ☐ Journal article....

Research supported by:
The Swedish Council for Building Research

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ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author: Helmers, G Rumar, K.	**Inst.:** Department of Psychology University of Uppsala, Sweden

Title:

High beam intensity and obstacle visibility

Bibliographic reference:

Lighting Research and Technology
Vol. No. 1, 1975, 35-42
London

Title of project:

Siktsträcka som funktion av helljusintensitet

Key words:

Road traffic, Headlight, visibility

Abstract:

Visibility distances to obstacles on the right hand side of a straight two-lane road have been obtained. In high beam with opposing high beam of about the same intensity there are no significant differences in the visibility distances as a function of high beam intensity over about 50 000 cd. In high beam with opposing high beam of intensity over about 50 000 cd. In high beam with opposing high beam of intensity about three times as large or more there is a large loss in visibility distance (>35%) compared with the situation above. The optimum distance for switching from high to low beam varied between 250 m and 400 m when the two opposing vehicles had about the same high beam intensity. In high beam without opposing glare there is very little gain in visibility in relation to the amount of increase of intensity above 50 000 cd.

Pub. date: 1975	**Pages:** 35-42	☐ Swedish ☒ English ☐	☒ Final report ☐ Progress report ☐	☐ Diss. (Akad. avh.) ☐ Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete) ☐ ....

Research supported by:

Transportation Research Delegation

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

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Author: Herbert, Anders

Inst.: Inst. of Applied Psychology, University of Stockholm

Title: What makes a job difficult?

Bibliographic reference:
Stockholm
1975
Reports from the Inst. of Applied Psychology,
The University of Stockholm
No. 69

Title of project: Beslutfattande och arbetssvårighet
(Decision-making and difficulty of work)

Key words: Decision-making, critical incidents, perceived difficulty, job analysis

Abstract: The origin of the study was an approach to job analysis with particular attention to difficult situations and the individual's decision-making. Difficult job situations were analyzed in five different occupations. Examples of situations were collected by interviewing panels of employees weekly for about five weeks. The causes of difficulty, as perceived by the employees, were classified into a number of "difficulty factors", of three major types - decision-makin interpersonal, and time-and-energy. The power of the factors as causes of difficulty was measured in two ways. One measure was the frequency of occurrence in the interview records. The other one was the correlation between intensity of factor and difficulty of situation. For the latter method descriptions of situations were presented to employees who rated the intensity of each factor in different situations. The rank-orders of the factors obtained by the two methods differed a good deal from each other. Which one of the two methods gives the most valid result is discussed in the report, and also how the number of factors could be reduced. Most factors seem to make demands on the central processes of man and concern the "know-how" of problem-solving. No factor making demands on sensory or motor processes, such as manual skill, was mentioned by the interviewees in their reports about situations.

Pub. date: Dec. 1975	**Pages:** 30	☐ Swedish	☒ Final report	☐ Diss. (Akad. avh.)
		☒ English	☐ Progress report	☐ Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete)
		☐	☐	☐ ....

Research supported by: The Bank of Sweden Tercentenary Fund

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author:
Hörberg, Ulf
Rumar, Kåre

Inst.:
Psykologiska institutionen
Uppsala universitet, Sweden

Title:
Running Lights
Conspicuity and Glare

Bibliographic reference:
Department of Psychology, University of Uppsala, Report 178, 1975

Title of project:
Varselljus (Runninglights)

Key words:
Road traffic - Vehicle Conspicuity - Headlight Glare

Abstract:

In a series of experiments, the effect of different running-lights on conspicuity of vehicles in daylight and in darkness on well-lighted streets has been measured. In darkness on well-lighted streets also the glare from the running-lights of an oncoming vehicle was investigated.
The main criterion of conspiquity was peripheral detection distance but also some subjective estimation of foveal conspicuity was carried out.
Disability glare was measured as the dectrease of detection distance to an obstacle placed on the street near a stationary "oncoming" car, equipped with different runninglights. The daylight result indicate that in central vision even weak lights (50 cd) will increase conspicuity and in peripheral vision low beam is required to increase the detection distance.
The possible optimum running light characteristics are discussed in short. From conspicuity and glare point of view two intensity levels of roughly 100 cd (night driving in well lighted areas) and 1000 cd (daylight driving) both yellow and with a luminous area of at least 70 cm^2 are suggested. For practical, technical, legislative and behavioural reasons compromise in the form of one level of intensity white running lights about 200 cd and a luminous area of at least 50 cm^2 might be advant - ageous.

Pub. date: 1975	**Pages:** 21	☐ **Swedish** ☒ **English** ☐	☐ **Final report** ☒ **Progress report** ☐	☒ **Diss. (Akad. avh.)** ☐ **Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete)** ☐ ....

Research supported by:
The Swedish Road Safety Board

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author: Jansson, Gunnar	**Inst.:** Psykologiska institutionen Uppsala universitet, Sweden

Title:
The detection of objects by the blind with the aid of a laser cane

Bibliographic reference:
University of Uppsala, Department of Psychology, Report 172, 1975

Title of project:
Förflyttningshjälpmodel för synskadade (Mobility aids for the visually handicapped).

Key words:
Blind - Sensory aids - Waking

Abstract:
The investigation is part of an evaluation program for the Swedish laser cane. Its general aim was to study to what extent objects at chest and head level are detected with the aid of this cane when experienced cane travellers use their ordinary long cane technique. Three experiments in simplified indoor situations were performed. In the first two the proportion of detections and detection distances were measured with variation in cane construction and in the size and the position of the object to be detected. In the third experiment the laser beam scanning pattern and its relation to the proportion of detections was studied. The main results were (1) that one prototype with a crook tended to give a larger proportion of detections than an other prototype without a crook, (2) that the alarm area had a long enough range to prevent collision (body contact) with the object in the experimental conditions, but that the range probably ought to be longer in real life situations, (3) that there tended to be a correlation between the horizontal extension of the laser beam scanning pattern and the proportion of detections, and (4) that the proportion of detections decreased substantially with the size of the object to be detected. Changes in the construction of the laser cane, as well as more systematic training of the potential users should be tried in order to optimize the functioning together of the device and the user.

Pub. date: 1975	**Pages:** 47	☐ **Swedish** ☒ **English** ☐	☐ **Final report** ☒ **Progress report** ☐	☐ **Diss. (Akad. avh.)** ☐ **Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete)** ☐ ....

Research supported by: The Swedish Institute for the Handicapped, Sunnerdahls Handikappfond, and Stiftelsen Karin och Ernst Bångs Minne.

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ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author: Johansson, G.	**Inst.:** Department of Psychology University of Stockholm Box 6706, 113 85 Stockholm

Title:

Psychophysiological stress reactions in the sawmill: A pilot study.

Bibliographic reference:

In B. Ager (Ed.), Ergonomics in Sawmills and Woodworking Industries. Stockholm: National Board of Occupational Safety and Health, 1975, pp. 261-271.

Title of project:

Stress reactions to overstimulation and understimulation

Key words:

Monotony, overload, stress, psychosomatic disorders

Abstract:

The study reported forms part of a project concerning stress reactions to overstimulation and understimulation in industrial work environments. The paper gives a brief introduction to the theoretical framework of the project, including activation theory and a theory of optimal level of stimulation. Empirical data concerning effects of monotony combined with high mental load are presented. Subjective mood and alertness and urinary excretion of catecholamines were recorded in two groups of sawmill owrkers during a day at work. A "critical" group (n = 9) performed repetitious tasks (work cycles of less than 1 min) demanding high and continuous attention. The task of the control group (n = 5) imposed less mental constriction (work cycles of 3-30 min). Depressive states, gastrointestinal disorders, and sleep disorders were more frequent in the former group. The results indicate that the subjective as well as the physiological arousal levels of the critical group were significantly higher than were those of the control group.

Pub. date:	**Pages:**	☐ **Swedish**	☐ **Final report**	☐ **Diss. (Akad. avh.)**
	11	☒ **English**	☐ **Progress report**	☐ **Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete)**
		☐	☐	☐ ....

Research supported by:

Arbetarskyddsfonden /The Swedish Work Environment Fund/, Proj. 55/73

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ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author: Johansson, G.	**Inst.:** Department of Psychology University of Stockholm Box 6706, 113 85 Stockholm

Title:

Reaktioner på överstimulering och understimulering.
/Reactions to overstimulation and understimulation./

Bibliographic reference:

Rapporter (Department of Psychology, University of Stockholm), 1975, No. 6.

Title of project:

Stress reactions to overstimulation and understimulation

Key words:

Overstimulation, understimulation, work environment

Abstract:

The report outlines some major problems related to under- and overstimulation in technological societies, emphasis being placed on research relevant to working life. Field and laboratory studies on reactions to either lack or excess of sensory, cognitive, or social stimulation are reviewed. A conceptual framework is provided by activation theory and by a theory of optimal levels of stimulation, according to which medium levels of stimulation and arousal are most favourable to mental efficiency and wellbeing, whereas low- and high-stimulus levels serve as stressors taxing the organism's adaptive resources.

Pub. date:	Pages:			
	13	☒ Swedish	☐ Final report	☐ Diss. (Akad. avh.)
		☐ English	☐ Progress report	☐ Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete)
		☐	☐	☐ ....

Research supported by:

Arbetarskyddsfonden /The Swedish Work Environment Fund/, Proj. 55/73.

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author: Johansson, G., Aronsson, G., and Lindström, B.O.	**Inst.:** Department of Psychology University of Stockholm Box 6706, 113 85 Stockholm

Title:

Socialpsykologiska och fysiologiska stressreaktioner i högmekaniserat arbete.
/Social psychological and physiological stress reactions in highly mechanized work./

Bibliographic reference:

Rapporter (Department of Psychology, University of Stockholm), 1976, No. 7.

Title of project:

Stress reactions to overstimulation and understimulation

Key words:

Monotony, overload, stress, psychosomatic disorders

Abstract:

Social psychological theory on relations between production technology and work satisfaction was combined with arousal theory based on psychophysiological stress research in a study of workers in a highly mechanized production industry. A group of workers whose tasks were characterized by repetitiveness, physical constraint, machine-regulation of work pace and high demands for continuous attention (risk group) was compared to a control group who performed their work under less monotonous and more flexible working conditions. Both groups were studied at work and during free hours with regard to urinary excretion of adrenaline and noradrenaline as well as self-ratings of mood and alertness. During work the risk group excreted considerably higher amounts of catecholamines than the control group. The results suggest that the combination of monotony and mental overload experienced by the risk group demands continuous mobilization of biochemical adaptation mechanisms which in the long run may prove harmful to the individual's health and wellbeing. This assumption was supported by the fact that the risk group showed a higher frequency of psychosomatic illness and absenteeism than the control group.

Pub. date:	**Pages:** 38	☒ **Swedish** ☐ **English** ☐	☐ **Final report** ☐ **Progress report** ☐	☐ **Diss. (Akad. avh.)** ☐ **Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete)** ☐ ....

Research supported by:

Arbetarskyddsfonden /The Swedish Work Environment Fund/, Proj. 55/73.

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ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author: Lannér, G., & Sjöberg, K.	**Inst.:** General Psychology Unit Department of Psychology University of Göteborg

Title:

Production of a computer generated perspective film with a perceptual psychological evaluation.
Perspektivfilmer i samhällsplaneringen. Framställning av datorgenererad perspektivfilm samt perceptionspsykologisk utvärdering.

Bibliographic reference:

Statens råd för byggnadsforskning, rapport 1975.

Title of project:

Perspective film in urban and highway planning.

Key words:

Perspective film, highway design, computer animated, perception.

Abstract:

A computer program was constructed to achieve a computer generated perspective film from data taken from an isarithmic map of a road. The result was a three dimensional film of the road, as seen from future drivers' eyepoint. Objects in the picture like trees, bushes, houses etc., were presented in a standardized manner. Subjects differing in knowledge and background were shown this film and a film of the real road. An interview and discussion followed which covered impressions of this way of presentation. Depending upon background, subjects noticed different points of the picture. Architects spoke mostly about the houses and the impression they gave compared with real houses. Road engineers remarked mostly on the road and its design, bends etc., while laymen discussed the total picture with trees, bushes etc. The report concludes that a demand exists for films of variable degrees of complexity when planning urban areas and roads.

Pub. date: 1975	**Pages:** 60	☒ Swedish ☐ English ☐	☐ Final report ☒ Progress report ☐	☐ Diss. (Akad. avh.) ☐ Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete) ☐ ....

Research supported by:

The Swedish National Council for Building Research.

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ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author: Laurell, H. Lisper, H-O.	**Inst.:** Department of Psychology University of Uppsala, Sweden

Title:
Cahnges in Subsidiary Reaction Time and Heart-Rate During Car Driving, Passenger Travel and Stationary Conditions

Bibliographic reference:
Ergonomics
Vol. 19, No 2, 149-156

Title of project:
Fatigue in driving

Key words:
Driving fatigue, heart-rate, reaction time

Abstract:

A reaction time (RT) task was used in three conditions, each lasting 2 h,during which six female subjects: (i) drove on a 5km closed track, (ii) were driven as passenger on the same track; and (iii) were tested in a stationary vehicle. There was an increase in RT only in the driving condition. Furthermore, there was a progressively greater increase in RT over the three successive test sessions, independent of the order in which conditions were tested. Measurement of heart-rate (HR) showed that HR decreased only in the driving and the passenger conditions, and that the decrease in HR became progressively smaller over the three sessions. Consequently RT-data and HR-data (interpreted as indicating level of arousal) provided contra-indications of changes in driving proficiency.

Pub. date: 1975	**Pages:** 145-156	☐ Swedish ☒ English ☐	☒ Final report ☐ Progress report ☐	☐ Diss. (Akad. avh.) ☐ Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete) ☐ ....

Research supported by:
Transportation Research Delegation

SPPB 1976

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH 31

Author:
Lundberg, U.

Inst.:
Department of Psychology
University of Stockholm
Box 6706, S-113 85 Stockholm

Title:

Urban commuting: Crowdedness and catecholamine excretion.

Bibliographic reference:

Reports from the Department of Psychology, University of Stockholm, 1975, No. 453.

Title of project:
Psychophysiological stress research.

Key words:
Crowdedness, catecholamine excretion, train stress, commuting

Abstract:

Male passengers regularly commuting by train on the Stockholm-Nynäshamn line were investigated on two morning trips to Stockholm. These trips were made under different levels of crowding, before and after a period of gas rationing during the oil crisis in 1973-74. One group of subjects boarded the train at its first stop (Nynäshamn), the other midway on its route (Västerhaninge). Physiological reactions were assessed from the rate of catecholamine excretion in urine and the subjective experiences were measured by self-ratings. The results showed that feelings of discomfort grew more intense as the train approached Stockholm and the number of passengers increased. Perceived crowdedness increased as the square of the number of passengers. During both trips the subjects from Nynäshamn (longer trip) had a lower rate of adrenaline and noradrenaline excretion on the train than those from Västerhaninge. Furthermore, it was found that the rate of adrenaline excretion was higher for both groups during Trip 2, when the train was more crowded. The results support previous findings indicating that the stress involved in travelling by train varies more with the social and ecological conditions of the trip than with its length or duration.

Pub. date: Oct., 1975	**Pages:** 11	☐ Swedish ☒ English ☐	☐ Final report ☐ Progress report ☐	☐ Diss. (Akad. avh.) ☐ Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete) ☐ ....

Research supported by:
Swedish Medical Research Council (No. 997); Swedish Council for Social Science Research.

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ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author: Myrberg, M., Trowald, N., Johansson, K., & Bakolas, V.	**Inst.:** Department of Educational Research, School of Education, Uppsala

Title:

The visually handicapped on the labour market

De synskadade i förvärvslivet

Bibliographic reference:

Rapport nr 60, 1976. Pedagogiska inst, Lärarhögskolan i Uppsala

Title of project:

"FOUKUS", "ARBETSMILJÖ FÖR SYNSKADADE"

Key words:

"visually handicapped", "labor market (statictics)", "vocational handicap".

Abstract:

A survey of the labor market situation for the visually handicapped in Sweden is reported. The survey was made during 1975 with the local officers of the Swedish Association of the Blind as reporters. The main results of the survey are the following: The survey shows that there are 1 490 visually handicapped on the labor market in Sweden. This is to be compared to 9 100 visually handicapped in all in the age-group 16-67 (which is the age for old-age pension in Sweden). 811 of the 1 490 are working on the open market without a pension as economical support. A comparision with the labor market structure in total shows an over-representation for the visually handicapped among "clerical and related workers" and an underrepresentation among "Construction-workers" and "Transport and communication workers". "Agricultural work" and "Production and related workers" has about the same share among the visually handicapped in Sweden as among the sighted.

The extent and nature of blindness as a "job handicap" as well as the need for special measures to improve the situation is discussed in a final section of the report.

Pub. date: May 76	**Pages:** 56	☒ **Swedish** ☐ **English** ☐	☐ **Final report** ☒ **Progress report** ☐	☐ **Diss. (Akad. avh.)** ☐ **Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete)** ☐ ....

Research supported by:

Tercentennary Fund of the Swedish National Bank

Author: Pátkai, P., Pettersson, K., and Åkerstedt, T.	**Inst.:** Department of Psychology University of Stockholm

Title:

The diurnal pattern of some physiological and psychological functions in permanent night workers and in men working on a two-shift (day and night) system.

Bibliographic reference:

In P. Colquhoun, S. Folkard, P. Knauth & J. Rutenfranz (Eds.), Experimental Studies of Shiftwork. Opladen: Westdeutscher Verlag GmbH, 1975, pp. 131-141.

Title of project:

The relation between working hours, biological rhythms and work satisfaction.

Key words:

circadian rhythms, performance, alertness, catecholamine excretion, two-shift work (day-night), permanent night work

Abstract:

The gains of permanent or longer periods of night work is discussed in terms of "short-term" and "long-term" adaptation, where the latter refers to a decrease in the time required for attaining the best possible night curve on successive periods of night work. Results are presented from two studies involving 24 printers with permanent night work and 13 type-setters working in two-shift with alternate days and nights. Data on catecholamine excretion, body temperature, performance and subjective state were collected in the beginning, in the middle and at the end of the night shift period for both groups. The results indicated that permanent night workers showed signs of better long-term adaptation in the sense that their night curves did not improve during the night period as much as those of shift workers. It appears that permanent working hours may be a requirement for the development of long-term adaptation to night work.

Pub. date: 1975	**Pages:**	☐ Swedish ☒ English ☐	☐ Final report ☒ Progress report ☐	☐ Diss. (Akad. avh.) ☐ Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete) ☐ ....

Research supported by:
Swedish Medical Research Council and the Swedish Work and Environment Fund

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author:

Pettersson, B., & Östberg, O.

Inst.:

Östberg: General Psychology Unit
Department of Psychology
University of Göteborg
Pettersson: Swedish Logging Research
Foundation

Title:

Olika personalkategoriers bedömningar av riskerna vid fällning.
Assessments by various personnel categories of the dangers in felling.

(In Swedish: Summary, figure captions, and subheadings in English).

Bibliographic reference:

Reports of the Logging Research Foundation, (Stockholm), 1975, No. 8.

Title of project:

Key words:

Accident prevention, risk assessment, paired comparison, tree felling operations,

Abstract: In Sweden, some 15 fatalities and 1500 serious injuries are due to felling accidents every year. Earlier safety campaigns have by and large failed, and before starting yet another campaign it was decided to check whether the personnel categories involved in tree felling held 'correct' views concerning the risks in some everyday work situations. The study included 393 fellers, 54 logging supervisors, 54 forestry safety officers, 72 teachers from forestry schools and 159 second year forestry school students. Each subject made paired comparisons (in the dimension safe-unsafe) of ten felling situations, one of which was selected to serve as an 'objective' reference. The various personnel categories exhibited very similar priority patterns, and these priorities also conformed to the official accident statistics. It could thus be concluded that the forestry workers do have a good knowledge of the absolute and relative risks involved in tree felling operations. In a paralell study was at the same time established that two thirds of all fellers sometimes use methods for freeing lodged trees which are prohibited, and that the action of supervisors in safety matters have a considerable influence on the willingness of the fellers to use safe methods. The overall conclusion is that merely informing the fellers about the risks will not decrease the accident frequency (as they are already well-informed). Instead, efforts must be concentrated on averting the situations which lead to the fellers using dangerous methods despite being aware of the risks.

Pub. date: 1975	**Pages:**	☒ Swedish ☐ English ☐	☐ Final report ☐ Progress report ☐	☐ Diss. (Akad. avh.) ☐ Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete) ☐ ....

Research supported by:

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author: Hans-Erik Pettersson & Ola Svenson	**Inst.:** General Psychology Unit Department of Psychology University of Göteborg

Title:

Upplevda restidsdifferenser och medelhastigheter - faktorer som kan antas påverka förares hastighetsanspråk.

Experience of travel-time and mean speed - factors of importance for drivers' speed demands.

Bibliographic reference: National Swedish Road and Traffic Research Institute, Linköping, 1976, Report No. 79

Title of project:

Cognitive aspects of information integration and decision making.

Key words:

Traffic safety, time perception, velocity perception.

Abstract:

The vehicle speed in traffic is a factor affecting both the number of accidents and their damage consequences. Therefore, it is of interest to investigate the way different factors may affect the driver's choice of speed. The effect of the speed on the travelling time is a factor which may be assumed to be a central part of the driver's speed demands. This report states the results of several investigations showing that persons overestimate - when in a symbolic form being presented different distances and speeds - the effect on the travelling time of a given acceleration of the high speed levels comparatively of the low speed levels.

Similar results have been obtained in an investigation where the subjects visually were presented actual speeds and distances in a laboratory experiment. Finally, the results of an investigation were presented where the subjects were supposed to estimate the mean speed of different visually presented speeds on distances of different lengths. This was also a laboratory experiment and the results indicate that people generally overestimate the average speeds. The way these divergences of objective and subjective differences in the travelling time and the mean speeds may affect the drivers' speed demands are discussed in this report.

Pub. date: 1976	**Pages:** 18	☒ **Swedish** ☐ **English** ☐	☐ **Final report** ☒ **Progress report** ☐	☐ **Diss. (Akad. avh.)** ☐ **Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete)** ☐ ....

Research supported by: The Swedish Council of Social Science Research and the National Road and Traffic Research Institute.

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author: Rumar, Kåre	**Inst.:** Department of Psychology University of Uppsala, Sweden

Title:

Causes and Prevention of night driving accidents

Bibliographic reference:

Man-Environment Systems, 5:171-174, 1975

Title of project:

Human performance in night driving

Key words:

Road traffic, night driving, visual performance, illumination, visibility.

Abstract:

Studies on human performance in night driving have been the main research area for the Traffic Research Group, Department of Psychology, University of Uppsala, Sweden, since the establishment in 1958. There are several reasons for this, the main ones being that both accident statistics and the characteristics of the human visual system indicate that night driving is a very difficult and consequently unsafe working environment for man. What can be done to improve the situation?
It is shown that the perspectives of improving night driving vision itself are very discouraging. But there is some hope that the few persons with insufficient night driving vision could be picked out before they get their licence. Present training is not adequate and has to be changes. The main prospects, however, are to be reached by increasing the use of road lighting and more important in the days of oil crisis improved vehicle headlighting. Many present night driving accidents - e.g. hitting a pedestrian - are not accidents by the normal definition. They are bound to happen when two oncoming vehicles and a pedestrian appear in a special position relative to each other. We cannot learn to see when the light is insufficient. Polarized headlighting seems to be the only solution. Much could be won if the use of retro-reflective material was more widespread. But we can never be sure that everything important on the road is marked by such material. Therefore we have to develop better headlighting.

Pub. date: 1975	**Pages:** 4	☐ Swedish ☒ English ☐	☐ Final report ☒ Progress report ☐	☐ Diss. (Akad. avh.) ☐ Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete) ☐ ....

Research supported by:

Transportation Research Delegation

SPPB 1976

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author: Rumar, Kåre Berggrund, Ulf Jernberg, Per Ytterbom, Uno	**Inst.:** Department of Psychology University of Uppsala, Sweden

Title:
Studded and unstudded vehicle speeds on icy and dry roads

Bibliographic reference:

Accepterad för publicering i Human Factors, 1975

Title of project:

Effects of studded tyres on road, traffic and safety

Key words:
road traffic, driver behaviour, risk taking, safety, studs, tyres, speed

Abstract:

An investigation has been carried out in order to find out if drivers of vehicles with studded tyres are making use of possible increased coefficient of friction at icy road conditions to maintain a higher speed or to drive at a higher level of safety than drivers with unstudded tyres. Speeds, distances to the vehicle in front and possession of studded tyres have been measured during early morning hours. The sample of drivers studied have been driving in pendulum-traffic to the town of Uppsala. The measurements have been carried out with traffic analyzers and studded tyre indicators in two consecutive curves. Studies have been made at both dry and icy road conditions. The safety level has been calculated in the following ways:

1. the quotient between coefficient of friction made use of and the maximum friction available in the curve
2. the quotient between actual speed and the highest possible speed in the curve.

The results show that although drivers with vehicles equipped with studded tyres are driving somewhat faster than drivers with unstudded tyres at slippery (icy) road conditions this increase in speed is not leading to lower safety margins. On the contrary drivers with studded tyres are on the average driving with larger safety margins than drivers with unstudded tyres. In dry road conditions no clear differences are found.

The results could also be interpreted to show that drivers use an introduced safety measure mainly in the way it is intended to-not for other proposes like comfort, speed etc.

Pub. date: 1976	**Pages:** -	☐ Swedish ☒ English ☐	☐ Final report ☒ Progress report ☐	☐ Diss. (Akad. avh.) ☐ Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete) ☐ ....

Research supported by:

Swedish Transport Research Delegation

38

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author:	**Inst.:**
Rumar, Kåre · Persson, Lars	Department of Psychology
Timner, Anders · Janssen, Wiel	University of Uppsala, Sweden

Title:

Optimum design of path symbols on maps

Bibliographic reference:

Report 179, Department of Psychology, University of Uppsala, Sweden

Title of project:

Optimum design of map symbols from perceptual point of view

Key words:

map, symbol, identification, recognition, descrimination

Abstract: In order to compare the functional effectivity of different path symsymbol systems for maps three experiments were carried out. Each symbol system was based on broken lines and included three paths of different size. The systems were varied with respect to length of broken line, length of interval between broken lines and thickness of broken line. The main criterion in all three experiments was time for correct response.
The purpose of the first experiment was to measure the absolute legibility for eleven symbol systems. Each path was presented on a white background and time for identification was measured. The most effective variables proved to be length of the lines and clustering of the lines.
In the second experiment all the paths in a system were presented simultaneously on white background. Time for relative legibility within each system was measured for the same eleven systems as in experiment one. The results coincide with those of experiment one.
The third experiment only included four systems constructed on the basis of the results from the first two experiments. The systems were integrated in real maps and time for identification of the various paths that were passed when transversing the map along given lines were measured. Length of the lines again proved to be the most effective variable - especially when combined with variation in thickness of the lines. Variation of interval between the lines did not show any effect. Practical problems seem to limit the use of the "cluster" variable to maps with low symbol density.
Based on the results from the present study and on practical considerations an optimum three path symbol system is suggested.

Pub. date:	**Pages:**	☐ Swedish	☐ Final report	☐ Diss. (Akad. avh.)
Sept. 1975	38	☒ English	☒ Progress report	☐ Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete)
		☐	☐	☒ Part of diss.......

Research supported by:
Swedish Transport Research Delegation

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author:

Rumar, Kåre
Öst, Alf

Inst.:

Department of Psychology
University of Uppsala, Sweden

Title:

The existence and visibility effects of dirt on road markings

Bibliographic reference:
Report 170, 1975
Department of Psychology
University of Uppsala, Sweden

Title of project:
The effect of dirt on headlights, road signs and road markings

Key words:

Road traffic, night driving, visibility, road markings

Abstract:

The study consists of three parts:
Dirt accumulation on road markings in real traffic; The retroreflective power is severely reduced at unfavourable road and weather conditions, by as much as 75 per cent in a week. However, favourable road conditions and traffic flow can together also have a cleaning effect. Painted road markings do not have enough resistence against the wear and tear of studded tyres on roads with a large traffic volume (more than 2-3000 vehicles a day).
Dirt was collected from the road surface at two different road- and weather conditions and thereafter analyzed. The results showed that most of the dirt came from the road surface and a minor part from the car tyres.
Visibility distances to road markings were measured with a thoroughly tested field method. Dry and wet measured with different retroreflective power, both single and in rows of ten, were compared at various lighting conditions. In daylight the effect of dirt was very small. In night driving, the effect of dirt was moderate at low beam/low beam, but severe at high beam. The visibility distances to the rows were much larger than to the single road markings. The effect of water on the road was inconsistent.

Pub. date: 1975	**Pages:** 18	☐ Swedish ☒ English ☐	☐ Final report ☒ Progress report ☐	☐ Diss. (Akad. avh.) ☐ Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete) ☒ Part of diss...........

Research supported by:

Swedish Transport Research Delegation

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ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author: Singer, J.E., Lundberg, U. and Frankenhaeuser, M.	**Inst.:** Department of Psychology University of Stockholm Box 6706, S-113 85 Stockholm

Title:

Stress on the train: A study of urban commuting.

Bibliographic reference:

Advances in Environmental Research, 1976. (In press.)

Title of project:

Psychophysiological stress research

Key words:

Train stress, commuters, crowdedness, catecholamine excretion

Abstract:

Regular male passengers commuting on the Nynäshamn-Stockholm line participated in a four day investigation aimed at studying the stress, which arises from day-to-day commuting from a suburban home to a central-city job. All subjects rode a morning train: one group boarded the train at its first stop, and the other midway on its trip. The time of travelling was 79 and 43 min, respectively. On each day the subjects made quantitative reports concerning the travelling conditions on the train, and on the third day urine specimens from each passenger were also collected and analyzed for adrenaline and noradrenaline. The mean number of passengers/car increased progressively as the train approached Stockholm and a corresponding increase occurred in the magnitude of the estimates expressing various forms of discomfort. The subjects with the longer trip (Nynäshamn) were found to have a lower rate of adrenaline excretion on the train than the subjects with the shorter one (Västerhaninge). The results indicate that the stress involved in travelling varies more with the social and ecological circumstances of the trip than with its length or duration.

Pub. date:	Pages:	☐ Swedish ☒ English ☐	☒ Final report ☐ Progress report ☐	☐ Diss. (Akad. avh.) ☐ Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete) ☐ ....

Research supported by: Swedish Medical Research Council (No. 997); Swedish Council for Social Science Research; U.S. National Science Foundation (GS-343 29).

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author:
Sjödahl, L.

Inst.: Department of Educational
and Psychological Research
Malmö School of Education
Fack S-200 45 Malmö

Title:
Metodfrågor i samband med befattningsbeskrivning och målsökning.
/Methodological problems related to job descriptions and goal analyses./

Bibliographic reference:
Department of Educational and Psychological Research, Malmö, 1975;
Reprint Series, No. 186.

Title of project:
Educational planning for the forestry line in the upper secondary school.

Key words:
Aims of education, critical-incident technique, job analysis, job description, planning of education

Abstract:

Job analyses and job descriptions have long been used in the planning of vocational training. What is relatively new, however, is that research on methodological problems in this field is now being done. The author discusses and gives examples of several important methodological problems in educational planning, such as the different criteria to insure an accurate and inclusive job description, and various combinations possible for acting, recording and interpreting co-workers in a job analysis.

Pub. date: 1975	**Pages:** 6	☒ Swedish	☐ Final report	☐ Diss. (Akad. avh.)
		☐ English	☒ Progress report	☐ Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete)
		☐	☐	☐ ....

Research supported by:
National Board of Education

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author: Ola Svenson , Sven Dahlstedt &
S Anders J Englund

Inst.: General Psychology Unit
Department of Psychology
University of Göteborg

Title:

Reading distances of retroreflective road signs during night driving.

Bibliographic reference:

Göteborg Psychological Reports, 1976, 6, No., 5

Title of project:

Cognitive aspects of information integration and decision making.

Key words:
Traffic safety, road signs, identification.

Abstract:

The legibility of 170 mm high white text on road signs was investigated during rural night driving. It was shown that reading distances were greatest for text with effective reflective intensities in the approximate range of 2-10 $\text{mcd/lux} \cdot \text{cm}^2$. In order to maintain an acceptable readability of the road signs in use, it was recommended that retroreflective materials used on signs have a reflective intensity above 4 $\text{mcd/lux} \cdot \text{cm}^2$.

Pub. date: 1976	**Pages:** 8	☐ **Swedish**	☐ **Final report**	☐ **Diss. (Akad. avh.)**
		☒ **English**	☒ **Progress report**	☐ **Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete)**
		☐	☐	☐ ....

Research supported by: The Swedish Road Safety Office and the Swedish Council for Social Science Research.

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author:

Svenson, Ola, & Sjöberg, Kit

Inst.:

General Psychology Unit
Department of Psychology
University of Göteborg

Title:

A comparison of traffic signals controlled by pedestrians.

En jämförelse av fotgängarkontrollerade signaler med ofullständig signalföljd.

Bibliographic reference:

The Swedish Road Safety Office, Report, 1976, in press.

Title of project:

A comparison of traffic signals controlled by pedestrians.

Key words:
Traffic signals.

Abstract:

Three different types of signals were compared with respect to the number of vehicles neglecting the change from yellow to red light at a pedestrian's crossing. All the signals tested had a steady yellow light in two light openings preceeding the red signal. The signals differed with respect to design and time required for a change from a flickering yellow light to a steady yellow light. The results showed no significant difference between the signals.

Pub. date:	**Pages:**			
1976	13	☒ Swedish	☐ Final report	☐ Diss. (Akad. avh.)
		☐ English	☐ Progress report	☐ Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete)
		☐	☐	☐ ....

Research supported by:
The Swedish Road Safety Office.

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author:

Torell, Gunilla

Inst.:

General Psychology Unit
Department of Psychology
University of Göteborg.

Title:

Orsaker till den höga frekvensen hjälmanvändning bland mopedister i Göteborg.

(Reasons for the high frequency of helmet usage among moped riders in Göteborg.)

Bibliographic reference:

Statens trafiksäkerhetsverk, info.grp. PM nr. 102
Dnr. 93-7553301u.

Title of project:

Key words:

Moped helmet, road safety, attitudes

Abstract:

The main purpose of the investigation was to try to find out the reason or reasons for the exceptional position of the inhabitants of Göteborg concerning usage of helmet when moped riding.

An inquiry was distributed to all pupils in form 9 in Göteborg

The inquiry consisted of 37 questions. 4 personal, 10 concerning facts regarding moped- and helmet ownership and the usage frequency. The remaining questions concerned the attitude of the interviewed person toward moped helmet, influence from parents and information sources. The inquiry was completed by 11 group interveiws.

Pub. date:	**Pages:**	☒ Swedish	☐ Final report	☐ Diss. (Akad. avh.)
1975-05-22	30	☐ English	☐ Progress report	☐ Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete)
		☐	☐	☐ ....

Research supported by:

Statens Trafiksäkerhetsverk

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author:
Lars Åberg and Kåre Rumar

Inst.:
Department of Psychology
University of Uppsala
Sweden

Title: Headmovements of Drivers
1. Equipment and exploratory study

Bibliographic reference:
Department of Psychology,
University of Uppsala,
Uppsala, 1975,
Report 182

Title of project:
Studies of Drivers' Headmovements
Studier av förares huvudrörelser

Key words: driver, head-movements, equipment, road crossing.

Abstract:
In order to study head movements in driving a special car mounted equipment was constructed. The apparatus registers drivers head movements in three dimensions using three potentiometers as sensing unit.

In a pilot study it was found that in urban road crossings the sum of maximum horizontal head movements to the left and to the right (head angle) seems to be a consistent and reliable measure of head movement activity. Head angle seems to differentiate well between crossings and to correlate negatively with vehicle speed. Suggestions for continued studies are made.

Pub. date:	Pages:			
1975	30	☐ Swedish	☐ Final report	☐ Diss. (Akad. avh.)
		☒ English	☐ Progress report	☐ Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete)
		☐	☐	☐ ....

Research supported by:
Swedeish Transport Research Delegation

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author: Åkesson, Anna-Liss	**Inst.:** Psykologavdelningen Forskningskliniken Ulleråkers sjukhs 750 17 UPPSALA

Title:

Begåvningsanalys som hjälpmedel i särskoleelevens yrkesvalsprocess.

The use of ability testing in the process of vocational choice of the special school pupil.

Bibliographic reference:

a/ Rapport Psykologavdelningen, Ulleråker, Uppsala

b/ Manual, Psykologiförlaget, Stockholm

Title of project:
Mental Retardation Project

Key words:

special education, ability structure, vocational choice

Abstract: The aim was to study ability structure of special school pupils, comparing the results with those of earlier investigations, and to study the prognostic value of ability testing in the process of vocational choice. A test battery was designed and tried out in a first study and followed up in a second study 4 years later. The tests were chosen on the basis of Thurstone´s factor theory with the addition of some psychomotor tests. They were administered to all pupils of grades 7, 8, 9 and 10 in special schools within the county of Stockholm (n=96) and to a group in the special vocational school for retarded (n=61), attending the carpenter and workshop mechanic classes. Factor analysis gave the following factors: spatial-logical, verbal fluency, psychomotor, numerical-perceptive and verbal comprenhension. The results were in agreement with earlier studies. Correlations between test results and school marks were higher for the vocational school pupils. In the follow-up the vocational school pupils were studied with respect to their current work situation. Those working in the open marked were markedly superior in spatial and psychomotor abilities and had higher mean scores in all tests. A profile analysis showed that those who had an even profile or spatial ability higher than verbal were to a significantly higher degree working in the open market. By combining profile analysis and cut-off, a correct prediction could be made in 44 out of 49 cases. (Biseral correlation analysis showed high correlations between work in the open market on one hand, and spatial ability and school marks in some practical objects on the other.) IQ according to Terman-Merrill had practically no relation to work situation.

Pub. date:	**Pages:**	☒ **Swedish**	☒ **Final report**	☐ **Diss. (Akad. avh.)**
Febr. 1976	67	☐ **English**	☐ **Progress report**	☒ **Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete)**
		☐	☐	☐ ....

Research supported by:

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author: Östberg, O., Stone, P.T., & Benson, R.A.	**Inst.:** Östberg: General Psychology Unit, Dept. of Psychology, University of Göteborg. Stone & Benson: Dept. of Human Science, University of Technology Loughborough.

Title:

Free magnitude estimation of discomfort glare and working task difficulty.

Bibliographic reference:

Göteborg Psychological Reports, 1975, 5, No. 15.

Title of project:

Key words:

Scaling, discomfort glare, working task difficulty, interaction.

Abstract:

The first part of this investigation required 32 subjects to develop their own magnitude scales of discomfort glare. Then in part two, they employed their individual scales to assess degrees of working task difficulty and glare discomfort. The task consisted of four different levels of difficulty in compensatory tracking. The glare originated from a bright light source set to give four different levels of discomfort to the subjects. Each subject was scored on the dimensions of augmenting/reducing (Petrie), category width (Pettigrew), and extroversion/introversion and neuroticism (Eysenck) and all were given a visual screening test. Only the test of neuroticism correlated significantly with glare variance. The subjects were very skilful and consistent in using their individual scales. By transforming each subjects ratings into a common score scale, it was found that the subjective ratings were highly correlated to the corresponding objective Glare Indices. Of particular interest was the finding that increased task difficulty meant increased discomfort glare, and vice versa. It is concluded that future lighting could profitably employ the free magnitude estimation technique in order to allow for individual differences in scaling behavior.

Pub. date: 1975	**Pages:**	☐ Swedish ☒ English ☐	☐ Final report ☐ Progress report ☐	☐ Diss. (Akad. avh.) ☐ Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete) ☐ ....

Research supported by:

BUILDING

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ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author: Acking,C-A., Hübner, W., & Sjöberg, K.	**Inst.:** General Psychology Unit Department of Psychology University of Göteborg

Title:

Attitudes towards concrete.

Attityd gentemot betong.

Bibliographic reference:

Tekniska högskolan i Lund, sektionen för arkitektur, avdelningen för formlära, rapport 3, 1975.

Title of project:

Key words:

Building material, concrete, attitude.

Abstract:

This is a follow-up study of an earlier report on the same problem. Four hundred persons living in a suburban area with hous[illegible] which were built mostly of concrete received a questionnaire which was constructed to reveal their attitudes towards this building material. A hypothesis about a primarily negative attitude towards concrete was not confirmed. Variables like: size and colors of houses, overall planning of areas etc. could partly explain a negative attitude towards modern urban planning.

Pub. date: August 1975	**Pages:** 16+appendix	☒ Swedish ☐ English ☐	☒ Final report ☐ Progress report ☐	☐ Diss. (Akad. avh.) ☐ Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete) ☐ ....

Research supported by:

Cementa AB, Malmö

SPPB 1976

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ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author: Biel, Anders, & NÜth, Anna-Lena	**Inst.:** General Psychology Unit Department of Psychology University of Göteborg

Title:

Evaluations of villa exteriors - a comparison of methods.

Utvärdering av villaexteriörer - en metodjämförelse.

Bibliographic reference:

Rapport till Statens råd för byggnadsforskning, symposium nr. 4, 1975.

Title of project:

Key words:

Building, environmental evaluation.

Abstract:

Three different ways to measure evaluations of villa exteriors have been compared. The methods used were rank ordering, a semantic differential scale technique and one constructed for this study, a so called grouping method. Although different the methods validate each other and can be seen to measure the same thing, a preference dimension.

Pub. date: 1975	**Pages:** 4	☒ Swedish ☐ English ☐	☒ Final report ☐ Progress report ☐	☐ Diss. (Akad. avh.) ☐ Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete) ☐ ....

Research supported by:

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

50

Author: Gran, Bertil	**Inst.:** Department of Educational and Psychological Research Malmö School of Education Fack S-200 45 Malmö

Title:

Hur fungerar skolan? En jämförande studie av lärares värderingar och beskrivningar av verksamheten i öppna och vanliga låg- och mellanstadieskolor. /How does the school work? A comparative study of teachers´ evaluations and descriptions of the teaching procedures in open plan and traditionally built primary schools./

Bibliographic reference:

Department of Educational and Psychological Research, Malmö, 1976;
Pedagogisk-psykologiska problem, No. 288.

Title of project:

Educational Development Work in the Malmö region

Key words:

EUDISED: School building, school environment. primary school. teacher attitudes, teaching practice

Abstract:

The report presents the results of a study of six open plan schools and six conventionally built schools. The aims is to study the differences between the two types of schools according to the teachers´ own descriptions and evaluations. The open plan schools are characterized by a higher priority of cooperation, openness and flexibility, and by more of independent work, more flexible grouping, team work and less class instruction

Pub. date: March 1976	**Pages:** 50+XII	☒ **Swedish** ☐ **English** ☐	☒ **Final report** ☐ **Progress report** ☐	☐ **Diss. (Akad. avh.)** ☐ **Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete)** ☐ ....

Research supported by:

National Board of Education

51

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author: Gran, Bertil	**Inst.:** Department of Educational and Psychological Research Malmö School of Education Fack S-200 45 Malmö

Title:
Lokaler för fritid och skola: Innovationsproblem vid ett tvärvetenskapligt och tväinstitutionellt forskningsprojekt.
Buildings for leisure and school activities. Some problems in the process of innovation in an interdisciplinary and multiinstitutional research project. /

Bibliographic reference:
Department of Educational and Psychilogical Research, 1976; Pedagogisk-psykologiska problem, No. 286.

Title of project:
Educational Development work in the Malmö region (MPU)

Key words: School building, multipurpose classroom, multi-option school, integrated curriculum, leisure, innovation, social interaction, intergroup relation

Abstract:

The report presents a study of the problems of innovation in a project where the intention was to use school buildings and facilities for both the purpose of the school and for leisure activites. Three models of analyses are applied: educational technological, sociological and psychological. Recommendations are given for future innovative work.

Pub. date: February 1976	**Pages:** 28	☒ Swedish ☐ English ☐	☐ Final report ☒ Progress report ☐	☐ Diss. (Akad. avh.) ☐ Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete) ☐ ....

Research supported by:
National Board of Education

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

52

Author:
Gun Hallberg

Inst.:
Building Function Analysis
The Royal Insitute of
Technology, Stockholm

Title: Individual characteristic descriptions in building function research

Bibliographic reference:
Swedish Council for Building Research
Stockholm
1975
Document D13:1975

Distribution:
Svensk Byggtjänst
Box 1403
111 84 Stockholm

Title of project: Individbeskrivningar inom byggnadsfunktionell forskning.
Individual characteristic descriptions in building function research.

Key words:
Man
dimesnions
description

Abstract: The aim of the study was to scrutinize and analyze descriptions of the total life situation of the users for judging the relevance of these systems of description as basis of knowledge for planning the physical environment; - and to carry out a special analysis of individual characteristics relevant to determination of human functional measurements.

The treatise deals with the problem from two main perspectives. In one hand it attempts to specify which individual characteristics are of special importance from the point of view of "general" behavioural and social science descriptive systems. On the other it successively b theoretical and empirical projektions works out from a more static-anthropometric point of view to a method to describe man in terms of movement behaviour.

The principal method for the emperical experiments has been full-scale tests in a planning laboratory. Full-scale tests imply that the spatial and organisational characteristics of the physical enviroment are studied with the help of test subjects over a short period of time. Technique and sample problems in connection with the full-scale tests have been considered by an inventory and evaluation of relevant studies carried out by research organs in Sweden and other countries.

The analysis of individual characteristics which are relevant to the determination of functional measurements indicated that there existed additional variables of description which are of importance. One of them is a persons individual way of moving - movement behaviour. This qualitative variable is to be considered as an individual characteristic which should be described and quantified to be put in relation to other characteristics and functional measurements.

Pub. date:
Dec 1975

Pages:
72

☐ Swedish
☒ English
☐ ....

☒ Final report
☐ Progress report
☐ ....

☒ Diss. (Akad. avh.)
☐ Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete)
☐ ....

Research supported by:
The Swedish Council for Building Research

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ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author: Löfberg, Arvid	**Inst.:** Dep. of Education, University of Stockholm

Title:
Dwelling formation as a pedagogical problem. On the justification and possibility of the pedagogical intervention.(Boendets utformning som pedagogiskt problem. Om legitimeringen och möjligheten av det pedagogiska ingripandet.)

Bibliographic reference:

Statens råd för byggnadsforskning. Rapport R 8: 1976.
IAN-rapport 177, Dep. of Education, University of Stockholm, 1976.

Title of project:
see above

Key words:
dwelling, participation, development

Abstract:

Dwelling environments are planned and administrated with the help of models that aim to facilitate the realization of functional properties in the environment.

In this report the possibility of complementing these models of planning and administration with consideration of man's relationship to his environment is analysed. Dwellers' competence to utilize and develop their own dwelling situation is treated as such a relational property. A structural view on human development is presented as a possible tool in order to understand the development of dwelling competence as a realizable possibility. The applicability of a pedagogical frame of reference is analysed as a point of departure for the formation of different planning and administrative procedures in order to identify measures that can contribute to the realization of an integrated individual and collective competence.

Different studies and experiences in connection with problems of dwelling are taken up as illustrative examples.

Pub. date: 1976-04-10	**Pages:** 247	☒ Swedish ☐ English ☐	☒ Final report ☐ Progress report ☐	☒ Diss. (Akad. avh.) ☐ Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete) ☐ ....

Research supported by:
Statens råd för byggnadsforskning/The Swedish Council for Building Research

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

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Author:
Röhr, Gunilla & Gran, Bertil

Inst.: Department of Educational
and Psychological Research
Malmö School of Education
Fack S-200 45 Malmö

Title:

De öppna skolorna ett år senare. Attitydutveckling bland lärare på låg- och mellanstadiet. En uppföljning av 1972 års rapport. /The open-plan schools one year later. Development of attitudes among teachers at the primary and intermediate level of the comprehensive school. A follow up of the 1972 study./

Bibliographic reference:

Department of Educational and Psychological Research, Malmö, 1975;
Pedagogisk-psykologiska problem, No. 277.

Title of project:
Educational Development Work in the Malmö region

Key words:
School building, school environment, primary school, teachers attitudes, teaching practice

Abstract:
The report presents a questionnairy study conducted among teachers in the primary and intermediate levels of the basic school at seven open-plan schools in the Malmö region. The study has been made within the framework of the LISS project (application of the curriculum in open-plan schools) and in a follow-up of the more extensive mapping of the work done at these schools that was carried out a year previously. In answering the questionnaire the teachers have described and evaluated the current situation at the schools with regard to the use of the premises, student-grouping, work forms and the development of the students. In addition, certain comparisons are made between the two studies concerning the planning of the work and the attitudes in the schools. The study reveals large differences between the schools in the way in which the teaching is adapted to the open environment. In one school the positive attitude reported earlier has been reinforced, while a couple of schools note an increasingly negative assessment. Otherwise both positive and negative assessments of the design of the school buildings and possible ways of using then indicate a large degree of stability.

Pub. date: Oct. 1975	**Pages:** 69+XXII	☒ Swedish ☐ English ☐	☒ Final report ☐ Progress report ☐	☐ Diss. (Akad. avh.) ☐ Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete) ☐ ....

Research supported by:
National Board of Education

55

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author: Torell, Gunilla	**Inst.:** General Psychology Unit Department of Psychology University of Göteborg

Title:

Värderingar av komponenter i boendemiljön.

Evaluations of components in housing environment.

Bibliographic reference:

Rapport till Statens råd för byggnadsforskning, Symposium nr 4, 1975.

Title of project:

Key words:

Environmental psychology, residental areas.

Abstract:

An inventory of environmental and other relevant components of housing areas was performed. A questionnaire consisting of three parts was constructed. The first part was aimed at assessing general attitudes of different components. The second contained questions about the subjects' residental environment and the third concerned the socio-economic status of the subjects.

The subjects were 226 families in Göteborg - half of them living in buildings with more than seven stories and half in different kinds of linked houses.

Each variable has been treated separately and shown as a comparison between families living in "high-houses" and families living in "low-houses".

The study was also method analytic and problem-seeking.

Pub. date: 1975	**Pages:** 6	☒ Swedish ☐ English ☐	☒ Final report ☐ Progress report ☐	☐ Diss. (Akad. avh.) ☐ Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete) ☐ ....

Research supported by:

COMMUNICATION SYSTEMS

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

56

Author:
Brenner, Sten Olof

Inst.:
General Psychology Unit
Department of Psychology
University of Göteborg

Title:
Formal structure of message and discourse related to personality

Bibliographic reference:

Göteborg Psychological Reports, 1975, 5, No. 18

Title of project:
VEGA

Key words:
Pragmatics, discourse, verbal communication

Abstract:

Four empirical reports on pragmatics (Brenner & Hjelmquist 1974c, d, e, 1975a) are summarized. They were based on a proposed theory of pragmatics (Brenner & Hjelmquist, 1974a, b, 1975b), partly derived from Halliday (1973, 1975). It was concluded that the theory, which advocated a functional and interactionistic approach to discourse, was consistent with the data. The formal structure of messages as well as their sequential properties were related in a psychologically meaningful way to the participants' intelligence, verbal competence, and emotional flexibility-rigidity. This was a partial support to, but also an elaboration of, Bernsteins' (1971, 1973) theory of speech codes.

Pub. date: 1975	**Pages:** 16	☐ **Swedish** ☒ **English** ☐	☒ **Final report** ☐ **Progress report** ☐	☒ **Diss. (Akad. avh.)** ☐ **Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete)** ☐ ....

Research supported by:
The Swedish Council for Social Science Research

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author: Brenner, Sten-Olof, & Hjelmquist, Erland	**Inst.:** General Psychology Unit Department of Psychology University of Göteborg

Title:

Language but not speech.

Bibliographic reference:

Forskning och Framsteg, 1976, 3

Title of project:

Key words:

Communication

Abstract:

The article gives a frame of reference for the research on verbal and nonverbal communication together with some examples of classifications of verbal and nonverbal signs. Some research results concerning the effects of different aspects of signs are discussed.

Pub. date: 1976	**Pages:** 3	☐ Swedish ☒ English ☐	☐ Final report ☐ Progress report ☐	☐ Diss. (Akad. avh.) ☐ Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete) ☐ ....

Research supported by:
The Swedish Council for Social Science Research.

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author:
Brenner, S-O & Hjelmquist, E

Inst.:
General Psychology Unit
Department of Psychology
University of Göteborg

Title:
Personality and the structure of speech processes

Bibliographic reference:
Göteborg Psychological Reports, 1975, 5, No- 12

Title of project:
VEGA

Key words:
Verbal interaction, pragmatics, linguistic theory

Abstract:

The definition of utterance is often considered crucial in transcription or segmentation of natural speech processes both methodologically and empirically as it might give differently structured speech processes. This problem was investigated through comparison of speech processes resulting from different definitions of utterance. It was shown that process characteristics from the different processes were consistently positively correlated although the level of internal dependencies and mean level of speech complexity differed. When related to person characteristics all the types of speech processes were useful in the psychological interpretation of interaction patterns. It was found that persons high in intelligence and verbal competence had a high level of speech complexity and that flexible persons had a speech process that was independent or rich in information, or in other terms, was elaborated. Furthermore, flexibility facilitated an informative speech process from the interacting person as well as increasing his level of speech complexity.

Pub. date: 1975	**Pages:** 27	☐ **Swedish** ☒ **English** ☐	☐ **Final report** ☐ **Progress report** ☐	☒ **Diss. (Akad. avh.)** ☐ **Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete)** ☐ ....

Research supported by:
The Swedish Council for Social Science Research

59

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author: Brenner, Sten-Olof, & Hjelmquist, Erland	**Inst.:** General Psychology Unit Department of Psychology University of Göteborg

Title:

Psycholinguistics: Foundations and research approaches III: Pragmatics.

Bibliographic reference:

Göteborg Psychological Reports, 1975, 5, No. 11

Title of project:

VEGA

Key words:

Linguistic theory, pragmatics.

Abstract:

This report includes a discussion of the theoretical background for studying communicative acts. It was claimed that the prevailing theories of linguistics represented by e.g. Chomsky (1965), as well as psycholinguistic theories within the Chomskian and neo-behavioristic tradition, were of very limited relevance to pragmatics. However, Piaget's (1971) interactionistic and Bernstein's (1971, 1973) and Rommetveit's (1974) social psychological theories were considered consistent with pragmatics. A tentative theory of pragmatics was proposed based on Halliday's (1973) functional or interactional model of language.

Pub. date: 1975	**Pages:** 18	☐ Swedish ☒ English ☐	☐ Final report ☒ Progress report ☐	☐ Diss. (Akad. avh.) ☐ Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete) ☐ ....

Research supported by:

The Swedish Council for Social Science Research.

60

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author: Bo Edvardsson & Jan Vegelius	**Inst.:** Dept. of Psychology University of Uppsala

Title:

L I V S K V A L I T E T

(Quality of Life)

Bibliographic reference:

Title of project: Quality of Life

Key words: Quality,Life.Definition,Concept

Abstract:

During Spring 1975 1300 representative Swedish telephone-owners,270 Swedish organizations of various types and 25 specially chosen "experts" were given two open questions. The first question was: What meaning will you give to the concept Quality of Life ? A systematic presentation of the answers to that question is given in this report.Frequencies of the various types of answers and key words are also included.

Pub. date:	Pages:			
1976-05-14	27	☒ Swedish	☐ Final report	☐ Diss. (Akad. avh.)
		☐ English	☐ Progress report	☐ Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete)
		☐	☐	☐ ....

Research supported by: Längmanska Kulturfonden

61

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author:
Hjelmquist, E

Inst.:
General Psychology Unit
Department of Psychology
University of Göteborg

Title:
Functions of messages and discourse related to personality in dyadic communication

Bibliographic reference:
Göteborg Psychological Reports, 1975, 5, No. 19

Title of project:
VEGA

Key words:
Discourse functions, dyadic communication, psycholinguistics

Abstract:

This report is a summary of four empirical studies on functions of messages and discourse related to personality (Brenner & Hjelmquist 1974c, 1974d, 1974e, 1975b). The theoretical background for these studies were given in Brenner and Hjelmquist (1974a, 1974b, 1975a) and the crucial results of these theoretical efforts are outlined. The results of the empirical studies showed consistent patterns of interaction in accordance with theoretical assumptions based on Hallidays' (1973) functional theory of language.
Psychologically meaningful patterns of relations between person characteristics and aspects of the speech process were obtained but the need for crossvalidational studies is pointed out in a critical discussion of the methods used and the ecological relevance of the findings.

Pub. date: 1975	**Pages:** 25	☐ **Swedish** ☒ **English** ☐	☒ **Final report** ☐ **Progress report** ☐	☒ **Diss. (Akad. avh.)** ☐ **Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete)** ☐ ....

Research supported by:
The Swedish Council for Social Science Research

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

62

Author: PAL ORBAN	**Inst.:** Department of Sociology University of Gothenburg

Title:
Reklamen i ett sociologiskt perspektiv
Advertising in a sociological perspective

Bibliographic reference:
Report from the department of sociology, University of Gothenburg, No 35, Gothenburg, June 1975

Title of project:
-

Key words:
advertising man, mass communication, culture

Abstract:

The following paper tries to show a new way to analyse mass communication. Advertising is seen as a part of society. The basic idea is that the effect of mass communication is dependent on the organisation of society, the organisation of perspectives of memebers of society, and the message of the communication. One cannot understand the meaning of mass communication from the psychological point of view or from an individual point of view , nor can one look merely at one part of the communication processes. To begin with I construct a theory which makes it possible to analyse a communicator, his message, the organisation of society, and the organisation of perspective of the members of society.

Next I discuss the particular culture of Sweden and perspectives of its citizens. Later I make a content analysis of advertising messages and make a study of the communicatior (advertising man). Finally I make some conclusions abot the effect of advertising in Swedish society.

Pub. date: June 1975	**Pages:** 139	☒ Swedish ☐ English ☐	☒ Final report ☐ Progress report ☐	☐ Diss. (Akad. avh.) ☐ Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete) ☒ ....

Research supported by:

SPPB 1976

COMPULSORY EDUCATION

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author:

Bergling, Kurt

Inst.:

Institute of International Education, University of Stockholm

Title:
1) Assessment of logical thinking as part of the evaluation and evolution of an integrated curriculum.
2) Verifiche di pensiero logico nel processo di valutazione ed evoluzione di un curriculo integrato di Scienze.

Bibliographic reference:
1) In B. Segre (Chair), Physics, biology, mathematics: Different cognitive approaches in an integrated curriculum. Rome: Accademia Nazionale dei Lincei, 1976.
2) In V. Cappelletti, L'insegnamento integrato delle scienze nelle scuola primaria. Roma: Enciclopedia Italiana, 1976.

Title of project:

MOGNAD-projektet

Key words:

Curriculum, Science, Item analysis, International studies, Piaget.

Abstract:

Two new indices of item analysis were developed and tried out in order to estimate the relative importance of logical thinking as measured by Bergling's Reasoning Level Test (which is a Piaget-test) for answering the 40 items of the IEA Science Tests 1A and 1B. The mean level of thinking of the group who answered each item correctly was used as an index of difficulty. The point-biserial correlation of item performance and results on the Piaget-test was used as an index of discriminating power.

Samples of ten-year-old students from England and Wales (N=3 680), Federal Republic of Germany (N=1 745), Sweden (N=2 041) and the United States (N=5 550).

Low negative correlations were found between the two indices of item difficulty, the conventional p and the mean level of thinking (-.33, -.28, -.39 and -.31) indicating that the two indices do measure different characteristics of the items.

Very similar profiles of item difficulties for the four countries were found indicating that the effect of various school systems is of minor importance as determinant of item difficulty as related to level of thinking.

Logical thinking was found to be of major importance in the entire field of science education.

The study was part of an attempt at developing an integrated curriculum for the primary school.

Pub. date: June, 1976	**Pages:** 32	☒ Swedish ☒ English ☒ Italian	☐ Final report ☐ Progress report ☐	☐ Diss. (Akad. avh.) ☐ Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete) ☐ ....

Research supported by:

National Board of Education

64

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author: Bergling, Kurt	**Inst.:** Institute of International Education, University of Stockholm

Title:

Samhällskunskap och samhällssyn
/Civic Education and Civic Attitudes/

Bibliographic reference:

LiberLäromedel, Stockholm, 1976
Utbildningsforskning, SÖ FoU rapport 24

Title of project:

IEA Six Subject Survey

Key words:

Evaluation, Socialization, Civic Education, Comprehensive school, Gymnasium

Abstract:

This work is a report of the Swedish participation in a cross-national study of Civic education carried out within the framework of IEA (International Association for the Evaluation of Educational Achievement). In this study the same tests and questionnaires were administered in ten countries. The present volume presents the Swedish results, both cognitive and attitudinal, from grade 9 in the comprehensive school and from the last year in the "gymnasium" and "fackskola". Comparisons are made with results from the other participating countries. The cognitive tests covered the following areas: fundamental concepts and nature of citizenship, national political processes and institutions, international political processes and institutions, economic and social processes and institutions. The analysis of the participating country documents showed that Civic education has important attitudinal and perceptual components, in addition to cognitive ones. Attitude scales were used for measuring aspects of democratic values (anti-authoritarianism, equality, civil liberties, efficacy, women's rights, tolerance of diversity) and aspects of citizenship values. A number of other techniques were used to measure egalitarianism, perception of municipal and national government, and concepts of the "Good Citizen".

Pub. date: June,1976	**Pages:** 96	☒ Swedish ☒ English ☐	☐ Final report ☐ Progress report ☐	☐ Diss. (Akad. avh.) ☐ Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete) ☐ ....

Research supported by:

National Board of Education

SPPB 1976

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

65

Author:	**Inst.:**
Lars R. Bergman & Anders Dunér	Department of Psychology University of Stockholm

Title:

Vart tar toppbegåvningarna vägen?
/Choice of career for gifted high school adolescents./

Bibliographic reference:

Rapporter, Psykologiska institutionen, Stockholms universitet, 1975, No. 5
/Reports, Department of Psychology, University of Stockholm, 1975, No. 5/

Title of project:

Örebroprojektet /The Örebro Project/

Key words:

Gifted children, vocational choice, intelligence, high school

Abstract:

Choice of career was studied in groups of high school adolescents gifted in one of four different ways, namely verbally, logically, creatively, and in attaining high grade point average. Two years after high school the subjects were asked about their present activities and future plans. As expected, the gifted adolescents were engaged in studies to a larger extent than other adolescents, the former preparing themselves for vocations demanding longer education and higher qualifications. However, more than half of the gifted girls were aiming toward a final education below a university degree. Almost all gifted boys from social class I aimed at vocations demanding university studies comprising at least four years. This was true only for a minority of the boys from social classes II and III.

Pub. date:	**Pages:**			
1975	18	☒ Swedish	☐ Final report	☐ Diss. (Akad. avh.)
		☐ English	☐ Progress report	☐ Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete)
		☐	☐	☐ ....

Research supported by:

66

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author:
Lars R. Bergman & Anders Dunér

Inst.:
Department of Psychology
University of Stockholm

Title:
Vem är nöjd med gymnasiet?
/Ex-pupils´ opinion of school: Who is satisfied?/

Bibliographic reference:
Rapporter, Psykologiska institutionen, Stockholms universitet, 1975, No. 4.
Reports, Department of Psychology, University of Stockholm, 1975. No. 4

Title of project:
Örebroprojektet /The Örebro Project/

Key words:
School, opinion, longitudinal, choice of education and occupation, higher education

Abstract:

This study aims at providing information about the importance of factors associated with firmness in vocational and educational decisions for ex-pupils´ opinion about what school provided with regard to information, knowledge, and fulfillment of more general goals. Data were collected for 298 subjects at two points in time, namely when they were 19 years old (last year in school), and two years later when they were 21 years old. The following main results were obtained: (a) A high degree of firmness in vocational and educational decision is associated with a positive opinion about the information school provided. This result is more marked for boys than for girls. (b) The opinion about the fulfillment of more general goals and about the knowledge school provided has no consistent relationship to the firmness in vocational and educational decision. (c) There are no marked relationships between the opinion about what school provided and various background factors like stream in grammar school, level of parents´ education, and choice of vocation or education after school. There is however, a consistent tendency for students to be less satisfied with what school provided than those who work.

Pub. date: 1975	**Pages:** 31	☒ Swedish	☐ Final report	☐ Diss. (Akad. avh.)
		☐ English	☐ Progress report	☐ Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete)
		☐	☐	☐ ....

Research supported by:

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

67

Author: Björnsson, C H, & Bromme, Aila	**Inst.:** Pedagogiskt centrum vid Stockholms skoldirektion. (Pedagogical centre, Stockholm local education authority)

Title:

Läsbarhetsprövning av finsk skoltext. (Readability of Finnish texts for schools)

Bibliographic reference:

Stockholm 1975. Pedagogiskt Utvecklingsarbete vid Stockholms Skolor, nr 60.

Title of project:

Läsbarhetsprövning av finsk skoltext. (Readability of Finnish texts for schools)

Key words:

Readability, Reading research, Finnish

Abstract:

The purpose is to investigate if the Swedish instrument for measuring the degree of difficulty of text (lix) may be applied to Finnish texts in general, as well as school texts in particular. The Swedish formula has the following simple form: Sentencelength + Wordlength = Lix. Wordlength here means the percentage of words with more than 6 letters. Sentencelength is the number of words per sentence, and Lix is purely a shortening of the Swedish word for readability index (läsbarhetsindex).

The main results from the first part of the project is that lix functions quite well on Finnish text. Its validity - before correction for attenuation - is .89. We have earlier got coefficients of .91-.92 by similar studies on Swedish, German, Danish and English languages. Norms for lix are about 20 units higher than for English, Swedish and Danish. Finnish texts with lix around 40 people usually judges as very easy, lix around 50 means easy, 60 medium, 70 difficult and 80 very difficult.

In the second part of the project we made norms for Finnish school texts, used in Swedish schools. The report also contains a list of 300 Finnish books and texts with figures for lix, sentencelength and wordlength.

Pub. date:	**Pages:** 56	☒ Swedish	☒ Final report	☐ Diss. (Akad. avh.)
		☐ English	☐ Progress report	☐ Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete)
		☐	☐	☐ ....

Research supported by:

Stockholm local education authority.

68

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author: Callewaert, S	**Inst.:** Dep. of Sociology, Univ. of Lund, Sweden

Title: Undervisningens anpassning till elevens individuella förutsättningar, möjligheter och konsekvenser. Funderingar kring ATI-forskningen.
(Adaptation of teaching to pupils individual aptitudes: possibilities and consequences. Some comments upon ATI-research

Bibliographic reference:
Dep. of Sociology, Lund 1975. Report nr 4 from the project : 'The School Class As A Social System' (SSS)

Title of project:
'Skolklassen som socialt system' (The School Class As A Social System' (SSS)

Key words:
Theories of teaching, teaching methods, Aptitude-treatment interaction individualized teaching

Abstract:
ATI-research in Sweden and abroad has been discussed recently by swedish educational researchers such as Härnqvist, Gustavsson, Kallós. The paper compares their different perspectives and comments upon them from a sociological point of view. The author also discusses some practical implications in relation to recent reform proposals in Sweden

Pub. date: jan-75	**Pages:** 46	☒ Swedish ☐ English ☐	☐ Final report ☒ Progress report ☐	☒ Diss. (Akad. avh.) ☐ Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete) ☐ ....

Research supported by:
Skolöverstyrelsen (National Board of Education)

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH 69

Author: Callewaert S & Nilsson B-A	**Inst.:** Dep of Sociology Univ. of Lund, Sweden

Title: Skolans inre arbete: observation och analys av tre lektioner i matematik på grundskolans högstadium (The classroom process: observation and analysis of three lessons in mathematics in three lower secondary school-classes

Bibliographic reference:
Dep. of Sociology, Lund, 1975, Report nr 7 from the SSS-project

Title of project:
'Skolklassen som socialt system' (The School-Class As A Social System) (SSS)

Key words:
Teaching process, classroom interaction, cultural reproduction, social differentiation.

Abstract:

The data of a classroom observation study concerning three lessons in mathematics are presented in the form of a complete record of verbal and non-verbal interaction, with teaching material, pupils location, pupils background etc.
The process is analyzed in the light of the project's earlier theoretical reports : that is to say in the light of an objective set of functions which the school must fulfil in an advanced capitalist society: this leading to internal contradictions in the school-system and determining the freedom left for reform-programs.

Uses of a sociological-anthropological method of observation and and analysis.

Pub. date: april-75	**Pages:** 160	☒ Swedish ☐ English ☐	☐ Final report ☒ Progress report ☐	☒ Diss. (Akad. avh.) ☐ Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete) ☐ ....

Research supported by:
Skolöverstyrelsen (National Board of Education)

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author: Callewaert S & Nilsson B-A

Inst.: Dep. of Sociology,
Univ. of Lund, Sweden

Title: Skolans inre arbete: observation och analys av **två** lektioner i **biologi** på grundskolans högstadium (The classroom process: observation and analysis of **two** lessons in the discipline of biology in two lower secondary school-classes.)

Bibliographic reference:
Dep. of Sociology, Univ. of Lund, 1975
Report nr 6 from the SSS-project

Title of project:
'Skolklassen som socialt system' The School Class As A Social System' (SSS)

Key words: Teaching process, classroom interaction, cultural reproduction, social differentiation

Abstract: The data of a classroom observation study concerning two lessons in biology are presented in the form of a complete record of verbal and non-verbal interaction, with teaching material, pupils location, pupils background etc.

The process is analysed in the light of the project's earlier theoretical reports: that is to say in the light of an objective set of functions which the school must fulfil in an advanced capitalist society:this leading to internal contradictions in the school-system and determining the freedom left for reform-programs.

Use of a sociological-anthropological method of observation and analysis.

Pub. date: march-75	**Pages:** 198	☒ Swedish ☐ English ☐	☐ Final report ☒ Progress report ☐	☐ Diss. (Akad. avh.) ☐ Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete) ☐ ....

Research supported by:
Skolöverstyrelsen (National Board of Education)

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

71

Author: Callewaert [illegible] & Nilsson B-A	**Inst.:** Dep. of Sociology Univ. of Lund, Sweden

Title: Skolans inre arbete: observation och analys av två lektioner i franska två lektioner i religionskunskap och två lektioner i samhällskunskap på grundskolans högstadium. (The classroom process: observation and analysis of two lessons in French, two lessons in religion and two lessons in social science, in 2 lower secondary school classes

Bibliographic reference:
Dep. of Sociology, Lund, aug - 75, Report nr 8 from the SSS-project

Title of project:
'Skolklassen som socialt system' (The Scool Class As A Social System' (SSS)

Key words:
Teaching process, classroom interaction, cultural reproduction, social differentiation

Abstract:

The data of a classroom observation study concerning 8 lessons in the disciplines; French, religion and social science are presented in the form of a complete record of verbal and non-verbal interaction, teaching material, pupils location, background data conserning pupils etc.

Some more brief analysis of the materials is presented in the the light of previous analysis and theoretical discussions. (Refer reports nr 2, 3, 4, 6 and 7)

Use of a sociological-anthropological method of observation and analysis

Pub. date: aug-75	**Pages:** 360	☒ Swedish ☐ English ☐	☐ Final report ☒ Progress report ☐	☒ Diss. (Akad. avh.) ☐ Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete) ☐ ....

Research supported by:
Skolöverstyrelsen (National Board of Education)

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ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author:
Dunér, Anders

Inst.:
Department of Psychology
University of Stockholm

Title: Non-intended social differentiation. A study of the social composition of school classes.
(Smygdifferentiering? En studie i skolklassers sociala sammansättning.)

Bibliographic reference:
SÖ FoU-rapport 18. Stockholm: Liber/Utbildningsförlaget, 1975.

Title of project:
Örebroprojektet

Key words:
Segregation, effekter, achivement, attitudes, adjustment

Abstract:

In Sweden there is no differentiation according to ability in the compulsory school. The objective is to give every child a school environment where they can learn from peers different ways of living, thinking and feeling. However, there exists a social differentiation in our larger towns - caused by the building of large homogeneous population centres - that has effects on the composition of school classes. The social differentiation in the class is also retained through the school years. The pourpose has been to study the extent, the causes and the effects of social differentiation in the compulsory school of a town with about 100 000 inhabitants. One group of 1000 pupils was followed through grades 3-6, another through grades 6-9. The composition of classes was analyzed in single schools, in larger administrative regions, and in the whole district. The differences were those expected from the principles outlined for the administrators. New children were not placed in classes in such ways as to increase the differentiation, nor had classes that had to be divided at the transfer to a higher level been altered in such a way. The effects on achievement, aspiration for further education, satisfaction with school, social adjustment, attitudes to occupation and the perceived influence from parents and classmates were studied. No effects were significant after control of the childrens early intelligence and of parents´ education. The results show that ther are no or negligible effects of the social differentiation in the school district with regard to the VARIABLES INVESTIGATED.

Pub. date:	**Pages:** 83	☒ Swedish	☒ Final report	☐ Diss. (Akad. avh.)
		☐ English	☐ Progress report	☐ Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete)
		☐	☐	☐ ....

Research supported by:
Skolöverstyrelsen

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author: Egerbladh, Thor	**Inst.:** Department of Education Umeå university and Umeå School of Education, Sweden..

Title:
The Function of Group-Size and Ability Level on Solving a Multidimensional Complementary Task.

Bibliographic reference:

Educational Reports, Umeå, 1976, No 9

Title of project:
Problemsolving within the Individual versus Group Paradigm

Key words:
Problemsolving, group-size, ability, task.

Abstract:

The experiment was designed with reference to both an additive model and a complementary model reported by Steiner (1966). A multidimensional task, that is IQ-test items, was used. The subjects were 102 students from grade four and five. A 3 (ability level H, M, L) x 3 (group-size I, II, III) ANOVA was performed. The complementary model was supported by the results, and the assumption of linearity from the additive model seemed to hold for the complementary model too. Significant main-effects were found for group-size and ability level ($p< .01$). High and middle ability students gained more than twice as much from the dyad and triad situations than low ability pupils. The report also gives some evidence for the importance of giving more attention to different ability levels in this type of small group research.

Pub. date:	**Pages:**	☐ **Swedish**	☐ **Final report**	☐ **Diss. (Akad. avh.)**
76-02-20	15	☒ **English**	☒ **Progress report**	☐ **Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete)**
		☐	☐	☒ Project report.....

Research supported by:

Swedish Council for Social Science Research

SPPB 1975

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ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author: Mats Ekholm, Inga Wernersson	**Inst.:** Institute of Education University of Göteborg

Title:

Arbetsmönster och lärar-elevinteraktion i grundskolan. Några empiriska resultat.

(Work patterns and teacher-pupil interactions in the elementary school. Some empirical results.)

Bibliographic reference:

Rapporter från pedagogiska institutionen, Göteborgs universitet, nr. 138, januari 1976.

Title of project:

Studier av socialisationsprocessen i skolan. (SOS-projektet)
(Studies in the Socialization Process in Schools)

Key words:

Class-room observation, Work patterns, Teacher-pupil interaction

Abstract:

Two class-room observation studies are presented in this report. The first investigation is concerned with the work patterns in the class-room. At two occasions classes in grades 1-6 were observed by check-list tecnique. The number of classes studied were 41 and 33 respectively.
Observation results show that pupils for the most part worked individually on identical tasks. Besides this work mwthod, the hours in class were dominated by the teacher speaking.
Class-room work was steered mainly by the textbooks and teaching materials used, and to a certain degree by the teacher.
Work in groups and pupil-initiated activities were rare.
In the second investigation the interaction between the teacher and different groups of pupils were studied. The pupils were rated on general ability by their teachers. The two boys, in each of seven classes, given the top and bottom ranks were observed. The observations show that pupils with high ranks interact comparatively more with the teacher. The group with low ranks receive proportionally more reactions from the teacher on their activities in the classroom. This hold for both positive and negative responses. The difference between the high and the low groups is more marked concerning the negative responses.

Pub. date:	Pages:			
Jan. 1976	30	☒ Swedish ☐ English ☐	☐ Final report ☐ Progress report ☐	☐ Diss. (Akad. avh.) ☐ Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete) ☐ ....

Research supported by:
The National Board of Education

Author: Ekman, Bengt	**Inst.:** Department of Educational Research, School of Education, Uppsala

Title:

An experiment with variations in group size and team teaching for gymnasium seniors majoring in Economics

Försök med varierande gruppstorlekar och lagundervisning i ekonomiska ämnen i årskurs 3 på gymnasieskolan

Bibliographic reference:

Rapport nr 56, 1976. Ped inst Lärarhögskolan i Uppsala

Title of project:

PEDO

Key words:

Economics, gymnasium, teamteaching

Abstract:

In their senior year (årskurs III), students following an Economics major have three specialities: distribution, administration and accounting. Hitherto, instruction in these subjects has to a great extent been given separately, and this has been found to be unnatural and troublesome, particularly for business economics and law (i.e. legal knowledge). One natural improvement can be achieved by placing business economics and law in their appropriate relation, such that these two subjects are integrated with the above three specialities and distributed throughout the school year. In this manner the "accountant", "administrator" and "distributor" would be able to study and delve into those sections of business economics and law which appertain to their respective specialities, while the other sections of business economics and law could be merely surveyed. Long instruction periods (4+4+4 hours), varying group sizes, many study visits, team-teaching are characteristics of the project. Important presuppositions for success: there exist good contacts with the business and administrative communities including knowledge of their personnel involved in this program; the teachers are on a good personal footing and have approximately the same fundamental views on education; there exists an interest for experimental activities; additional work loads can be accepted; the physical locales are adequate; there available three teachers who cover all the economic subjects and legal knowledge.

Pub. date: Febr. 1976	Pages: 29	☒ Swedish ☐ English ☐	☐ Final report ☐ Progress report ☒	☐ Diss. (Akad. avh.) ☐ Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete) ☐ ....

Research supported by:
National Board of Education

Author:
Ekstrand, L.H.

Inst.: Department of Educational
and Psychological Research
Malmö School of Education
Fack S-200 45 Malmö

Title:

Adjustment among immigrant pupils in Sweden: Social, emotional and linguistic variables and their relationship

Bibliographic reference:
Department of Educational and Psychological Research, Malmö, 1976;
Educational and Psychological Interactions, No. 55.

Title of project:
Immigrant pupils in Swedish schools

Key words:
Adjustment, second language, bilingualism, cross-cultural research, migration, acculturation, minority groups

Abstract:

The data collection procedures for a study of a population of immigrant pupils in Sweden are described. Means, dispersions, intercorrelations, within group correlations and other statistics for 22 variables of linguistic achievement, reading skill, intelligence and teacher judgements of social and emotional adjustment are given. It is claimed that the adjustment is not as difficult as has been feared. Second language achievement does not automatically promote good social and emotional adjustment.
The paper was presented at the symposium on Immigrant and Minority Group Problems of the 18th International Congress of Applied Psychology, Montreal, 1974.

Pub. date: February 1976	**Pages:** 35	☐ Swedish	☐ Final report	☐ Diss. (Akad. avh.)
		☒ English	☒ Progress report	☐ Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete)
		☐	☐	☐ ....

Research supported by: The Foundation for Cultural Exchange between Sweden and Finland. The National Board of Education in Sweden.

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author: Emanuelsson, I. & Häggkvist, J.	**Inst.:** Pedagogiskt centrum vid Stockholms skoldirektion. (Pedagogical Centre, Stockholm Local Education Authority)

Title:

Studieavbrott i grundskolan 4. Studieavbrott - och sedan?
(Drop out in compulsory school 4. Drop out - and then?)

Bibliographic reference:

Stockholm 1976. Pedagogiskt Utvecklingsarbete vid Stockholms Skolor, nr 64.

Title of project:
Studieavbrott i grundskolan. (Drop out in compulsory school)

Key words:
Drop out research, follow up studies, adjustment, educationally disadvantaged, comprehensive school.

Abstract:
This is the fourth progress report from the project. It gives results from a follow up of 452 drop outs who left school during the period 1964-1968 in Stockholm. Questionnaire- and different kinds of register-data have been collected up till the age of 20 to 24. Military service data have also been gathered. Questionnaire data are difficult to interpret because of a very low respons rate. The respondents report rather negative feelings about their school experiences. In spite of that six out of ten of them are interested in further education, mostly some kind of vocational training.

Register data give a rather disappointing picture of the drop outs' ability to succeed in society after school. This is more true for men than for women. About 80 per cent of both men and women are registered for some kind of social support, more or less regularly. Half of the men are registered at the Temperance Board. Two men out of three are registered in the Criminal Register, often for serious crimes. More than one out of four is sentenced to one year or more in jail.

Within the group of drop outs we find almost no correlations between school back-ground data and social adjustment after school. It is perhaps fair to say, that these people have lived under rather bad developmental conditions both in school and thereafter. A more detailed discussion will be presented in the next report, which also will give a summing up of results from all phases of the project.

Pub. date: 1976	**Pages:** 32	☒ Swedish ☐ English ☐	☐ Final report ☒ Progress report ☐	☐ Diss. (Akad. avh.) ☐ Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete) ☐ ....

Research supported by:
Stockholm Local Education Authority.

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ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author: Fischbein, S.	**Inst.:** Department of Educational Research, School of Education, Stockholm

Title:
Att vara tvilling. En jämförelse mellan tvillingar och enlingar i fråga om skolprestationer och testresultat i olika årskurser. (Being a twin. A comparison of school achievement and test results in different grades for twins and singletons.)

Bibliographic reference:

Report No. 02/1976 from the Department of Educational Research, School of Education, Stockholm

Title of project: Skolöverstyrelsens och Lärarhögskolans Utvecklingsstudie (SLU-projektet). Follow-up study by the National Board of Education and the Stockholm School of Education of the maturity process in adolescents.

Key words:

School achievement, twins, longitudinal study, compulsory school

Abstract:

The total sample consists of 323 twin pairs and 1 194 matched controls. The comparison of test results and school achievement for the different twin categories (MZ and DZ same-sexed and DZ opposite-sexed pairs) show very small differences. Therefore the twin categories are treated as a group when compared to their controls.

The twin girls tend to achieve below average on different types of tests in comparison to the control group. This trend is not evident for the twin boys. Possible explanations to this sex difference is discussed in the report.

The results for twins and singletons have been related to social background of the pupils. The difference between the twin girls and their controls seem to be of the same magnitude independent of social background. For the twin boys the difference is negligible in all socioeconomic groups.

Pub. date:	Pages:			
March 1976	75	☒ Swedish ☐ English ☐	☐ Final report ☒ Progress report ☐	☐ Diss. (Akad. avh.) ☐ Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete) ☐ ....

Research supported by:
National Board of Education

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

79

Author:
Erik Franklin

Inst.:
Department of Educational Research
Mölndal School of Education

Title:
Text Notation. An Experimental Study

Bibliographic reference:
Department of Educational Research
Mölndal (Gothenburg) School of Education
Fack
S-431 20 Mölndal, Sweden
Research Bulletin No. 20, June 1975

Title of project:
Textnotationsprojektet. Text Notation Project

Key words:
Music Education; Musicality

Abstract:

Text notation means using the song text diastematically, i.e. written on a stave and wandering up and down or remaining on the same level according to the pitch in the melody. Experiments were carried out in 1972 with 72 pupils and in 1973 with 393 pupils 10 years old. They were divided into three main groups, the first being trained and tested with text notation, the second with linear text and the third with staff notation and text below. In the 1973 experiment there were also involved music tests and tests on reading ability. Comparisons were made between groups of pupils who had some instrumental or no instrumental ability. The results from the different groups were statistically analyzed. It was concluded that a significantly worse result for groups using staff notation plus text below compared to other groups was due to a division of attention between notes and text. Two factors were considered to compete resulting in a "dead run" between linear text versus text notation: a vista effect and reading ability. Thus linear text groups had no a vista effect but could easily read; text notation groups had some a vista effect but had difficulties to read. No memory effect in favour of text notation in the learning by heart of songs appeared in the material.

Pub. date: June 1975	**Pages:** 51	☐ Swedish ☒ English ☐	☒ Final report ☐ Progress report ☐	☐ Diss. (Akad. avh.) ☐ Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete) ☐ ....

Research supported by:
Swedish Council for Social Science Research

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author:
Grandin, O. & Pettersson, Å.

Inst.: Department of Educational
and Psychological Research
Malmö School of Education
Fack S-200 45 Malmö

Title:
Genom språket till innehållet: Ett preliminärt skrivträningsprogram för åk 1[3] i gymnasieskolan.
/Approaching the content through the language: A preliminary program for training the art of writing in the first year of the upper secondary school./

Bibliographic reference:
Department of Educational and Psychological Research, Malmö, 1976;
Pedagogiska hjälpmedel, No. 21.

Title of project:
Skrivträning i gymnasieskolan. /Composition instruction in the upper secondary school./

Key words: Writing, language, grammar, Swedish, nouns, transformational generative grammar, vocabulary, teaching material; level: upper secondary

Abstract:
The research projects Written Syntax and Swedish Measurements have shown that in printed prose are found longer noun phrases and a larger vocabulary than in the language of students in the upper secondary school. Long noun phrases and a wide variation of vocabulary make the linguistic symbols shorter and easier to handle and the language more informative. This study material gives training in compressed, optional transformations (adjective attributes, preposition attributes, nominalization) and in word variation. One important aim is to make the students aware of what their own language looks like and give them tools for diagnosing and improving their language.

Pub. date: February 1976	**Pages:** 145	☒ Swedish	☐ Final report	☐ Diss. (Akad. avh.)
		☐ English	☒ Progress report	☐ Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete)
		☐	☐	☐ ....

Research supported by:
National Board of Education

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author:
Gudrun Hedberg
Margitta Schelin

Inst.:
Department of Education, University of Umeå and Umeå School of Education

Title:
Elevenkäter avsedda för utvärdering och intresseval i gymnastikundervisningen/
Questionnaires intended for evaluation and choice of interest in physical education

Bibliographic reference:
Universitetet och Lärarhögskolan i Umeå
Pedagogiska rapporter Umeå, nr 57, 1976

Title of project:
Mål och utvärdering i gymnastikundervisningen

Key words:
Evaluation, questionnaire, interest, physical education

Abstract: Within the project "Goals and evaluation in physical education" an investigation with two purposes has been carried out. One of the purposes was to construct a questionnaire to be used at the evaluation of physical education and and also to account for the result from the last try-out of this questionnaire. The other purpose was to construct a questionnaire of interest to be used when planning the optional part of physical education in high school. At the last try-out of the evaluating questionnaire 500 boys and 174 girls participated. The result showed that only a few of the students considered all the goals of this subject having been attained at the lessons. They had very different points of view as regards the distribution of time between the main activities. For more than half of the students most methods of working on the gymnastics lessons functioned good or quite good. Almost half of the students never or only sometimes felt refreshed or relaxed after the gymnastics lessons. About as many students also thought that the had too short time for shower and change of clothes after training. More than half of the students wanted to get the mark in physical education with equal regard to their ability, diligence and interest. Two thirds of the students found their present mark in physical education fair. Finally some possible explanations of the obtained results are discussed and suggestions for application of the questionnaires are given.

Pub. date: 1976 06-15	**Pages:** 31	☒ **Swedish** ☐ **English** ☐	☐ **Final report** ☐ **Progress report** ☐	☐ **Diss. (Akad. avh.)** ☐ **Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete)** ☐ ....

Research supported by:
National Board of Education

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author:
Holmberg, I.

Inst.: Department of Educational
and Psychological Research
Malmö School of Education
Fack S-200 45 Malmö

Title:

Effects of some trials to improve mathematics teaching

Bibliographic reference:

Gleerup, Lund, 1975
Studia psychologica et paedagogica, No 26

Title of project:

The effect of introducing set theory in the Mathematics curriculum for grades 1-9.

Key words:
Attitude, classroom observation techniques, individualized teaching, mathematics, number concept, programmed learning.

Abstract:

The book reports three studies of the teaching of mathematics: two dealing with programmed instruction and one dealing with achievements in mathematics in classes following different teaching plans. In the first study a comparison is made between the effect of maximum use of Programmed instruction (PI) and the effect of conventional instruction (CI). Results were about the same in regard to achievement, preference for mathematics and general behavior during lessons, but the attitude of the pupils to PI deteriorated. In the second study, therefore, a comparison was made between a modified form of PI (punctuated by teacher-supervised small group instruction and CI. No significant differences in achievements in mathematics or preferences for mathematics could be demonstrated between the two main groups. The attitudes toward PI seemed now to be more moderate: The pupils felt that the PI was fatiguing, but were of the opinion that they had learned a great deal. It should be added here that there were more disturbances in classes with CI. Tendencies toward a better understanding of instructions and a more independent working method during other lessons could be noted in classes receiving PI. - In a third study the effects of a new teaching plan for mathematics (LGR 69) on certain aspects of the development of the number concept, mathematical ability and attitudes to the subject were investigated. These studies were made in grades 3, 6 and 9. Results varied for different grades and divisions of the subject.

Pub. date: 1975	Pages: 78	☐ Swedish ☒ English ☐	☒ Final report ☐ Progress report ☐	☒ Diss. (Akad. avh.) ☐ Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete) ☐ ....

Research supported by:
National Board of Education in Sweden.

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

83

Author:

Torsten Husén

Inst.: Institute for the Study of International Problems in Education, University of Stockholm

Title:

The Teenager and the School

Bibliographic reference:

Report from the Institute for the Study of International Problems in Education, University of Stockholm, 1975, no 18.

Title of project:

International Association for the Evaluation of Educational Achievement (IEA)

Key words:

Teenager in school, practical work

Abstract:

The changing role of the teenager and the school is discussed and some suggestions for more work experience is made.

Pub. date: Dec. 1975	**Pages:** 22	☐ Swedish ☒ English ☐	☐ Final report ☒ Progress report ☐	☐ Diss. (Akad. avh.) ☐ Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete) ☐ ....

Research supported by:

SPPB 1976

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author:
Ingvar Johannesson

Inst.:
Department of Education
University of Lund

Title:
Aim and goals for bilingual-bicultural education. Short-term and long-term aspects.

Bibliographic reference:
Pedagogical Bulletin, No 1, Lund 1975.

Title of project:
Models for bilingual instruction of immigrant children.

Key words:
Bilingual education, bicultural education, goals.

Abstract:

During the two last decades there has been a substantial increase in the number of immigrant children attending Swedish schools. The official regulations from 1973 stress that the primary aim in the teaching of immigrant children is to promote bilingualism.

Bilingualism is here taken to mean not merely the children´s ability to comprehend and to express themselves in two languages, but also to participate in the culture communicated by both languages. The aim is to produce a functional bilingualism in the children.

Different types of bilingual education are described based on the models proposed by John and Horner (1971): informal model, supplementary model, transition model and two-way model. The importance of teaching the basic steps in reading and writing in the child´s mother-tongue is supported by arguments from an UNESCO committee meeting in Hamburg 1969. Finally the project "Models for bilingual instruction of immigrant children" is mentioned as an example of the transition model and the expected effects are discussed.

Pub. date:	**Pages:**	☐ **Swedish**	☐ **Final report**	☐ **Diss. (Akad. avh.)**
1975	12	☒ **English**	☒ **Progress report**	☐ **Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete)**
		☐	☐	☐ ....

Research supported by:
The National Board of Education

Author: Ingvar Johannesson	**Inst.:** Department of Education University of Lund

Title:
The instruction of immigrants in Sweden. A research survey.
Undervisning av invandrare i Sverige. En forskningsöversikt.

Bibliographic reference:
Pedagogiska rapporter, No 8, Lund 1976.

Title of project:
Models for bilingual instruction of immigrant children.

Key words:
Immigrant instruction, bilingualism, research problems.

Abstract:

Since the end of World War II Sweden has acquired a great number of immigrants from various countries. The largest group of immigrants has come from Finland. In the spring of 1975, the number of immigrant children in the Swedish nine-year compulsory comprehensive schools was estimated to more than 70.000.

The aims and goals for the instruction of immigrant children were first rather vaguely expressed, but at the beginning of the 1970´s they were officially proclaimed to be functional bilingualism.

In order to promote understanding of the background and organisation of immigrant instruction, the report shortly presents the official statements regulating this instruction.

The main parts of the report give a survey of experimental activities in the instruction of immigrant children and adults, results from research projects brought to an end, and a description of research and field studies in progress.

Difficulties and problems concerning immigrant research as well as the possibilities to master these problems are discussed in a separate chapter.

The last chapter presents reports from group discussions, held at a conference arranged by the Swedish Board of Education in December 1975, on questions pertaining to the instruction of immigrants in Sweden.

Pub. date: 1976	**Pages:** 123	☒ Swedish ☐ English ☐	☐ Final report ☒ Progress report ☐	☐ Diss. (Akad. avh.) ☐ Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete) ☐ ....

Research supported by:
The National Board of Education.

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author:

Lindsten, C.

Inst.: Department of Educational
and Psychological Research
Malmö School of Education
Fack S-200 45 Malmö

Title:

Hembygdskunskap i årskurs 3. Att inhämta, bearbeta och redovisa kunskaper. /Science and social studies in grade 3. Different ways of presenting and handling subject-matter./

Bibliographic reference:

Gleerup, Lund, 1975
Studia psychologica et paedagogica, No. 27

Title of project:

Key words:
Science and social studies, teaching aids, teaching methods, teacher attitudes, student attitudes picture, picture reactions: primary school students

Abstract: This book investigates the attitudes of pupils and teachers to different ways of presenting and handling subject matter in science and social studies. In addition, the extent to which the recommendations of the teaching plans agree with preferences displayed by pupils and teachers was examined. Finally, a number of textbooks on the subject were analyzed to determine how successful they were in satisfying teacher and pupil desires. Special interest was devoted to pupil reactions to pictures. - As the main tool for collecting data, a teacher and a pupil questionnaire were constructed as well as a picture test with a special judgment scale. Pupils from 10 classes in grade 3, about 50 regular elementary school teachers and a small group of experts for picture analysis participated. - The general impression is that teachers and pupils to a very great extent agree in their judgments insofar as that which the pupils consider interesting and attractive, the teachers also judge to be suitable for use in teaching. Pupils take a definitely negative attitude to listening to classmates and to individual work assignments based on degree of difficulty. Among those aspects to which they were more positive than the teachers can be mentioned working together in groups. In a comparison of different types of illustrations, the pupils expressed a decided preference for large, distinct, realistic pictures in color. Although science and social studies textbooks published recently satisfy to a somewhat greater extent pupil and teacher preferences than do the older editions, there is still room for improvement in, for example, size and amount of text and work assignments. The author feels that a development project in which different solutions could be tried out in practice would be of great importance.

Pub. date:	Pages:			
1975	192	☒ Swedish	☐ Final report	☒ Diss. (Akad. avh.)
		☐ English	☐ Progress report	☐ Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete)
		☐	☐	☐ ....

Research supported by:

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH 87

Author: Magne, O.	**Inst.:** Department of Educational and Psychological Research Malmö School of Education Fack S-200 45 Malmö

Title:

Samhället och matematiken - Har vi en ny kris i matematikundervisningen?
/Society and mathematics - Is there a new crisis in school mathematics?/

Bibliographic reference:

Department of Educational and Psychological Research, Malmö, 1975, Pedagogisk-psykologiska problem, No. 281.

Title of project:
Remedial teaching in mathematics

Key words:
Evaluation, mathematics education, teaching objective

Abstract:

After the "Nordic committee for the modernization of school mathematics" had carried out extensive preparatory investigations in Scandinavia, the curricula in mathematics were changed in the Nordic countries during the latter years of the sixties and the beginning of the seventies. There is still an intensive debate, however, on the effects of the reform. The writer presents a theory on the use of mathematics in society and the daily existence of the adult. Finally an assessment is made of the future need for mathematics in the school system on the basis of this theory.

Pub. date: December 1975	**Pages:** 34	☒ Swedish ☐ English ☐	☒ Final report ☐ Progress report ☐	☐ Diss. (Akad. avh.) ☐ Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete) ☒ Research summary

Research supported by:

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author: Magne, O. & Säll, R.	**Inst.:** Department of Educational and Psychological Research Malmö School of Education Fack S-200 45 Malmö

Title:
Elevsamtal i matematik. Checklistor och pedagogiska exempel.
/Interviews in mathematics. Checklists and remedial suggestions./

Bibliographic reference:

Stockholm: Psykologiförlaget, 1975

Title of project:
Remedial teaching in mathematics

Key words:
Individual testing, mathematics achievement, remedial teaching

Abstract:

In connection with studies in remedial mathematics a diagnostic method was constructed for the assessment of individual difficulties in fundamental processes in mathematics. The method is described. The procedure is characterized as a multifactorial diagnosis. It consists of three parts: an interview with the teacher, a standardized test in mathematics and an interview with the student. A checklist is used in the student interview.

The hierarchical structure of the teaching of mathematics is analyzed. Various practical consequences and suggestions for remedial teaching are discussed.

Pub. date: July 1975	**Pages:** 48	☒ Swedish ☐ English ☐	☐ Final report ☒ Progress report ☐	☐ Diss. (Akad. avh.) ☐ Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete) ☒ Manual............

Research supported by:

The Swedish government

Author:
Martinsson, S.

Inst.:
Pedagogiskt centrum vid Stockholms skoldirektion. (Pedagogical Centre, Stockholm Local Education Authority)

Title:

Skoltrötta elever. Projektplanering och kartläggningsstudie på grundskolans högstadium.
(Pupils who are tired of school. Planning of projekt and survey in grades 7-9 in the 9-year compulsory comprehensive school.)

Bibliographic reference:

Stockholm 1975. Pedagogiskt Utvecklingsarbete vid Stockholms Skolor, no 62.

Title of project:
Skoltrötta elever. (Pupils who are tired of school.)

Key words:
Drop outs, attitudes, fatigue, 9-year comprehensive school.

Abstract:
This is the first progress report from the project. A cross-sectional study of 1 600 pupils attending school during 1969/70 was carried out. Questionnaires given at intervals of half a year, and interviews and data from records were used. In order to measure how tired pupils were of school, questions like "Would you leave school if possible?" were asked. One group of pupils who wanted to leave school, one group who wanted to stay in school and one group known to be truants were interviewed.

Main results: Five per cent of the pupils wanted absolutely to leave school, and eight per cent would probably do this before the official time to leave school had come. Interest in school decreased with higher grades. This tendency showed up later for girls than for boys. Pupils wanting to leave school differed from those who wanted to stay in that they had a lower IQ, lower marks even in the first grades, their experiences of school were worse, and their homes showed less interest concerning school matters. In many cases, when trying to contact pupils for interviews, it was not possible to find those who were defined as being tired of school. Attitudes changed greatly over a half year period.

The results of the survey have been used for planning a follow up study now in progress.

Pub. date:	Pages:	☒ Swedish	☐ Final report	☐ Diss. (Akad. avh.)
1975		☐ English	☒ Progress report	☐ Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete)
		☐	☐	☐ ....

Research supported by:
Stockholm Local Education Authority

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author: Richard D. Noonan	**Inst.:** Institute for the Study of International Problems in Education, Univ. of Stockholm

Title: SCHOOL RESOURCES, SOCIAL CLASS, AND STUDENT ACHIEVEMENT.

A Comparative Study of School Resource Allocation and the Social Distribution of Mathematics Achievement in Ten Countries

Bibliographic reference:

Stockholm: Almqvist & Wiksell International. New York, London, Sydney, Toronto: Halsted Press. 1976.

Title of project: Doctoral dissertation based on mathematics data collected by the International Association for the Evaluation of Educational Achievement (IEA).

Key words: 1. Comparative education. 2. Educational equalization. 3. Academic achievement. 4. Mathematics -- Study and teaching. 5. Students' socio-economic status.

Abstract: An empirical study of the allocation of resources among schools in ten countries was carried out. The ten countries included England, the Federal Republic of Germany, Finland, France, Israel, Japan, the Netherlands, Scotland, Sweden, and the United States. Allocation of resources was examined in connection with the socioeconomic status and level of achievement of students served by the schools. An attempt was made to assess the instrumental value of the school system in reducing achievement differences associated with socioeconomic status.

In each country the sample of schools was partitioned into groups on the basis of socioeconomic status variables. Groups of schools were compared within countries to determine the extent to which resource allocation varied. On the basis of these comparisons and multivariate analyses based on the total sample of schools, countries were classified as having either Elitist or Egalitarian Resource Allocation. A cross-national comparative analysis was then used to explore the impact that Mode of Resource Allocation and School System Structure had on the level and social distribution of student achievement.

No evidence was found of an effect of Mode of Resource Allocation or School System Structure on the level and social distribution of student achievement. It was therefore suggested that societal factors have the dominating influence on both the school system and the school outcomes.

Some analysis problems and policy implications are discussed.

Pub. date: May 1976	**Pages:** 127	☐ **Swedish** ☒ **English** ☐	☒ **Final report** ☐ **Progress report** ☐	☒ **Diss. (Akad. avh.)** ☐ **Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete)** ☐ ....

Research supported by:

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author:
Gerhard Nordlund

Inst.: Department of Education
Umeå University and Umeå School
of Education

Title:
(Prognos av framgång i gymnasieskolan. Metodproblem och empiriska resultat.)
Prediction of Success i Secondary High School. Problems of Methods and Empirical Results.

Bibliographic reference:

Akademisk doktorsavhandling, Umeå universitet, Pedagogiska institutionen, 1975

Title of project:
Gymnasieprognosundersökningen

Key words:
Prediction, selection, achievement tests, success, secondary high school.

Abstract:

The purpose of this work is among other things to throw light upon some problems related to the prediction of success in secondary school ('gymnasium'). The difficulty to achieve relevant criteria, the fact that the prediction is influenced by the size and composition of the investigated groups and the adequacy of the statistical methods of analysis are examples of problems discussed here. Another purpose was to investigate to what extent the prediction of success in secondary school may be improved by the use of ability and/or achievement tests which might then replace or supplement marks. The predictors analysed here are, a part from points of admission (the final marks in the 9 th), ability tests consisting of a verbal and a non-verbal part, achievements tests in social subjects, Swedish, English, mathematics and in physics and chemistry. The achievement tests have been made especially for the purpose of this investigation. It appears among other things from the empirical results that the admission point has the highest value of prediction. It explains about 35-45 % of the variance of the criterion depending on which group that has been investigated, and in combination with ability and achievement tests the explained variance of criterion is increased by 10-15 %.

Pub. date: 1975-11-27	**Pages:** 178	☒ **Swedish** ☐ **English** ☐	☐ **Final report** ☐ **Progress report** ☐	☒ **Diss. (Akad. avh.)** ☐ **Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete)** ☐ ....

Research supported by:

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ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author: Astrid Nyström	**Inst.:** Institute for the Study of International Problems in Education, University of Stockholm

Title:

French as a Foreign Language
(Franska som främmande språk)

Bibliographic reference:

Stockholm: Liber Läromedel/Utbildningsförlaget. FoU 22, 1975

Title of project:

International Association for the Evaluation of Educational Achievement

Key words:

French, foreign language, French achievement, comparative education curriculum planning

Abstract: The Swedish IEA results in French as a foreign language are studied. In analyzing the French data from a national perspective you get a fair idea of what differences exist between countries, what questions are most relevant to investigate for the national curriculum work and in which areas the teaching of French in other countries could be useful study of Swedish researchers. The analysis shows that, in the process of deciding about students' French marks Writing Proficiency, as a rule, is given less weight by Swedish teachers of French than any of the other skills. Consequently, any conclusion about strategies to improve French instruciton, based on Swedish data, would have to consider the problem of properly weighing different skills. Organization and methods used in French instruction in Sweden, social background, sex, and French achievement, and the accumulation of French achievement over time are some of the topics studied.

Pub. date: 1975	**Pages:** 141	☒ **Swedish**	☒ **Final report**	☐ **Diss. (Akad. avh.)**
		☐ **English**	☐ **Progress report**	☐ **Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete)**
		☐	☐	☐ ....

Research supported by:

National Board of Education

Author: Rudvall, G.	**Inst.:** Department of Educational and Psychological Research Malmö School of Education Fack S-200 45 Malmö

Title:
Växlande gruppstorlek och lagundervisning (VGL): Utformning av en jämförande högstadieundersökning.
/Varied grouping and team teaching (VGT): The design of a comparative study of the upper level of the basic school./

Bibliographic reference:
Department of Educational and Psychological Research, Malmö, 1975;
Pedagogisk-psykologiska problem, No. 272.

Title of project:
Växlande gruppstorlek och lagundervisning (VGL)
/Varied grouping and team teaching (VGT)./

Key words:
School system, school environment, team teaching method, grouping, stage: upper level of the basic school

Abstract:
The report presents the design of a comparative study made during three school years (1971/72 - 1973/74) of the situation at some upper-grade schools in the Malmö region with different types of organization and school buildings. The schools have been divided into three groups on the basis of the dimension stability - flexibility, and the main interest has been focussed on the study of the various effects of different forms of teamwork and varied student grouping. The various instruments used in the investigation are analyzed. In an appendix the groups of teachers and students participating in the study are presented in tabular form. This appendix has been compiled by Gunilla Röhr. Another appendix presents the school buildings used by the schools studied. This material has been drawn up by Jonas af Klercker, architect, at the Institute of Building Research, Lund University. The results from the investigation will be presented in another context.

Pub. date: June 1975	**Pages:** 71	☒ Swedish ☐ English ☐	☐ Final report ☒ Progress report ☐	☐ Diss. (Akad. avh.) ☐ Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete) ☐ ....

Research supported by:
National Board of Education

94

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author: Råberg, A.	**Inst.:** Department of Education, Umeå University and Umeå School of Education.

Title:

Glesbygdsbarn i Årskurs 3 och 6: Lärarskattning av anpassning och mognad.

Children from sparsely populated areas in grade 3 and 6: teacher's ratings of adjustment and maturity.

Bibliographic reference:

Pedagogiska rapporter, Umeå, 1976, nr 56.

Title of project:

Glesbygdens skolfrågor, delprojekt 2.
Schoolaffairs in sparsely populated areas. Subproject 2.

Key words:

sparsely populated area	elementary school children
adjustment ratings	grade 3 and 6
maturity "	

Abstract:

The literature shows that the concepts of maturity and adjustment have much in common with mental health. School adjustment and maturity of children from sparsely populated areas is investigated on 515 students in grade 3 and 6. About 200 of the subjects formed a special group, "isolated children"because they had no age-mates living in the neighbourhood. Teachers rated the behavior of the students on 21 items concerning usual school situations. The adjustment ratings for the isolated group were as high or higher than those for the others. Girls in the isolated group had significantly higher ratings than other groups. One subgroup of isolated boys in schools of type A were not rated higher than their classmates and, according to an earlier report, they were also lower on achievement tests. Results are discussed referring to developmental theories and some interaction between sex and environmental factors is assumed. On the whole children from isolated areas seem to be well adjusted and schools of type B favourable for their achievement as well as their adjustment.

Pub. date:	Pages:			
1976 May	30	☒ Swedish ☐ English ☐	☐ Final report ☒ Progress report ☐	☐ Diss. (Akad. avh.) ☐ Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete) ☐ ....

Research supported by: Skolöverstyrelsen.

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

95

Author: Råberg, A.

Inst.: Department of Education
Umeå University and Umeå School of Education.

Title: Glesbygdsbarn i årskurs 3 och 6: Standardprov och betyg.

Children from sparsely populated areas in grade 3 and 6: achievement tests and marks.

Bibliographic reference: Pedagogiska rapporter, Umeå, 1976, nr 55.

Title of project: Glesbygdens skolfrågor, delprojekt 2.

Schoolaffairs in sparsely populated areas. Subproject 2.

Key words:

sparsely populated area	elementary school children
academic achievement	grade 3 and 6
school marks	

Abstract: More than 500 elementary school students in Västerbotten were included in a study about children in sparsely populatd areas. Children who did not have any age mates nearer than about 1 kilometer from home were defined as isolated on account of their living. About 200 of the subjects constituted the isolated group. Standard achievement tests in Swedish and mathematics for grade 3 and for grade 6 both marks and tests in Swedish, Mathematics and English were compared between school-forms (A- and B-form) and isolated - non-isolated groups for both sexes. Results show that isolated children achieve as well as their class-mates. Girls in grade 6 had the best scores on all three tests. Isolated boys achieved about average or slightly better in B-form schools, while isolated boys in A-form classes tended to get lower scores. Differences were not as clear in grade 3. Sex differences were the same in both grades with girls achieving better on tests. 52 % of the isolated children in grade 6 got marks above the average of the class in B-form schools, while in A-form schools 42 % of this group had an above-average position in the class. Schools of type B seem favourable for the isolated group. Som interaction between sex and social environment variables seems to exist and further research is suggested to investigate isolated childrens situation in A-form schools.

Pub. date: 1976 May	**Pages:**	☒ Swedish ☐ English ☐	☐ Final report ☒ Progress report ☐	☐ Diss. (Akad. avh.) ☐ Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete) ☐ ....

Research supported by: Skolöverstyrelsen

SPPB 1975

96

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author: Råberg, A.

Inst.: Department of Education, Umeå university and Umeå school of education.

Title:
Investigating sparsely populated areas: concepts and general background
Glesbygdsundersökningen: begreppet glesbygd och allmän bakgrund

Bibliographic reference:
Pedagogiska monografier, Umeå, 1976. No 17.

Title of project: Glesbygdens skolfrågor, delprojekt 2.
Schoolaffairs in sparsely populated areas. Subproject 2.

Key words:
schools in sparsely populated areas
definitions
development

Abstract:
The report is outlining a background to an investigation about school children in sparsely populated areas. The concept of sparsely populated area is examined and a definition of isolated children concerned in this study is presented. A few earlier studies on this issue are referred to and some investigations on rural-urban differences are overviewed. A great deal of research on connected research areas has compared test scores and achievement measures for different social classes, ethnic groups etc. but has hardly made clear the influence of isolating environmental factors on i.e. achievement and adjustment. Some important questions in a study of children from isolated areas and their school situation are suggested.

Pub. date: 1976	**Pages:**	☒ Swedish ☐ English ☐	☐ Final report ☒ Progress report ☐	☐ Diss. (Akad. avh.) ☐ Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete) ☐ ....

Research supported by: Skolöverstyrelsen

Author: Röhr, Gunilla	**Inst.:** Department of Educational and Psychological Research Malmö School of Education Fack S-200 45 Malmö

Title:

Högstadieelevers studieresultat. Betygs- och provdata från några skolor med olika organisation och lokalutformning. /Cognitive development in the upper level of the comprehensive school. Marks and test data from some schools with different organization and shaping of premises./

Bibliographic reference:

Department of Educational and Psychological Research, Malmö, 1976; Pedagogisk-psykologiska problem, No. 291.

Title of project:

Varied grouping and team teaching (VGT)

Key words:

School building, school environment, team teaching, cognitive development, learning aptitude, secondary school

Abstract:

The report describes a comparative study of some cognitive results in the comprehensive school. Analyses are made of pupils´ development from grade 7 to 9. For the comparison the pupils were divided into groups, approximately equivalent in ability and socio-economic level, but from schools with different organization and shaping of premises.

The analyses of pupils´ cognitive results indicate only small differences between schools with different organization. The results are primary referred to intellectuel abilities.

Pub. date: April 1976	**Pages:** 57	☒ Swedish ☐ English ☐	☒ Final report ☐ Progress report ☐	☐ Diss. (Akad. avh.) ☐ Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete) ☐ ....

Research supported by:

National Board of Eudcation

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author: Eva Samrén	**Inst.:** Department of Psychology University of Stockholm

Title:

In the last form of "Gymnasieskolan" - at a cross-road

(Genomgången gymnasieskola - vid en skiljeväg)

Bibliographic reference:

Örebroprojektets delrapport 31. Stockholm, Psykologiska institutionen, 1975.

Title of project:

Örebroprojektet

Key words:

Abstract:

The study includes pupils who 1973 and 1974 had passed a 2-year long (practical) and a 3-year long (theoretical) "gymnasieskola". The goal of the study: To see how the pupils look on circumstances in and outside school and how they judge their own situation. All the pupils answered a questionnaire (28 questions). Part II: Report on answer-distribution. Comparisons of answers from the following groups: boys and girls in the same form, girls in the two different forms, boys in the two different forms. Part III: Factor analysis, Part IV: Cross-tabulations between questions dealing with the experienced effort, load and meaningfulness at school. Part V: Pupils who have not liked it so well in "gymnasieskolan" are compared with the group to which they belong, according to some questions in the questionnaire. Part VI: Conclusion.

Pub. date: 75-06-16	**Pages:** 100	☒ Swedish ☐ English ☐	☐ Final report ☐ Progress report ☐	☐ Diss. (Akad. avh.) ☒ Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete) ☐ ....

Research supported by:

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author: Sjöberg, Gun	**Inst.:** Pedagogiskt centrum vid Stockholms skoldirektion. Sektion 3: gymnasiestadiet (Pedagogical centre, Stockholm local education authority).

Title:

Gymnasisternas arbetsförhållanden 4. Elevenkät i gymnasiets årskurs 2. Arbetsformerna. (The students´ work load 4. Working formulas.)

Bibliographic reference:

Stockholm 1976. Pedagogiskt Utvecklingsarbete vid Stockholms Skolor, nr 63.

Title of project:

Gymnasisternas arbetsförhållanden (The students´ work load).

Key words:

Senior High School
Secondary School
Classroom Instruction
Group Work
Independent study
Home work

Abstract:

A questionnaire was given to all students in the second grade of the academical senior classes at all secondary schools in Stockholm (3149 pupils, age 18, 1972). In this report, pupils were asked about their attitudes to the following and how frequently it occured: class instruction, group work, independent pupil work in school, daily homework, more comprehensive tasks and assignments, and methods of accounting for the homework.

Main results. Instruction was rather traditional: General ordinary classroom instruction together with daily homework or comprehensive tasks. Group work and assignments ("piece work") were far less common. The pupils were to a great extent in agreement with the present state of things. When judging the different teaching methods, they seemed to prefer the most efficient methods of work - that is, methods which would bring about factual knowledge and the highest marks.

Pub. date:	**Pages:**	☒ Swedish ☐ English ☐	☐ Final report ☒ Progress report ☐	☐ Diss. (Akad. avh.) ☐ Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete) ☐ ....

Research supported by:

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author:
Steinberg, John M.

Inst.:
Department of Educational Reaearch
School of Education, Uppsala

Title:
EMOTIONAL GROWTH IN THE CLASSROOM: Implementing Affective Education Through the Process of Confluency

Bibliographic reference:
Almkvist & Wiksell International, Stockholm, 1976

Title of project:
- (Doctoral Dissertation)

Key words:
affective, instruction, group counseling, emotional development

Abstract:

This dissertation describes approaches towards fulfilling social and emotional growth goals in schools. It describes the American term "affective education," and outlines its development within psychology and pedagogy. Four major factors in the implementation of affective educational ideas are discussed: communication;the affective growth activity; the planning of curriculum -instruction; and evaluative research. Each factor is described as having three levels of application . These levels of application adhere to a theory of confluency in which cognitive and affective goals and methods are combined. This theory, based upon three learning modes or components (background, experiential and personal/affective learning) is described as a frame for curricular-instructional planning and educational research. The dissertation criticizes research efforts in affective education. It outlines current problems in the field and areas for future investigation.

Pub. date: April 1976	**Pages:** 245	☐ **Swedish**	☐ **Final report**	☒ **Diss. (Akad. avh.)**
		☒ **English**	☐ **Progress report**	☐ **Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete)**
		☐	☐	☐ ....

Research supported by:
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ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

101

Author: Judith V. Torney, A.N. Oppenheim, and Russell F. Farnen

Inst.: Institute for the Study International Problems in Education, Stockholm University

Title: Civic Education in Ten Countries

Bibliographic reference:

International Studies in Evaluation VI. Stockholm: Almqvist & Wiksell International; New York, London, Sydney, Toronto: John Wiley & Sons, Halsted Press. 1976.

Title of project:

International Association for the Evaluation of Educational Achievement (IEA)

Key words:

Civic education, Civic achievement, Civic attitudes, comparative education

Abstract:

The study sets out to describe Civic Education cross-nationally. The report deals with methodological problems in cross-national assessment of Civics achievement and attitudes. It conveys a detailed picture of student knowledge in Civics and of attitudes such as support of democratic values, support of the national government, and interest/participation in civic affairs at three age levels. An attempt is made to assess the relative impact of home and school on civic knowledge and attitudes. Selected characteristics of the schools and the national political systems are related to the affective and cognitive outcomes of Civic Education. Finally, the place of a comparative study of Civic Education in research on political socialization is considered.

Pub. date: June 1976	**Pages:** 341	☐ Swedish ☒ English ☐	☒ Final report ☐ Progress report ☐	☐ Diss. (Akad. avh.) ☐ Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete) ☐ ....

Research supported by:

Tercentenary Fund of the Bank of Sweden

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author: David A. Walker

Inst.: Institute for the Study of International Problems in Education, Stockholm University

Title: The IEA Six Subject Survey: An Empirical Study of Education in Twenty-One Countries

Bibliographic reference:
International studies in evaluation. 9.
Stockholm: Almqvist & Wiksell International; New York, London, Sydney, Toronto: John Wiley & Sons, Halsted Press, 1976.

Title of project:
International Association for the Evaluation of Educational Achievement

Key words: Evaluation, comparative education, achievement, attitudes teaching method, educational policy

Abstract: The study summarizes, in non-technical language, the major findings of the entire IEA Survey, which has given rise to lively debates in many countries.

The book is written for an audience of practitioners, in the first place for teachers and other interested in educational problems at both the national and international level. The implications of the results for educational policy and methods of instruction have, therefore, been particularly emphasized. Attention is given also to interesting methodological problems related to a monumental cross-national study of this kind.

Pub. date: June 1976	**Pages:** 285	☐ **Swedish**	☒ **Final report**	☐ **Diss. (Akad. avh.)**
		☒ **English**	☐ **Progress report**	☐ **Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete)**
		☐	☐	☐ ....

Research supported by:
Tercentenary Fund of the Bank of Sweden

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

103

Author:
Wändahl, Christian

Inst.:
Department of Psychology
University of Stockholm

Title:
Educational and vocational choices on the Swedish gymnasium
(Studie- och yrkesval på gymnasiets tre- och fyraåriga linjer)

Bibliographic reference:

Örebroprojektets delrapport 33. Stockholm, Psykologiska institutionen, 1975.

Title of project:
The Örebro Project

Key words:

Abstract:

The students in Örebro answered questions about their educational and vocational choices and preferences shortly before they left the gymnasium school (grades 3 or 4). There were on these lines 204 boys and 165 girls who filled in the questionnaire. The following domains were covered: Actual choices during their time in school, feelings of certainty or difficulty in choosing, influence, knowledge about alternatives and about their own needs or capacity, vocational preferences, occupational values, and their feelings about school and what it had given. Only 10 % intended to go to open university studies. More students preferred training for specific occupations: the boys technical occupations and the girls nursing or teaching. Half of the group felt uncertain about their vocational choice. The students did not believe that higher education would lead to higher future income. The most important aspects of occupational work were not the economic but such as self-realization and possibilities to get important things dones. There was a strong need for more information about further education and occupations. The students who had got advise from SYO-consults and who had had ability testing programs seem to have been satisfied and felt it had made it easier to choose. The students report that information about the working conditions in various occupations is not sufficient. They seem on the other hand to be satisfied with the knowledge and the training they had received at school. They would on the whole prefer less specialization. The students of the humanities, e.g., report a need for more mathematics.

Pub. date: Dec, 1975	**Pages:** 66	☒ **Swedish** ☐ **English** ☐	☒ **Final report** ☐ **Progress report** ☐	☐ **Diss. (Akad. avh.)** ☐ **Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete)** ☒ Ex.paper............

Research supported by:

DEVELOPMENTAL PSYCHOLOGY

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author:

BaLi-projektet

Inst.:
The Department of Educational Research. Stockholm School of Education.

Title:
Små barn och stora frågor. En probleminventering bland lärare om livsfrågor i förskolan, på lågstadiet och på fritidshem.

Small kids and big issues. An inventory of problems among teachers concerning childrens questions about ethics and ideology in preschool, junior school and recreation centers.

Bibliographic reference:

Rapport 15, 1975, från pedagogiska institutionen vid lärarhögskolan i Stockholm.

Title of project:
Barn och livsfrågor - BaLi-projektet.
Children and ideology.

Key words:
Preschool education, elementary education, childhood interests, childhood attitudes, moral values, emotional development.

Abstract:

The report deals with the results from a mail questionnaire distributed during spring 1974 to 1726 randomly selected preschool teachers, primary school teachers and recreation leaders. The purpose of the investigation was to obtain information about difficulties which may be connected with the treatment of subjects concerning ethics, belief and ideology at the preschool and junior levels.

The report is mainly based on the distributions of answers on different items. Answers from the three different groups of teachers are compared with one another. Some results are also analysed in the light of four background items, namely teachers age, locality of job, religious activity and political interest.

The results reveal that questions and subjects of ethical and ideological matter are common at the preschool and junior levels. This may, according to the answers, cause considerable difficulties, especially when the matters are of controversial nature. Adjustment to individual differences concerning maturation and social background seems here to be the main problem.

Pub. date:	**Pages:**	☒ **Swedish**	☐ **Final report**	☐ **Diss. (Akad. avh.)**
Dec. 1975	204	☐ **English**	☒ **Progress report**	☐ **Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete)**
		☐	☐	☐ ....

Research supported by:
National Board of Education

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ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author: ERASMIE, Thord	**Inst.:** Department of Education School of Education, Linköping

Title:

Language Development and Social Influence

Bibliographic reference:

Linköpings Studies in Education, Dissertations, No. 7, Linköping 1975

Title of project:

Language Development and Social Influence

Key words:

Language Development, Social influence

Abstract:

The book reviews and evaluates critically, in its first part, various sociolinguistic theories which have been presented during the 1960s and the 1970s, mainly in Great Britain and in the USA.

A longitudinal investigation of 120 children, whose language abilities and socio-economic background were studied during a nine year period, is presented in the second part of the book.

In the third part the author discusses the possibilities of eliminating those linguistic handicaps which are due to socio-economic factors. Different pedagogical models are compared, and the author argues for replacing the now dominant pedagogy of mediation with a pedagogy of dialogue.

Pub. date: Nov, 1975	**Pages:** 317	☐ **Swedish** ☒ **English** ☐	☒ **Final report** ☐ **Progress report** ☐	☒ **Diss. (Akad. avh.)** ☐ **Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete)** ☐ ....

Research supported by:

The National Social Welfare Board

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author: Fischbein, S. & Lindgren, G.	**Inst.:** Department of Educational Researc School of Education, Stockholm

Title:
Längd och vikt hos tvillingar och enlingar i åldrarna 10-18 år. (Height and weight from 10-18 years in twins and singletons.)

Bibliographic reference:
Report No. 12/1975 from the Department of Educational Research, School of Education, Stockholm

Title of project: Skolöverstyrelsens och Lärarhögskolans Utvecklingsstudie (SLU-projektet). Follow-up study by the National Board of Education and the Stockholm School of Education of the maturity process in adolescents.

Key words:
Physical growth, twins, lontitudinal study, puberty

Abstract:

The total sample consists of 323 twin pairs and 1 194 matched controls to the twins. MZ and DZ same-sexed twins and opposite-sexed twin pairs tend to be very similar in physical growth from 10-18 years. The comparison between the twins and their controls show a lag for the twin girls, who tend to be somewhat below average in height and weight. For the twin boys this difference is not evident.

The twin girls also seem to have their growth spurt at a later age, on the average, than their controls. The opposite trend can be seen for the twin boys. Possible explanations to this sex difference is discussed in the report.

Pub. date: Dec. 1975	**Pages:** 37	☒ **Swedish** ☐ **English** ☐	☐ **Final report** ☒ **Progress report** ☐	☐ **Diss. (Akad. avh.)** ☐ **Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete)** ☐ ....

Research supported by:
National Board of Education

107

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author:

Frankenhaeuser, M. and Johansson, G.

Inst.:

Department of Psychology
University of Stockholm
Box 6706, S-113 85 Stockholm

Title:

Behaviour and catecholamines in children.

Bibliographic reference:

In L.Levi (Ed.), Society, Stress and Disease, Vol. II: Childhood and Adolescence. London: Oxford University Press, 1975, pp. 118-126.

Title of project:

Psychophysiological stress research

Key words:

Adjustment, coping, psychosocial stress, adrenal-medullary activity

Abstract:

The investigations reported are concerned with the part played by adrenaline and noradrenaline in the regulation of behaviour in normal, healthy children. Results from a series of studies suggest that the concept of adrenaline as an "emergency hormone" facilitating flight and fight reactions under conditions inducing rage and fear, should be extended to include also the coping behavior of healthy individuals exposed to psychosocial stressors in everyday life. Thus, the ability of children to cope with various stressful influences in the environment is positively related to their adrenaline output. On the whole, children who secrete relatively more adrenaline tend to be socially and emotionally better adjusted, and to perform better in their school work than those who secrete less adrenaline. There are large differences between individuals in their ability to respond to stressful influences by an increased adrenaline secretion and, in general, adrenaline "increasers" show superior coping behavior as compared with adrenaline "decreasers". Furthermore, boys secrete more adrenaline than girls when exposed to moderately stressful environmental influences.

Pub. date:	**Pages:**	☐ Swedish	☒ Final report	☐ Diss. (Akad. avh.)
1975	9	☒ English	☐ Progress report	☐ Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete)
		☐	☐	☐ ....

Research supported by: Swedish Medical Research Council (No. 997); Swedish Council for Social Science Research.

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author:
Anders Hill

Inst.:
Pedagogiska institutionen
Lärarhögskolan i Mölndal

Title:
UTVECKLING - En teoretisk analys av fenomenet utveckling, med en betoning på språkets och tankens funktioner.
DEVELOPMENT - A theoretical analysis of the phenomenon of development with an emphasis on the functions of language and thought

Bibliographic reference:

Pedagogiska institutionen
Lärarhögskolan i Mölndal   Rapport nr 71, December 1975

Title of project:
Projektet Språklig Utveckling. The Project of Language Development

Key words:
Language, Thought, Development, Structure, Bilingualism

Abstract:

The paper is a theoretical analysis of development from a structuralistic point of view. It is intended to serve as a basis for an empirical investigation of language development in immigrant children in Sweden.

The purpose of the paper is to deal with central theoretical issues of development. Thus the author discusses the meaning of development, and knowledge and the purpose of knowledge. The author also takes up the role of language and thought and integrates these functions in a single perspective with regard to cognitive as well as social, emotional, moral and cultural aspects.

Finally the paper includes a discussion of bilingualism and of questions related to the development of two languages simultaneously in the same child.

Pub. date: December 1975	**Pages:** 100	☒ Swedish ☐ English ☐	☐ Final report ☒ Progress report ☐	☐ Diss. (Akad. avh.) ☐ Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete) ☒ Part of Dissertation

Research supported by:

SPPB 1976

109

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author: Claes von Hofsten	**Inst.:** Dept. of Psychology University of Uppsala

Title:
Binocular Convergence as a Determinant of REaching Behavior in Infancy

Bibliographic reference:
Department of Psychology, University of Uppsala
Report 195, 1976

Title of project:
Spädbarnsperception/Infant Perception

Key words:
Convergence, infant, reaching, space perception

Abstract:

Reaching behavior in 18 - 32 weeks old infants was studied as a function of binocular convergence. The infant looked at the object to be reached for through prism arrangements which changed convergence only. The reaches obtained were nearly always directed at the virtual object defined by convergence. Corrections of the reaches, if any, were made rather late and often not before the hand arrived at the place of the virtual object.

Pub. date: 1976-05-12	**Pages:** 9	☐ **Swedish** ☒ **English** ☐	☐ **Final report** ☐ **Progress report** ☐	☐ **Diss. (Akad. avh.)** ☐ **Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete)** ☐ ....

Research supported by:
SRS/Swedish Council for Social Science Research

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ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author: Lange, Sven	**Inst.:** Nordiska Språk, Avdelningen för barnspråksforskning

Title: En preliminär grammatisk analys av språket hos Freja från 20 till 41 månaders ålder. Del 1. Freja 1-5. Ålder 20-22 månader. Del 2. Freja 6-10. Ålder 22-24 månader. Del 3. Freja 11-15. Ålder 25-27 månader. / A preliminary grammatical analysis of the language of Freja from 20 to 41 months of age. Part 1. Freja 1-5. Age 20-22 mo. Part 2. Freja 6-10. Age 22-24 mo. Part 3. Freja 11-15. Age 25-27 mo.

Bibliographic reference:
Stockholm University: Department of Scandinavian Languages. Stockholm 1974, 1975, 1976. Projektet Barnspråkssyntax/Project Child Language Syntax. PM n:o 5, 8, 10

Title of project:
Projektet Barnspråkssyntax/Project Child Language Syntax

Key words:
Preschool Child: Language Development, Grammar

Abstract:
Those reports are the first three out of eight planned presenting a descriptive syntactical analysis of the multiword utterances in a tape-recorded speech-sample from a Swedish girl between 20 and 41 months of age. Each report presents data from five half hour recordings.

Pub. date: 1974 1975 1976	**Pages:** 50 112 128	☒ Swedish ☐ English ☐	☐ Final report ☒ Progress report ☐	☐ Diss. (Akad. avh.) ☐ Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete) ☐ ....

Research supported by: Swedish Humanistic Research Council

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ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author: Lange, Sven	**Inst.:** Nordiska Språk Avd. för barnspråksforskning

Title: Prepositionerna i ett barns spontana tal. En längdsnittsstudie.

Prepositions in a child's spontaneous speech. A longitudinal study

Bibliographic reference:

Stockholm University: Department of Scandinavian Languages. Stockholm 1976. Projektet Barnspråkssyntax/Project Child Language Syntax. (P)reprint n:o 11.

Title of project:

Project Child Language Syntax

Key words:
Preschool Child: Language Development, Grammar, Semantics

Abstract:

In this longitudinal study based on the spontaneous speech of a Swedish girl (Embla 20-42 mo.) the method of scoring presence and absence of preposition in obligatory contexts was used, in order to describe her acquisition of prepositions.

Noréen's classification of status (= roles, cases) was considered as the most fitting semantic system to account for Embla's constructions (Noréen, A. Vårt språk, 5:III, Lund 1904). The semantic classification made it possible to describe - in chronological order - the rather complicated inter-relationship between form and function.

Finally, Clark's complexity hypothesis was tested against data and was found valid to explain the appearences of locative and temporal prepositions.

Pub. date: 1976	**Pages:** 24	☒ **Swedish** ☐ **English** ☐	☐ **Final report** ☒ **Progress report** ☐	☐ **Diss. (Akad. avh.)** ☐ **Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete)** ☐ ....

Research supported by:
Humanistiska Forskningsrådet/ The Swedish Humanistic Research Council

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH 112

Author: Larsson, Kenneth	**Inst.:** Nordiska Språk, Avd. för barnspråksforskning

Title: En preliminär grammatisk analys av språket hos Tor från 20 till 43 månaders ålder. Del 1. Tor 1-5. Ålder 20-22 månader. Del 2. Tor 6-10. Ålder 22-27 månader.

A preliminary grammatical analysis of the language of Tor from 20 to 43 months of age. Part 1. Tor 1-5. Age 20-22 mo. Part 2. Tor 6-10. Age 22-27 mo.

Bibliographic reference:
Stockholm University: Department of scandinavian languages Stockholm 1975 and 1976. Projektet Barnspråkssyntax / Project Child Language Syntax. PM. n:o 6 and 9

Title of project:

Projektet Barnspråkssyntax. Project Child Language Syntax

Key words:
Preschool Child: Language Development, Grammar

Abstract:

Those reports are the first two out of eight planned presenting a descriptive syntactical analysis of the multiword utterances in a tape-recorded speech-sample form a Swedish boy between 20 and 43 months of age. Each report presents data from five half hour recordings

Pub. date: 1975 sep 1976	**Pages:** 50 a. 200	☐ Swedish ☐ English ☐	☐ Final report ☒ Progress report ☐	☐ Diss. (Akad. avh.) ☐ Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete) ☐ ....

Research supported by: Swedish Humanistic Research Council

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ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author: Karin Lindhagen

Inst.: Department of Psychology
University of Uppsala

Title: Semantic Relations in Swedish Children's Early Sentences

Bibliographic reference: Studia psychologica Upsaliensia 3. Uppsala: Acta Universitatis Uppsaliensis, 1976.

Title of project:

Key words: Language Development, Semantics, Grammar

Abstract: The language of two Swedish children in Stage I (mean length of utterance from 1.0 to 2.0 morphemes) was taperecorded in their homes twice a month. The semantic relations in their multiword utterances were analyzed in terms of two models of description: the cases of case grammar as developed for child speech by Bowerman (1973a) and the semantic relations that Brown (1973a) found to be prevalent in Stage I speech. The case model was found to have several disadvantages, not shared by Brown's model, which was preferred. Comparison with other studies showed Swedish child speech to be similar to that of children learning other languages, although inflections entered their speech relatively early. Some mechanisms of language acquisition were briefly discussed in the light of the present data. Finally, adult-to-child language in the recordings was found to be dominated by the same semantic relations as the children's sentences.

Pub. date: May 1976

Pages: 174

☐ Swedish
☒ English
☐ ....

☒ Final report
☐ Progress report
☐ ....

☒ Diss. (Akad. avh.)
☐ Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete)
☐ ....

Research supported by: Faculty of Social Sciences, University of Uppsala

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author:

Ohlsson, Monica

Inst.:

Institute of Applied Psychology, the University of Stockholm

Title:

Information processing related to physical fitness in elderly people

Bibliographic reference:

Reports from the Institute of Applied Psychology, the University of Stockholm, 1976, No. 71

Title of project:

Beteendevetenskapliga studier av fysiskt arbete, arbetsförmåga och psykisk funktion

Key words:

Information processing, physical fitness, elderly people

Abstract:

Twenty-four males (63-78 years) participated in the investigation, which consisted of one experimental session during which they performed on five different psychological tests. Eleven of the subjects (63-72 years) were considered physically fit and is called the trained group. The other thirteen subjects (68-78 years) were not physically active and is called the untrained group. The groups were compared in their mental test results. First an analysis of covariance was carried out with age as a covariate because the trained group was five years younger than the untrained group. This difference, however, was not statistically significant. Then the two groups were matched with respect to age which made the groups somewhat smaller than before. The results were here analyzed by Student's t-test.
In both analysis of the results the trained group performed better than the untrained group in all 16 psychological variables obtained from the five psychological tests, although the differences were statistically significant only in some of them. Some specific factors characterizing those variables in which the differences were significant are hard to specify, but all tests put great demand on information processing on different levels.
The results seem to be in congruence with other studies stating that caridovascular fitness seems to be an important factor to reduce deterioration in information processing in elderly people.

Pub. date: 1976	**Pages:** 14	☐ **Swedish** ☒ **English** ☐	☒ **Final report** ☐ **Progress report** ☐	ska ingå i avh. ☒ **Diss. (Akad. avh.)** ☐ **Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete)** ☒ övrigt ....

Research supported by:

The Tercentary Fund of the Bank of Sweden

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ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author: Rydberg, S., & Arnberg, P. W.	**Inst.:** Psychology University of Stockholm

Title:
Attending and Processing Broadened within Children's Concept Learning

Bibliographic reference:
Journal of Experimental Child Psychology, 1976 (in press)
New York

Title of project:
Development and Training of Attention and Memory

Key words: Attention, memory, development, training, concept learning, active touch

Abstract: In a reviewed series of spontaneous and learning-set studies of adults and children, we have monitored active-touch overt attending during concept learning. Adults solved the problems even if they attended to four dimensions in the same trial; however, young children failed when attending so broadly but solved when attending to a single dimension in each trial.

In the present training study, 18 six-year-olds solved all problems when restricted to attend to only one dimension. After a special pretraining program proceeding through the subprocesses of stimulus familiarization, discrimination, labeling, "attentional broadening", and memorization, 13 of the children managed to attend to all four dimensions in one trial and solve faster than adults. Findings suggest a developmental hypothesis that learning grows with spontaneous "tailoring" of attention to memory capacity.

Pub. date: Probably August, according to Editor	**Pages:** 35 (in MS)	☐ Swedish ☒ English ☐	☒ Final report ☐ Progress report ☐	☐ Diss. (Akad. avh.) ☐ Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete) ☒ Journal article.....

Research supported by:
Swedish Social science Research Council (in part)

Author:
Svenonius, Ulla

Inst.:
Department of Psychology
University of Stockholm

Title:

DESKRIPTION AV EEG-VARIABLER I EN NORMALGRUPP. En förstudie till problemet om EEG och anpassning. /A DESCRIPTION OF EEG-VARIABLES IN A NORMAL GROUP. A preliminary study to the problem of EEG and adjustment./

Bibliographic reference:

Department of Psychology, University of Stockholm, Box 6706, S-113 85 Stockholm, Sweden

Title of project:

The Örebro Project

Key words:

normal children 12 years old, electroencephalography, paroxysmal activity

Abstract:

This investigation is part of a longitudinal project on adjustment. It has been undertaken primarily to make it possible to relate EEG-variables to personality traits. This first part, however, describes only EEG-examinations on 105 boys, 118 girls, 12 years old, from schools at Örebro. The result is to some part compared with EEG-Olofsson´s (1970) normative Swedish EEG-investigation on children and adolescents from the age of 1 through 21.

EEG was recorded at rest and at hyperventilation. The records are evaluated with consideration paid to deviations outside the normal boundaries for age and sex. Deviations are expressed according to a code with six positions, (1) degree, (2) extent, (3) location, (4) static type, (5) dynamic type, (6) condition when a deviation is registered. The first digit of the code gives a value on a continuous scale from 0 to 6, the other digits designate categories only. Children characterized by paroxysmal activity have been identified as a subgroup. Alpha-frequency has also been measured.

43.5 % (39 boys, 58 girls) showed some degree of deviation. 23.1 % of these boys and 24.1 % of these girls (9 boys, 14 girls) were characterized by paroxysmal activity.

Pub. date: 1975	**Pages:** 44	☒ Swedish ☐ English ☐	☐ Final report ☐ Progress report ☒ Prel.rep.	☐ Diss. (Akad. avh.) ☒ Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete) ☐ ....

Research supported by:

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ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author: Ola Svenson , Maj-Lene Hedenborg & Lena Lingman

Inst.: General Psychology Unit
Department of Psychology
University of Göteborg

Title:

Analysis of children's verbal reports about strategies for solving simple addition.

Bibliographic reference:

Göteborg Psychological Reports, 1975, 5, No., 25

Title of project:

Cognitive aspects of information integration and decision making.

Key words:

Problem solving, arithmetics, information processing

Abstract:

Children in the third grade in a normal class and children poor in mathematics in the fifth grade in a special class solved all (105) additions of two addends with a sum smaller than 14. After each one of 50 problems (whose addends were unequal and none of which was 1 or 0) verbal reports were given by each child about his way of handling the numerical information in arriving at the solution. The results showed that retrospective verbal reports may be interpreted so as to give meaningful information about cognitive processes in children when solving arithmetic problems. The reports indicated that the answers were obtained either by direct retrieval from memory (in about 1/3 of the cases) or in reconstructive memory processes, of which almost all (94%) started with the greater addend. Most answers indicating reconstructive processes were classified as one of three major types of strategies (a) one-step counter strategy (57% of the reconstructive reports), (b) counter strategies with greater units than one counted (25%), and (c) tie reference strategies (12%). The use of (a) tended to decrease with increasing mathematical ability and the normally achieving group tended to use strategy (c) more often. Finally, the data suggested that children poor in mathematics should be taught only a few general reconstructive strategies suitable for their short-term memory capacity.

Pub. date: 1975	**Pages:** 10	☐ **Swedish** ☒ **English** ☐	☐ **Final report** ☒ **Progress report** ☐	☐ **Diss. (Akad. avh.)** ☐ **Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete)** ☐ ....

Research supported by:

The Swedish Council for Social Science Research.

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author:
Anita Söderlund

Inst.:
Department of Educational
Research School of Education
Stockholm

Title:
Infants in daycare, in familycare and in their own home.
A comparison of the development of infants in three types of settings.
/Swedish: Spädbarn på daghem, i familjedaghem och hemma. Spädbarns utveckling i tre tillsynsformer - en jämförelse./

Bibliographic reference:
School of Education
Stockholm
1975 no 14

Title of project:
The OTIS-project. Different kinds of settings for infants.
/Swedish: Olika tillsynsformer för spädbarn./

Key words:
Infancy, child development, child rearing, daycare, developmental psychology, nursery school children

Abstract:
The aims of this project is

1. to describe three kinds of settings for children between 6 months and 2 years. The settings are daycare institutions (nurseries), family-daycare and homes where supervision is carried out by one of the parents.
2. to study if differences exist between parents, daycare-staff and family daycare-mothers concerning attitudes toward child-rearing.
3. to study if developmental-psychological differences exist between children who spent one year in different kinds of settings.

The group investigated consisted of about 150 children equally distributed in three forms of settings, about 50 in each group.
The data collection took place between January 1971 and December 1972 in Stockholm.
The development of the children was assessed with the Griffiths´ mental development scale on two occations. The first when the children were 6-8 months and the second at a point one year later. In addition interviews questionaires and direct observations were used.
Some results: Most often children in family-daycare changed form of setting. The attitudes towards child-rearing were more alike among parents and daycare-staff than among parents and family-daycare-mothers. There were no differences on the Griffiths mental devlopment schale between the groups.

Pub. date: Dec 1975	**Pages:** 123 + append	☒ **Swedish** ☐ **English** ☐	☒ **Final report** ☐ **Progress report** ☐	☐ **Diss. (Akad. avh.)** ☒ **Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete)** ☐ ....

Research supported by:
Allmänna Barnhuset

EDUCATIONAL RESEARCH

Author: Bjerstedt, Å.	**Inst.:** Department of Educational and Psychological Research Malmö School of Education Fack S-200 45 Malmö

Title:

Pedagogisk forskning i Sverige: En sexårsbibliografi.
/Educational research in Sweden: A six-year bibliography./

Bibliographic reference:

Gleerup, Lund, 1975;
Studia psychologica et paedagogica, No. 28.

Title of project:

Key words:

Bibliography, documentation, educational research, Sweden

Abstract:

This book presents a bibliography covering research reports and theses from the departments of education at universities and schools of education in Sweden during a six-year period (1969-1974). There are now thirteen such major departments with research and research training, and the bibliography aims at giving a resonably complete presentation of reports from this group of research institutes. Educational research reports from various additional sources (such as university departments in other subject areas, experimental schools etc.) are also listed. In this latter case, however, full coverage is not aimed at. The book consists of (1) main lists (divided into institutes and report series); (2) author index; (3) subject index, Swedish; (4) subject index, English. The subject indexes have been compiled on the basis of international thesauri (mainly EUDISED). Also included is a special guide for English-speaking users.

Pub. date: 1975	**Pages:** 165	☒ Swedish ☒ English ☐	☐ Final report ☐ Progress report ☐	☐ Diss. (Akad. avh.) ☐ Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete) ☐ ....

Research supported by:

The Swedish Council for Social Science Research

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author: Bjerstedt, Å. (Ed.)	**Inst.:** Department of Educational and Psychological Research Malmö School of Education Fack S-200 45 Malmö

Title:
Swedish educational research in the mid seventies

Bibliographic reference:
Department of Educational and Psychological Research, Malmö, 1975; Educational and Psychological Interactions, No. 54.

Title of project:

Key words:
Educational research, Sweden, organization of research, research policy, research programme

Abstract:

Twenty years ago little money was available in Sweden for educational research and development. During the sixties the situation changed: several new research departments were established, and larger sums of money for project research were made available, especially via the National Board of Education. The present survey report tries to give some glimpses from current activities. The presentation is in three parts. The first part describes the thirteen major research departments now in operation and attached to schools of education or universities. The second part illustrates the research and development work carried out through major local education authorities. The third part, finally, presents the operations of four central agencies for funding educational research in Sweden: the research bureaus of the National Board of Education and the University Chancellor's Office, the Social Science Research Council, and the Bank of Sweden Tercentenary Fund. For those who want to write to or visit the various research departments and other centers reported on, addresses are included throughout.

Pub. date: December 1975	**Pages:** 100	☐ Swedish ☒ English ☐	☐ Final report ☐ Progress report ☐	☐ Diss. (Akad. avh.) ☐ Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete) ☐ ....

Research supported by:
The Swedish Council for Social Science Research

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author: Bjerstedt, Å. (Ed.)	**Inst.:** Department of Educational and Psychological Research Malmö School of Education Fack S-200 45 Malmö

Title: Svensk pedagogik 1975: Notiser om institutionella rapportserier och högre examensarbeten vid universitetens och lärarhögskolornas institutioner för pedagogik.
/Education, Sweden, 1975: Notes on departmental report series and degree theses at the departments of education in Swedish universities and schools of education./

Bibliographic reference:
Department of Educational and Psychological Research, Malmö, 1976; Pedagogisk dokumentation, No. 39.

Title of project:

Key words:
Bibliography, documentation, educational research, Sweden

Abstract:

A number of theses, reports, books, and reprints issued during 1975 by departments of education in Sweden are listed together with brief notes on the departments (addresses, professors, and current publication systems). The 1975 lists are arranged in a way to facilitate their use as a supplement to a recent six-year bibliography (Bjerstedt, Å. Educational research in Sweden: A six-year bibliography. Lund, Sweden: Gleerup, 1975).

Pub. date: January 1976	**Pages:** 27	☒ Swedish ☐ English ☐	☐ Final report ☐ Progress report ☐	☐ Diss. (Akad. avh.) ☐ Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete) ☐ ....

Research supported by:

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ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author:
Gran, Bertil

Inst.: Department of Educational
and Psychological Research
Malmö School of Education
Fack S-200 45 Malmö

Title:
Innovationens förutsättningar och svårigheter. /Innovation - its prerequisites and difficulties./

Bibliographic reference:
Department of Educational and Psychological Research, Malmö, 1975;
Reprint series, No. 183.

Title of project:
Educational Development Work in the Malmö region

Key words:
Evaluation, innovation, planning of education, research and development

Abstract:

With examples from the school-oriented development work in Malmö, the prerequisites and difficulties of pedagogic innovations are discussed from three different theoretical points of departure - system planning, sociology, psychology

Pub. date: 1975	**Pages:** 9	☒ Swedish	☐ Final report	☐ Diss. (Akad. avh.)
		☐ English	☒ Progress report	☐ Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete)
		☐	☐	☐ ....

Research supported by:
National Board of Education

Author: Eve Malmquist & Hans U. Grundin	**Inst.:** Linköping School of Education Box 3129 S-58003 Linköping, Sweden

Title:
Educational Research in Europe Today and Tomorrow

Bibliographic reference:
Report regarding Project I:3, "Educational Research" of Plan Europe 2000, sponsored by the European Cultural Foundation, Amsterdam.
Liber Läromedel Lund/CWK Gleerup, Lund 1975 (ISBN 91-40-03857-2).

Title of project:
See above.

Key words:
Educational research; research organization, policy & financing; information processing in the field of research; international co-operation.

Abstract: The study presents an analysis of the present state and of development trends in the field of educational research and development in seven European countries, namely the Federal Republic Germany, France, Italy, the Soviet Union, Sweden, the United Kingdom and Yugoslavia. The study deals with the financing, planning, co-ordination and organization of this research, with its objectives and methods, with its problems of documentation and information retrieval, and with the recruitment and training of those engaged in the research work. Problems of international co-operation in the field of educational research are also discussed in some detail.

In the final part of the volume the results of the study are summarized and recommendations for the future development of educational research are formulated on the basis of a synthesis of the findings. The chapter 'Synthesis and Recommendations' contains the following sections:
'A systems analysis approach to the role of research in education';
'The role and nature of the educational research system';
'The role and nature of the adaptive subsystem of education' (i.e. mainly practically oriented R & D activities);
'The development of national organization for R & D in education'.
'The future of international co-operation in educational research'.
The volume ends with the outlining of an action program for the next decades.

Pub. date: 1975	**Pages:** 442	☐ Swedish ☒ English ☐	☒ Final report ☐ Progress report ☐	☐ Diss. (Akad. avh.) ☐ Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete) ☐ ....

Research supported by:
The Wallenberg Foundation and the Bank of Sweden Tercentenary Fund

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author: Eve Malmquist & Hans U. Grundin	**Inst.:** Linköping School of Education Box 3129 S-530 03 Linköping, Sweden

Title:
European Co-operation in Educational Research

Bibliographic reference:
European Trend Report commissioned by the Council of Europe. Documentation Centre for Education in Europe, Strasbourg, December 1975.

Title of project:

Key words:
Educational research; international co-operation; European co-operation

Abstract: The report presents the results of a study commissioned by the Council of Europe in May 1974. This study is primarily an attempt to analyse the strengths and weaknesses of various co-operative approaches within the field of educational research in Europe. In particular, co-operation initiated within the following bodies and organizations has been studied: the Council of Europe, the Nordic Council, the OECD, the European Communities, UNESCO, the International Bureau of Education, the UNESCO Institute for Education, and the International Association for the Evaluation of Educational Achievement (IEA).

The report also contains discussions of linguistic, cultural and ideological problems involved in international scientific co-operation, and a summary of an empirical study of European co-operation in the field of educational research (see the same authors' 'Educational Research in Europe Today and Tomorrow'. CWK Gleerup, Lund 1975).

On the basis of the results of the study the authors attempt to indicate how co-operation in this field could be improved. It is suggested that the following areas will have particular importance in the years to come:
- retrieval and dissemination of information relevant to educational research;
- development of research methods and techniques and training of researchers;
- critical analysis and synthesis of research; and
- organization and financing of future European co-operation in educational research.

Pub. date: December 1975	**Pages:** 71	☐ **Swedish** ☒ **English** ☐	☒ **Final report** ☐ **Progress report** ☐	☐ **Diss. (Akad. avh.)** ☐ **Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete)** ☐ ....

Research supported by:
The Council of Europe

EXPERIMENTAL PSYCHOLOGY – ANIMAL

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

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Author:

Sven G. Carlsson, & Knut Larsson

Inst.:

Psychobiology Unit
Department of Psychology
University of Göteborg

Title:
Self-stimulation and mating behavior in the male rat.

Bibliographic reference:

Scandinavian Journal of Psychology, 1975, 16, 7-10

Title of project:

Self-stimulation and mating behavior .

Key words:

Self-stimulation, animal, sexual behavior.

Abstract:

A presumed relationship between self-stimulation of the brain and sexual behavior was studied in two experiments. In the first experiment the male rat was allowed self-stimulation during a period of 5 minutes and thereafter transferred to a mating cage with a female. No effects of the self-stimulation were recorded in the mating behavior. In the second experiment the male was allowed one intromission and thereafter presented with a lever for self-stimulation, still having access to the female. The sexual responses were completely inhibited, and self-stimulation at normal rate resumed. It was concluded that there is no necessary link between self-stimulation of the brain and sexual behavior.

Pub. date: February 1975	**Pages:** 4	☐ Swedish	☒ Final report	☐ Diss. (Akad. avh.)
		☒ English	☐ Progress report	☐ Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete)
		☐	☐	☐ ....

Research supported by: The Swedish Council for Social Science Research, Riksbankens Jubileumsfond and National Institute of Health, Dvivision of Child Health and Human Development.

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ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author: Ernest Hård & Knut Larsson	**Inst.:** Psychobiology Unit Department of Psychology University of Göteborg

Title:
Development of air righting in rats.

Bibliographic reference:

Brain Behav. Evol., 1975, 11, 53-59

Title of project:

Key words:

Falling, righting reflex, rats, maturation

Abstract:

Rats aged between 13 and 18 days were dropped from different heights in order to establish the height at which 50% of the animals were able to perform compete air righting. The proportion of animals showing complete air righting abruptly increased at 16 days of age indicating maturation of the response at this age. No necessary relationship was observed between eye opening and air righting. At 15 days of age, when normally only a minority of the rats are able to display complete air righting, a marked effect of training was observed.

Pub. date: 1975	**Pages:** 8	☐ Swedish ☒ English ☐	☐ Final report ☐ Progress report ☐	☐ Diss. (Akad. avh.) ☐ Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete) ☐ ....

Research supported by:

The Magnus Bergwall Foundation

SPPB 1976

EXPERIMENTAL PSYCHOLOGY – HUMAN

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

127

Author: Allwood, Carl-Martin	**Inst.:** General Pscyhology Unit Department of Psychology University of Göteborg

Title:
A review of individual differences among problem solvers and attempts to improve problem solving ability

Bibliographic reference:
Göteborg Psychological Reports, 1976, 6, 11

Title of project:
The pedagogics of problem solving with an emphasis on statistical problems

Key words:
Problem solving, individual differences, training

Abstract:

Research on individual differences in human problem solving and on attempts to improve problem solving by giving subjects various training experiences is reviewed. Not unexpectedly it was found that problem solving is affected by a variety of factors including the type of problem, the abilities of the problem solver, and the relationship between problem type and solution ability. On the basis of this review, suggestions are offered as to improved methods of training efficient problem solving behavior in the field of statistics.

Pub. date: 1976	**Pages:**	☐ **Swedish** ☒ **English** ☐	☐ **Final report** ☒ **Progress report** ☐	☒ **Diss. (Akad. avh.)** ☐ **Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete)** ☐ ....

Research supported by:
The Office of the Chancellor of the Swedish Universities

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ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author:
Håkan Andersson
Mats Björkman
Jozef Kozielecki

Inst.:
Psykologiska institutionen
Umeå universitet

Title:
Feedforward and feedback: an attempt to influence the attractiveness of bets

Bibliographic reference:
Umeå Psychological Reports No. 104, 1976

Title of project:

Key words:
Instruction, gambles, preferences

Abstract:

The effects of feedback and feedforward on subjects preferences among gambles were studied in 2 experiment. Subjects were given feedforward and different amounts of feedback about the probabilities in the bets. No effects of feedback and feedforward were found however. The conclusion was that some methodological improvements were required in order to make a valid test of the original hypothesis.

Pub. date:	**Pages:**	☐ Swedish	☐ Final report	☐ Diss. (Akad. avh.)
1976-05-21	17	☒ English	☐ Progress report	☐ Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete)
		☐	☒ Part rep	☐ ....

Research supported by: Riksbankens jubileumsfond

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

129

Author: Bengt-Åke Armelius Kerstin Armelius	**Inst.:** Psykologiska institutionen Umeå universitet

Title:

Combination rules in multiple cue probability learning. I. Relation to task characteristics and performance

Bibliographic reference:

Umeå Psychological Reports No. 99, 1976

Title of project:

Cue-intercorrelationer och slutledningsbeteende

Key words:

Learning, cognition, inference

Abstract:

The rules used by subjects in multiple cue probability learning (MCPL) was investigated by means of verbal reports given by subjects at the end of learning of a two cue MCPL-task. Eight tasks varied factorially with respect to task predictability, cue-criterion correlations and the sign of the cue intercorrelation. In addition there were two orthogonal tasks. 47 of the 100 subjects gave verbal descriptions that were classified as inconsistent or incomplete, 7 were classified as a single rule i.e., the same rule was used for all cue combinations, and 46 were classified as multiple rules i.e., different rules were used for different parts of the cue matrix 77 % of the 53 combination rules were found to account for the systematic variance in subjects responses. While performance was related to the characteristics of the tasks, the frequency of combination rules was not. Subjects with multiple rules reached the highest level of performance and subjects with a single rule the lowest. It was concluded that the formulation of combination rules is important for performance in MCPL. Futher developments of the method to extract combination rules were discussed.

Pub. date: 1976-05-21	**Pages:** 15	☐ **Swedish** ☒ **English** ☐	☐ **Final report** ☐ **Progress report** ☒ Part rep	☐ **Diss. (Akad. avh.)** ☐ **Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete)** ☐ ....

Research supported by: Statens Råd för Samhällsforskning

130

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author:

Bengt-Åke Armelius
Kerstin Armelius

Inst.:

Psykologiska institutionen
Umeå universitet

Title:

Combination rules in multiple-cue probability learning. II. Performance, confidence and development of rules

Bibliographic reference:

Umeå Psychological Reports No. 101, 1976

Title of project:

Cue-intercorrelationer och slutledningsbeteende

Key words:

Learning, cognition, inference

Abstract:

Subjects' use of combination rules was studied in five two-cue multiple-cue probability learning tasks with varying degrees of predictability. Subjects were asked to state how they made their predictions at different times during the experiment. 70 % of the subjects formulated systematic and consistent combination rules, while the remaining 30 % formulated rules that were incomplete or inconsistent. The verbal statements were found to account for the subject's actual judgments in 86 % of the cases. About 50 % of the rules were single rules, with one rule covering the complete cue matrix and the rest were multiple rules with different rules being used for different parts of the cue matrix. Performance and confidence were higher for subjects who had formulated systematic combination rules. The results of the experiment were analyzed in terms of a two-stage model for inference behavior. According to this model subjects sample their first combination rule from a hierarchy of hypotheses about relations between cues and criterion. Frequent hypotheses in that hierarchy seem to be average, sum and fifference of the two cue values. In the second stage subjects test their hypotheses or develop them through their experience with the task. In the present experiment there was some evidence that subjects using multiple rules construct their rules on the basis of their experience with the task, especially in tasks with high predictability.

Pub. date:	**Pages:**	☐ **Swedish**	☐ **Final report**	☐ **Diss. (Akad. avh.)**
1976-5-21	13	☒ **English**	☐ **Progress report**	☐ **Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete)**
		☐	☒ Part rep	☐ ....

Research supported by: Statens Råd för Samhällsforskning

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author:

Bengt-Åke Armelius
Kerstin Armelius

Inst.:

Psykologiska institutionen
Umeå universitet

Title:

Confidence and performance in probabilistic inference tasks with intercorrelated cues

Bibliographic reference:

Umeå Psychological Reports No. 96, 1976

Title of project:

Cue-intercorrelationer och slutledningsbeteende

Key words:
Learning, cognition, inference

Abstract:

The relation between confidence and subjects' beliefs about their performance as well as their actual performance was studied in five two-cue MCPL-tasks. The tasks varied with respect to task predictability. The results were that confidence was strongly related to believed performance, but not to actual performance. The lack of relation between believed and actual performance was interpreted as support for the notion that subjects know very little about their performance in MCPL-tasks. Confidence was also perfectly related to task predictability, while performance was not. This may in certain tasks cause an illusion of achievement, i.e., subjects feel more confident than their performance allows them to.

Pub. date: 1976-05-21	**Pages:** 10	☐ **Swedish** ☒ **English** ☐	☐ **Final report** ☐ **Progress report** ☒ Part rep.	☐ **Diss. (Akad. avh.)** ☐ **Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete)** ☐ ....

Research supported by: Statens Råd för Samhällsforskning

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ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author: Kerstin Armelius Bengt-Åke Armelius	**Inst.:** Psykologiska institutionen Umeå universitet

Title:

Redundancy and inference behavior

Bibliographic reference:
Umeå Psychological Reports No. 102, 1976

Title of project:

Cue-intercorrelationer och slutledningsbeteende

Key words:

Learning, cognition, inference

Abstract:

Within MCPL research redundancy has been treated as synonymous with intercorrelation among cues. As shown in the present paper this definition of redundancy is inadequate, and a definition of redundancy based on Brunswik's conceptual frame-work and made in analogy with the definition of redundancy in information theory was proposed. Redundancy was defined as the difference between the sum of all squared correlations and the squared multiple correlation. That is, when the intercorrelation between cues does not contribute to the predictable variance in the criterion the task is redundant. When the cue intercorrelation does contribute to the predictable variance in the criterion the task was defined as a suppressor task. Some implications of this view of probabilistic inference tasks for research were discussed in the paper.

Pub. date: 1976-05-21	**Pages:** 23	☐ **Swedish** ☒ **English** ☐	☐ **Final report** ☐ **Progress report** ☒ Part rep	☐ **Diss. (Akad. avh.)** ☐ **Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete)** ☐ ....

Research supported by: Statens Råd för Samhällsforskning

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author:
Berglund, Birgitta, Berglund, Ulf,
Jonsson, Erland & Lindvall, Thomas

Inst.:
Department of Psychology
University of Stockholm
Box 6706
S-113 85 Stockholm, Sweden

Title:

On the scaling of annoyance to environmental factors.

Bibliographic reference:

Rep. Dep. Psychol., Univer. Stockholm, 1975, No. 451.

Title of project:

Key words:

Survey, Hygiene, Perception,

Abstract:

A recurrent problem in sociological annoyance surveys is to scale the environmental variables quantitatively as they are perceived. Data from two surveys on malodors and noise are discussed within a framework of scaling theory. A Thurstonian scaling technique was applied to the category annoyance data. In the investigation of malodors a rather stable picture of the results of the annoyance reports was obtained independently of the different assumptions used for data treatment. On the other hand, the results of the noise investigation indicate that paired comparisons may furnish a better procedure than verbal category scaling for data collection in surveys. Scales of annoyance from different populations will give different units of measurement and annoyance scales cannot be compared unless the scales are calibrated. A possible calibration procedure is to introduce a defined psychological unit of measurement into the data.

Pub. date: September 1975	**Pages:** 10	☐ **Swedish** ☒ **English** ☐	☐ **Final report** ☒ **Progress report** ☐	☐ **Diss. (Akad. avh.)** ☐ **Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete)** ☐ ....

Research supported by: Swedish Environment Protection Board, Swedish Council for Social Science Research.

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author:

Berglund, Birgitta, Berglund, Ulf,
& Lindvall, Thomas

Inst.:
Department of Psychology
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Box 6706
S-113 85 Stockholm, Sweden

Title:

Scaling loudness, noisiness, and annoyance of community noises.

Bibliographic reference:

Rep. Dep. Psychol., Univer. Stockholm, 1975, No. 461.

Title of project:

Key words:

Perception, Noise, Scaling,

Abstract:

The contribution of type and sound levels of community noises to the perception of loudness, noisiness, and annoyance was studied in a laboratory situation. The psychological attributes were precisely defined to the 30 observers, the method of magnitude estimation was used for scaling the attributes, and the scales were calibrated to a common unit of measurement. It was demonstrated that observers in carefully designed laboratory experiments are able to use and produce scales of loudness, noisiness, and annoyance for community noise. The relationships between the attributes were satisfactorily described by linear functions, the parameters being specific to the type of community noise. In general, community noises are judged to be more noisy (or annoying) than loud although the importance of noisiness relative to loudness varies with type of noise as well as loudness level. A linear model is suggested that describes community noises with regard to perceptual attributes. The model states that annoyance and noisiness are proportional to loudness, thus encouraging the viewpoint that psychoacoustical research may well concentrate on the attribute of loudness.

Pub. date: December 1975	**Pages:** 13	☐ **Swedish**	☐ **Final report**	☐ **Diss. (Akad. avh.)**
		☒ **English**	☒ **Progress report**	☐ **Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete)**
		☐	☐	☐ ....

Research supported by: Swedish Environment Protection Board, Swedish Council for Building Research and Swedish Council for Social Science Research.

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author:
Berglund, Birgitta & Stenius, Åke

Inst.:
Department of Psychology
University of Stockholm
Box 6706
S-113 85 Stockholm, Sweden

Title:

A methodological study on the evaluation of perceptual whiteness.

Bibliographic reference:

Farbe, 1975, 24, (In press.)

Title of project:

Key words:

Whiteness, Perception, Paper Products,

Abstract: Three experiments on the scaling of whiteness have been performed. In two, different versions of the method of magnitude estimation were used. The third was a multidimensional scaling experiment to which a TORSCA-Programme and a component analysis were applied. The results of the unidimensional scalings indicate that observers tend to report in terms of an interval scale rather than on a ratio scale. A t-test reveals that observers are capable of reporting mean whiteness with a significant resolution of 5 units on a scale range of 50. In the direction 574 → 470 nm the CIE 1931 chromaticity diagram is uniform with respect to colour differences on both sides of the achromatic point. Experimental determination of the parameter shows that this is not the case for differences in whiteness. In this case the chromaticity diagram is expanded on the blue side. The component analysis reveals that the elementary colours blue, white, red, yellow, and green are also principle factors for whiteness. For the selection of samples used, 63% of the total variance was explained by the first factor and 90 by five. The TORSCA analysis resulted in a two-dimensional distance space in which the two complementary colour pairs acted as bipolar dimensions. The whites in this perceptual diagram are distributed in a manner different from that in the CIE chromaticity diagram. Thereby the TORSCA analysis confirms the findings from the determination of the parameter using values of unidimensional scaling of perceptual whiteness. Perceptual whiteness may be regarded as being a unidimensional property for whites without noticeable tints. When observers showing different colour preferences judge neutral and tinted whites, whiteness may be regarded as being multidimensional in the sense that independent perceptual components may in different combinations create the same perception of whiteness.

Pub. date: November 1975	**Pages:**	☐ **Swedish** ☒ **English** ☐	☐ **Final report** ☒ **Progress report** ☐	☐ **Diss. (Akad. avh.)** ☐ **Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete)** ☐ ....

Research supported by: Swedish Forest Products Research Laboratory.

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author: Bergström, Sten Sture	**Inst.:** Department of Psychology University of Uppsala, Sweden

Title:
Contour effects on the perception of wide luminance gradients

Bibliographic reference:

Report No. 194, Department of Psychology, Univ. of Uppsala, Sweden

Title of project:

Kontrast och konstans i ljushets-, färg- och hastighetsupplevelse

Key words:
Contours, Brightness perception, Luminance gradients

Abstract:
It was hypothesized that the effect of contours on a brightness paradox earlier reported by Bergström and Rubenson (1070) was due to the contours inhibiting the blurred border between the two areas constituting the paradox thus making them look more alike in brightness.

The same luminance gradient in space was used as in the earlier study but it was extended to a maximum width of 64 degrees of visual angle to eliminate the "Fry and Bartley border inhibition".

The paradox measured by a constant sum method still appeared and the contours inserted still reduced the paradox significantly.

The results are discussed in relation to recent findings on the modulation transfer function for sinusoidal gratings and its dependence on the number of cycles presented at low spatial frequencies.

Pub. date: May 1976	**Pages:** 19	☐ **Swedish** ☒ **English** ☐	☐ **Final report** ☒ **Progress report** ☐	☐ **Diss. (Akad. avh.)** ☐ **Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete)** ☐ ....

Research supported by:

The Swedish Council for Social Science Research

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH 137

Author:

Bergström, Sten Sture
Derefeldt, Gunilla

Inst.:

Department of Psychology
University of Uppsala, Sweden

Title:

Effects of surround/test field luminance ratio on induced luminance

Bibliographic reference:

Scand. Journal of Psychology
Vol. 16, No 4, Stockholm 1975, 311 - 318

Title of project:

Kontrast och konstans i ljushets-, färg- och hastighetsperception
Contrast and constancy in the perception of brightness, colour, and speed

Key words:

Vision, Induced colour, Colour contrast

Abstract: According to Kirschman's third law the induced colour is at its maximum when the inducing and induced fields are of equal luminance. Later studies (Kinney, 1962) show the induced colour to be most pronounced at a luminance ratio (inducing/induced) of about 4/1. In the present study the amount of colour induced into an achromatic test field was determined for one inducing colour, red, by letting observers judge the colour strength of the induced field. The test (or induced) field luminance was varied to give luminance ratios between 0.5/1 and 2/1. The results show that both colour strength and blackness increase as the luminance ratio is increased. The fact that the test field was judged even to have maximum chromatic colour strength and maximum blackness at the same time is discussed in relation to the method used and in relation to earlier studies on the "mode of appearance" of colours and the bidimensionality of achromatic colours.

Pub. date: 1975	**Pages:** 311 - 318	☐ Swedish ☒ English ☐	☐ Final report ☐ Progress report ☐	☐ Diss. (Akad. avh.) ☐ Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete) ☐ Progress report ....

Research supported by:
The Swedish Council for Social Science Research

138

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author:
Berndt Brehmer

Inst.:
Psykologiska institutionen
Umeå universitet

Title:
Learning complex rules in probabilistic inference tasks

Bibliographic reference:
Umeå Psychological Reports No. 88, 1975
(Scandinavian Journal of Psychology, In Press.)

Title of project:
Inlärning av induktiva policies

Key words:
Learning, cognition, inference

Abstract:

A hypothesis-sampling theory for rule learning predicts that only those rules that are available for sampling can be learned. Earlier results show that subjects have a very limited set of hypotheses about rules relating scaled cue and criterion variables, consisting mainly of linear and symmetric quadratic functions, but not of complex functions, such as J-shaped rules. Tasks requiring the use of such rules should, therefore, not be learned. The results of the present experiment show, however, that subjects are able to find J-shaped relations. The results were interpreted to mean that subjects are able to construct hypotheses, and that they are not limited to sampling of hypotheses from a preestablished set of possible hypotheses.

Pub. date:	**Pages:**	☐ **Swedish**	☐ **Final report**	☐ **Diss. (Akad. avh.)**
1976-05-21	9	☒ **English**	☐ **Progress report**	☐ **Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete)**
		☐	☒ Part rep	☐ ....

Research supported by: Statens Råd för Samhällsforskning

139

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author: Berndt Brehmer	**Inst.:** Psykologiska institutionen Umeå universitet

Title:

Response consistency in probabilistic inference tasks

Bibliographic reference:

Umeå Psychological Reports No. 100, 1976

Title of project:

Inlärning av induktiva policies

Key words:

Learning, cognition, inference

Abstract:

The nature of inconsistency and its relation to task predictability in probabilistic inference tasks was investigated in two experiments. The first experiment studied transfer effects. Subjects were trained on one part of the cue continuum and then tested on the other part. The results showed that inconsistency was the same for both parts of the continuum, and that it could not be explained in terms of systematic deviations from the correct rule. The second experiment was designed to compare two estimates of consistency, the test-retest reliability, and the usual cue-responses correlation. These two correlations agreed closely. The results of these experiments taken together contradict the hypothesis that inconsistency is to be explained in terms of intrusions from feedback values from earlier trials and that it is due to systematic deviations from the correct rule. Instead, the results indicate that inconsistency is due to lack of reliability in the response system, and that reliability is positively related to task predictability.

Pub. date: 1976-05-21	**Pages:** 24	☐ **Swedish** ☒ **English** ☐	☐ **Final report** ☐ **Progress report** ☒ Part rep.......	☐ **Diss. (Akad. avh.)** ☐ **Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete)** ☐ ....

Research supported by: Statens råd för samhällsforskning

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author: Berndt Brehmer	**Inst.:** Psykologiska institutionen Umeå universitet

Title:

Subjects' ability to find the parameters of functional rules in probabilistic inference tasks

Bibliographic reference:

Umeå Psychological Reports No. 97, 1976

(Organizational Behavior and Human Performance, In Press.)

Title of project:

Inlärning av induktiva policies

Key words:

Learning, inference, behavior

Abstract:

Subjects' ability to find the parameters for the functional rule relating cue to criterion in probabilistic inference tasks was investigated in a 2 (levels of cue validity: .98 vs. .56) by 4 (function forms: positive linear, negative linear, inversely U-shaped, and U-shaped) factorial experiment. The subjects found the mean and standard deviation for the criterion values about equally well for nonlinear and linear functions. The slope of the subjects' functions varied with both cue validity and function form, however. In the low cue validity condition, the subjects' slopes exceeded those for the task, indicating that the subjects did not use the least squares criterion appropriate for these tasks. The subjective slopes were about equally accurate for all functions in the high validity condition, but in the low validity condition, the subjective slopes were more accurate for the nonlinear functions than for the linear functions.

Pub. date: 1976-05-21	**Pages:** 14	☐ **Swedish** ☒ **English** ☐	☐ **Final report** ☐ **Progress report** ☒ Part rep	☐ **Diss. (Akad. avh.)** ☐ **Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete)** ☐ ....

Research supported by: Statens Råd för Samhällsforskning

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author:
Berndt Brehmer

Inst.:
Psykologiska institutionen
Umeå universitet

Title:
Testing hypotheses about functional relations in probabilistic inference tasks

Bibliographic reference:
Umeå Psychological Reports No. 89, 1976

Title of project:
Inlärning av induktiva policies

Key words:
Learning, cognition, inference

Abstract:

Subjects' ability to test hypotheses about the form of functional relations in probabilistic inference tasks was investigated in two experiments which varied the functional relation in the task, the hypotheses to be tested, and the validity of the cue. The results showed that the subjects used the same amount of information, regardless of the validity of the cue, that nonlinear hypotheses were harder to test accurately than linear hypothesis, and that hypotheses were harder to test when the relation in the task was nonlinear than when it was linear.

Pub. date: 1976-05-21	**Pages:** 8	☐ **Swedish** ☒ **English** ☐	☐ **Final report** ☐ **Progress report** ☒ Part rep	☐ **Diss. (Akad. avh.)** ☐ **Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete)** ☐ ....

Research supported by: Statens Råd för Samhällsforskning

142

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author: Berndt Brehmer Jan Kuylenstierna Jan-Erik Liljergren	**Inst.:** Psykologiska institutionen Umeå universitet

Title:

Effects of information about the probabilistic nature of the task on learning of uncertain inference tasks

Bibliographic reference:

Umeå Psychological Reports No. 90, 1975

Title of project:

Inlärning av induktiva policies

Key words:

Learning, cognition, inference

Abstract:

The effects of information about the probabilistic nature of the task upon the subjects' performance in single-cue probability learning investigated in two experiments. The results indicated that this kind of information is not sufficient to induce optimal performance and there were no differences between groups which where informed about the probabilistic nature of the task and groups which where not so informed with respect to level of performance, number of correct hypotheses, or frequency of hypothesis shifts.

Pub. date: 1976-5-21	**Pages:** 13	☐ **Swedish** ☒ **English** ☐	☐ **Final report** ☐ **Progress report** ☒ Part rep.	☐ **Diss. (Akad. avh.)** ☐ **Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete)** ☐ ....

Research supported by: Statens Råd för Samhällsforskning

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author: Berndt Brehmer Jan Kuylenstierna Jan-Erik Liljergren	**Inst.:** Psykologiska institutionen Umeå universitet

Title:
Task information and performance in probabilistic inference tasks

Bibliographic reference:
Umeå Psychological Reports No. 98, 1976

Title of project:
Inlärning av induktiva policies

Key words:
Learning, cognition, inference

Abstract:

Performance in single-cue probability learning tasks was studied as a function of the amount of information about the general nature of the probabilistic inference tasks. There were no differences in achievement, number of correct rules, or number of rule shifts among the four levels of task information: a group given no information performed as well as a group informed about the uncertainty in the task and the manner in which this uncertainty should be handled. The results were interpreted to mean that subjects are unable to assess their performance in statistical terms as required by these kinds of tasks.

Pub. date: 1976-05-21	**Pages:** 9	☐ **Swedish** ☒ **English** ☐	☐ **Final report** ☐ **Progress report** ☒ Part rep	☐ **Diss. (Akad. avh.)** ☐ **Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete)** ☐ ....

Research supported by: Statens Råd för Samhällsforskning

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author:
Berndt Brehmer and Christer Svensson

Inst.:
Psykologiska institutionen
Umeå universitet

Title:
Learning to use functional rules in inference tasks

Bibliographic reference:
Umeå Psychological Reports No. 86, 1975
(Scandinavian Journal of Psychology, In Press.)

Title of project:
Inlärning av induktiva policies

Key words:
Learning, inference, skills

Abstract:

Earlier studies have established that subjects perform less well in inference tasks with nonlinear rules than in tasks with linear rules, and that one source of the lower level of performance in nonlinear tasks is that the subjects cannot utilize a nonlinear rule as well as they utilize a linear rule. The four experiments in this paper investigate whether utilization of a nonlinear rule can be improved by traning. The results show that there is some improvement with training, but the improvement could not be attributed to practice, feedback, or to the learning of specific cue and criterion values. Cognitive feedback did not produce higher performance than ordinary outcome feedback.

Pub. date: 1976-05-21	**Pages:** 20	☐ **Swedish** ☒ **English** ☐	☐ **Final report** ☐ **Progress report** ☒ Part rep	☐ **Diss. (Akad. avh.)** ☐ **Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete)** ☐ ....

Research supported by: Statens råd för samhällsforskning

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author: Börjesson, Erik	**Inst.:** Department of Psychology University of Uppsala

Title:

Perceived direction of motion aftereffects

Bibliographic reference:

Department of Psychology, University of Uppsala, Sweden

Report 188, 1976

Title of project:

Key words:

Motion eftereffects, Perceived direction

Abstract:

The motion aftereffects has generally been accounted for interms of adaptation of direction-specific neural units. As a consequence it has been taken for granted that perceived direction of the MAE is opposite that of the inducing motion. The aim of the present study was to investigate whether the perceived direction of MAE was uniquely determined by the direction of the real motion of the inspection field. Using different inspection and test fields it was found that perceived direction of MAE was affected by 1. perceived direction of real motion during the inspection phase rather than the direction of the real motion and 2. figural characteristics of the test field. The results indicate that to some extent there are common processes preceding perceived direction of real motion and MAE. It is further suggested that the notion of adaptation of direction-specific neural units as a base for MAE should be elaborated in order to be able to handle the present findings.

Pub. date:	**Pages:**			
1976	15	☐ **Swedish**	☐ **Final report**	☐ **Diss. (Akad. avh.)**
		☒ **English**	☐ **Progress report**	☐ **Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete)**
		☐	☐	☐ ....

Research supported by:
University of Uppsal

146

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author: Anders Böök Tommy Gärling Erik Lindberg	**Inst.:** Psykologiska institutionen Umeå universitet

Title:
Speed and accuracy of orientation performance in verbally presented two-segment route tasks as a function of direction of routes, length of route segments, and angle of turn.

Bibliographic reference:

Umeå Psychological Reports No. 92, 1975

Title of project:
Cognitive representation of the spatial environment as related to movement regulation.

Key words:
Architectioral psychology, environmental psychology, perception, spatial orientation, built environment.

Abstract:

In order to investigate performance in maintaining orientation whilst moving about in layouts of buildings, structures and cities, the triangle completion task employed in previous research on geographical orientation skills was simulated by means of tape-recorded descriptions of routes containing information about length of two route segments and an angle of turn. Direction of routes (indicated by arbitrarily defined compass directions), length of route segments, and angle of turn were varied in a factorial design, requiring the subjects to estimate distance and direction to the starting-point of the simulated route. Omissions, error scores, and response times suggested highly efficient performances, though between-subjects variance was substantial. The effects of length of route segments, angle of turn, and first-order interactions on errors were significant but could largely be accounted for by negative correlations with the correct values. The possible facilitating effect of visual imagery for symbolization of the route patterns is discussed as a plausible explanation of the efficient performance in the task, and the need for further experiments pointed out.

Pub. date: 1976-05-21	**Pages:** 15	☐ **Swedish** ☒ **English** ☐	☐ **Final report** ☐ **Progress report** ☒ Part rep	☐ **Diss. (Akad. avh.)** ☐ **Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete)** ☐ ....

Research supported by: National Swedish Building Research

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author: Cordray, D.S., & Shaw, J.I.	**Inst.:** General Psychology Unit Department of Psychology University of Göteborg

Title:

An empirical test of the covariation analysis in causal attribution.

Bibliographic reference:

Göteborg Psychological Reports, 1976, 6, in press.

Title of project:

Key words:

Causal attribution, covariation principle, success and failure.

Abstract:

This study examined the covariance principle associated with the causal attribution process. In a 2 x 2 factorial design, male subjects were (1) informed that a test was very easy or very difficult, (2) presented with a video taped sequence in which covariation between a test-taker's effort expenditure and trial outcome was present or absent, and (3) exposed to 30% or 70% overall success on the test. The results demonstrate that individuals are capable of detecting the cause of an effect and that this detection strongly alters their final causal judgments. Subjects viewing the taped sequence where covariation between effort and trial outcome was absent tended to ascribe success to the person's ability and effort, and failure to the test. In general these data confirm the findings obtained by Frieze and Weiner (1971). However, the presence of covariation cues reduced this tendency. Subjects witnessing 70% success inferred that effort was responsible for the test-taker's outcome, suggesting that they discounted the role of ability. These data provide support for Kelley's (1971, 1973) conception of the covariation principle. This was not true for the 30% success condition where covariation cues were present. In addition, confidence ratings show that covariation information results in higher confidence in subsequent causal judgments.

Pub. date: 1976	**Pages:** 27	☐ Swedish ☒ English ☐	☐ Final report ☐ Progress report ☐	☐ Diss. (Akad. avh.) ☐ Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete) ☐ ....

Research supported by:

SPPB 1976

148

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author: Lars Owe Dahlgren	**Inst.:** Institute of Educational Research University of Gothenburg Fack 431 20 Mölndal

Title:
Qualitative differences in learning as a function of content-oriented guidance

Bibliographic reference:

Studies in Educational Sciences. 15. Acta Universitatis Gothoburgensis. Göteborg.

Title of project:
Study skills and learning

Key words:
Learning, cognition, content, study skills, higher education

Abstract:

The interest has been focussed on qualitative differences in learning. The greater part of the research on learning that has neither to been carried out has concentrated on quantitative properties of the learning process. The main difference between these two approaches is that in the former case the main question is "what is learned?", i.e. learning is described in terms of its content, while the latter deals with "how much is learned?". The twofold purpose of this study was (a) to study the effects of a set of experimental manipulations aimed at influencing the learning process in a qualitative sense and (b) to describe the outcome of these manipulations by identifying the various conceptions of the concepts and principles dealt with in the text passage. The main result on the instructional side is a superiority of the E-group on the retention test after the second chapter of the text while those is a tendency in favour of the C-group on the retention test after the first chapter of the text. Thus, the experimental manipulation seems to have had a slightly negative effect while in function but a positive effect after its termination.

Pub. date:	Pages:			
Oct. 1975	172	☐ Swedish	☐ Final report	☒ Diss. (Akad. avh.)
		☒ English	☐ Progress report	☐ Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete)
		☐	☐	☐ ....

Research supported by:
Office of the Chancellor of the Swedish Universities

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

149

Author:
Dornic, Stanislav

Inst.:
Institute of Applied Psychology,
the University of Stockholm

Title:

Human information processing and bilingualism.

Bibliographic reference:

Reports from the Institute of Applied Psychology, the University of Stockholm, 1975,No. 67.

Title of project:
Information processing, language and stress

Key words:

Bilingualism, information processing, bilingual memory

Abstract:

A review is given of the research on different aspects of information processing in bilinguals. Experiments are described on reaction processes, perception, attention and memory, as well as on general efficiency of information processing in dominant and nondominant languages as a function of mental load, language set and interlingual switching. Relationship between the language structures of a bilingual is discussed mainly in view of the issue of whether he has shared or separate storage systems.

Pub. date:	**Pages:**			
1975	24	☐ Swedish ☒ English ☐	☐ Final report ☒ Progress report ☐	☐ Diss. (Akad. avh.) ☐ Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete) ☐ ....

Research supported by:
Swedish Council for Social Science Research

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ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author: Dornic, S, Svenson J Ch & Sarnecki, M	**Inst.:** Institute of Applied Psychology, the University of Stockholm

Title:

Recognition of nonattended visual tasks: The difference between pictures and words.

Bibliographic reference:

Reports from the Institute of Applied Psychology, the University of Stockholm
1975, No. 65

Title of project:

Divided attention: The retention of non-attended tasks

Key words:

Selective attention, recognition, perceptual coding

Abstract:

Short-term recognition of simple pictures and their visually presented verbal names was studied in an experiment involving two conditions. In Experimental condition, the subjects had to perform a mental task with high information load while they were presented with pictures and words. In Control condition, they attended only to the pictures and words themselves. As expected, recognition performance in Experimental condition was much poorer, but the deterioration was markedley more pronounced with pictures. While subjects in Control condition could recognize significantly more pictures than words, the opposite was true of Experimental condition. The results are discussed in terms of dual coding theory and interpreted as being due mainly to the fact that reading is a more straightforward process than naming.

Pub. date: 1975	**Pages:** 8	☐ Swedish ☒ English ☐	☒ Final report ☐ Progress report ☐	☐ Diss. (Akad. avh.) ☐ Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete) ☐ ....

Research supported by:

Swedish Council for Social Science Research

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author:
Edgren, Bengt

Inst.:
Institute of Applied Psychology,
the University of Stockholm

Title:

The effect of motivation on the validity of bicycle ergometer tests.

Bibliographic reference:

Information från PTI nr 74, 1975 (Information from the Institute of Applied Psychology)

Title of project:
Motivationens inverkan på validiteten hos fysiska arbetsprov
(Motivation in physical performance)

Key words:
Motivation, working capacity, physical worktests

Abstract:

In a study concerning the validity of physical work tests on a bicycle ergometer for cross-country runs fairly good validity was found for 44 subjects in a group of 95 military conscripts. For other subgroups the validity was low or absent. No significant differences were found between subgroups for results on bicycle tests and cross-country runs. The lack of validity for the subgroups was therefore interpreted as an inter-individual variance in motivation. In the 44-group the level of motivation was assumed to have been more constant between subjects.

The results on the bicycle tests and the run were analyzed according to a model by Borg for quantifying the effects of motivation in a physical performance. In the model the physical endowments and the physical performance are the independent and dependent variables. The effect of motivation is mirrored in the deviation from the performance expected on the basis of the individual's endowments. This residual was computed for the physical endowments being the circulatory capacity (heart rate at work load 150 W). Multiple correlation analysis was undertaken to relate the performance and residual on a bicycle test to the corresponding variables in the cross-country run. For the group which had shown the lowest validity for the performance variables, the validity increased to .62 for the work test variables indicating endurance fitness. Validity was only slightly increased for the 44 group.

Pub. date: 1975	**Pages:** 16	☒ Swedish	☐ Final report	☐ Diss. (Akad. avh.)
		☐ English	☒ Progress report	☐ Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete)
		☐	☐	☐ ....

Research supported by:
Swedish Council for Sports Research (IFR nr 74:35) and
The Bank of Sweden Tercentenary Foundation (Proj. nr 103)

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author: Eisler, Hannes	**Inst.:** Department of Psychology University of Stockholm

Title:

Subjective duration and psychophysics.

Bibliographic reference:

Psychological Review, 1975, 82, 429-450

Title of project:

Human time perception

Key words:
Psychophysical measurements, time perception, mathematical modeling, psychophysics, time estimation

Abstract:

Three models concerned with the behavior of subjects estimating two successive durations are proposed. The accepted model assumes that the subjective total duration (sum of first and second durations) and the second duration are each accumulated in a separate sensory register. In a duration-matching experiment, for instance, the difference between the contents of the two registers is matched to the content of the second register. This model is accepted because (a) it does not include any memory, thereby eliminating certain difficulties connected with coding and storing of duration, (b) it copes with characteristic features of duration discrimination, and (c) it can satisfactorily explain data obtained in four scaling experiments, namely magnitude estimation, matching, halving, and doubling of 10 durations between 1.3 and 20 sec. As a by-product, Stevens' power law is uniquely derived, and exponents are computed from matching data, thus eliminating the subjects' numerical behavior. The model also accounts for the time-order error for time.

Pub. date: November, 1975	**Pages:** 22 pages	☐ Swedish ☒ English ☐	☒ Final report ☐ Progress report ☐	☐ Diss. (Akad. avh.) ☐ Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete) ☐ ....

Research supported by:
Swedish Council for Social Science Research

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH 153

Author:	**Inst.:**
Eriksson, Sture E.	Psykologiska institutionen Uppsala universitet, Sweden

Title:
On the physical nature of our visual perceptions

Bibliographic reference:
University of Uppsala, Department of Psychology, Report 190, 1976

Title of project:
Physical measurements of perceptual processes

Key words:
Mind-body problem - liquid crystals - visual perception

Abstract:

Current physiological and psycho-physiological theories of perception have been scrutinized and considered to be of restricted validity as to central perceptual processes. On the basis of the properties of liquid crystals several testable hyptheses have been generated within the framework of a psychophysical monistic approach to perception. In order to test these hypothese it is necessary to develop new methods as well as to apply known methods, e.g. EEG-measurements, evoked potentials and especially the SQUID magnetometer which makes is possible to detect the weak magnetic fields generated during the perceptual conditions in question.

Pub. date:	**Pages:**			
1976	27	☐ **Swedish**	☐ **Final report**	☐ **Diss. (Akad. avh.)**
		☒ **English**	☐ **Progress report**	☐ **Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete)**
		☐	☐	☐ ....

Research supported by:
Swedish Council for Social Science Research

154

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author: Frankenhaeuser, M.	**Inst.:** Department of Psychology University of Stockholm Box 6706, S-113 85 Stockholm

Title:

Bibliography 1965 - 1975. Experimental Psychology Research Unit.

Bibliographic reference:

Reports from the Department of Psychology, University of Stockholm, 1975, Suppl. 31.

Title of project:

Psychophysiological stress research

Key words:

Psychoendocrinology, stress research, drug-behavior interaction

Abstract:

The bibliography comprises 158 references to investigations carried out by members of the Experimental Psychology Research Unit of the Swedish Medical Research Council. The main theme of the research program is the experimental study of human behavior as related to physiological functions under psychosocial stress conditions. Several projects have focussed on the part played by peripheral catecholamines in adaptation to various forms of stimulus underload and overload as studied in laboratory and field experiments. Major problem areas concern sex differences in stress reactions, cognitive determinants of psychophysiological arousal, and temporal patterns in adaptation to psychosocial stressors. Another area of research concerns drug-behavior interactions at different arousal levels, in particular effects of alcohol and nicotine under various psychosocial conditions.

Pub. date:	Pages:			
1975	17	☐ Swedish	☒ Final report	☐ Diss. (Akad. avh.)
		☒ English	☐ Progress report	☐ Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete)
		☐	☐	☐ ....

Research supported by:

Swedish Medical Research Council (No. 2371)

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH 155

Author:
Frankenhaeuser, M. and Lundberg, U.

Inst.:
Department of Psychology
University of Stockholm
Box 6706, S-113 85 Stockholm

Title:

The influence of cognitive set on performance and arousal under different noise loads.

Bibliographic reference:

Reports from the Department of Psychology, University of Stockholm, 1975, No. 457.

Title of project:
Psychophysiological stress research

Key words:
Expectation, adjustment, environmental stress

Abstract:

Three groups of 12 subjects each were exposed to white noise of either 56, 72.5, or 85 db(A) while performing a complex arithmetic task. Performance declined and heart rate rose with increasing noise intensity whereas adrenaline output showed the same increase at all noise levels. In a subsequent session, all subjects were exposed to the medium noise (72.5 db(A)) but each group was induced to adopt the same cognitive set as in the first session. Although the objective load was exactly the same for all groups, performance differed: the higher the noise intensity in Session I, the poorer the performance in Session II. Heart rate rose in response to changes in noise level in Session II relative to Session I, regardless of the direction of the change. The overall picture of self-estimates indicated that effort was related to performance and discomfort to noise intensity. The results were discussed in terms of selective sensitivity of different arousal indices to cognitive set versus environmental load.

Pub. date:	**Pages:**			
1975	12	☐ **Swedish** ☒ **English** ☐	☐ **Final report** ☐ **Progress report** ☐	☐ **Diss. (Akad. avh.)** ☐ **Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete)** ☐ ....

Research supported by: Swedish Medical Research Council (No. 997); Swedish Council for Social Science Research.

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author:
Franzén, Ove
Nordmark, Jan

Inst.:
Department of psychology
University of Uppsala

Title:
Vibrotactile frequency discrimination

Bibliographic reference:
Perception & Psychophysics, 1975, Vol. 17 (5), 480-484

Title of project:
Neuropsykologiska undersökningar av känsel- och synsinnet

Key words:
Audition, neurophysiology, temporal resolution, vibrotactile discrimination

Abstract:
Threshold for vibrotactile discrimination of pulse interval were determined for pulse frequencies between 1 and 384 Hz. The results point to a temporal resolution significantly more accurate than that demonstrated in earlier studies. Although touch as a vibratory sensor is in general much inferior to audition, the present results show a striking resemblance to those obtained on auditiory pitch. The neurophysiological implications for the tactile as well as for the auditory system are discussed.

Pub. date: 1975	**Pages:** 5	☐ Swedish ☒ English ☐	☐ Final report ☐ Progress report ☐	☐ Diss. (Akad. avh.) ☐ Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete) ☐ ....

Research supported by:
Swedish Council for Social Science Research

Author: Frodi, Ann	**Inst.:** General Psychology Unit Department of Psychology University of Göteborg

Title:

The effects of exposure to weapons on aggressive behavior from a cross-cultural perspective.

Bibliographic reference:

International Journal of Psychology, 1975, 10, (4), 283-292.

Title of project:

Key words:

Aggression, weapons,

Abstract:

An attempt was made to replicate the Berkowitz and Le Page (1967) study with a Swedish population, and to extend it. A pilot study was conducted to find out what other possible stimuli carry aggressive connotations and what stimuli might have aggression-inhibiting qualities. One hundred male high school students were either angered or not angered by an accomplice of the experimenter and then given an opportunity to counter-aggress. For one group of subjects there were weapons near the shock key and half of these subjects were told to handle them. For another group there were aggression-inhibiting stimuli present, e.g., a baby bottle. In other conditions there were no stimuli present. Parts of the TAT were administered to shed some light on the catharsis phenomenon. Subjects exposed to weapons gave the largest number of shocks to their partners, whereas the control group and the group exposed to aggression-inhibiting stimuli did not differ. The "weapons effect" was obtained with a Swedish population.

Pub. date: December 1975	**Pages:** 10	☐ Swedish ☒ English ☐	☒ Final report ☐ Progress report ☐	☐ Diss. (Akad. avh.) ☐ Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete) ☒ Journal article.....

Research supported by:

The Swedish Council for Social Science Research.

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ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author:

Frodi, Ann

Inst.:

General Psychology Unit
Department of Psychology
University of Göteborg

Title:

Sexual arousal, situational restrictiveness and aggressive behavior.

Bibliographic reference:

Göteborg Psychological Reports, 1975, 5, No. 27.

Title of project:

Key words:

Sexual arousal, aggression.

Abstract:

Eighty male college freshmen participated in an experiment designed to investigate the hypotheses that enhanced arousal will facilitate subsequent aggressive behaviour and that an increase in aggressive behavior will be more likely to occur in a setting of situational permissiveness rather than situational restictiveness. Subjects were either angered or not angered by a same-sex confederate, then told to imagine either a sexually arousing or a non-arousing situation during relaxation, and finally provided with an opportunity to aggress against this person by means of electric shocks. For half the subjects, a setting of permissiveness was created, while for the other half the setting was one of situational restictiveness. The results indicated that even in a permissive setting sexual arousal may inhibit aggressive behavior mediated by self- consciousness or anxiety. For non-arousal men, however, situational permissiveness tended to facilitate subsequent aggression. The investigation was considered a replication and an extension of the Baron (1974) study on the aggression-inhibiting influence of heightened sexual arousal.

Pub. date: 1975	**Pages:** 12	☐ Swedish ☒ English ☐	☒ Final report ☐ Progress report ☐	☐ Diss. (Akad. avh.) ☐ Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete) ☐ ....

Research supported by:

Grant MH-17405 from National Institute of Mental Health.

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

159

Author: Jörgen Garvill Bo Molander	**Inst.:** Psykologiska institutionen Umeå universitet

Title:

A note on information processing in cross-modal matching

Bibliographic reference:

Umeå Psychological Reports No. 95, 1975

Title of project:

Studies of transfer of information between sensory modalities

Key words:

Cross-modal, matching, visual, tactual

Abstract:

Intra-modal and cross-modal matching of form was studied. The hypothesis that differences in accuracy between modality conditions found in earlier experiments were due to differences in rate of information pick-up between the visual and tactual modalities was tested. The modality conditions were visual standard or tactual standard and visual comparison or tactual comparison. The subjects made paired comparisons of three-dimensional "nonsense" objects and were allowed to inspect the stimuli for as long as they wanted. The time was measured for the standard object and the comparison object. It was found that the visual modality had a higher rate of information pick-up than the tactual modality. However the differences in accuracy between the modality conditions were not eliminated despite the differences in presentation time. Other possible explanations of the differences in accuracy are discussed.

Pub. date: 1976-05-21	**Pages:** 10	☐ **Swedish** ☒ **English** ☐	☐ **Final report** ☐ **Progress report** ☒ Part rep	☐ **Diss. (Akad. avh.)** ☐ **Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete)** ☐ ....

Research supported by: Swedish Council for Social Science Research

160

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author: Gärling, Tommy	**Inst.:** Umeå universitet Psykologiska institutionen

Title:
Orientation in Buildings, Structures, and Cities: Summary of Results of Experimental Studies.

Bibliographic reference:

Summary S, National Swedish Building Research, 1976.

Title of project: Cognitive representation of the spatial environment as related to movement regulation.

Key words: Architectioral psychology, environmental psychology, perception, spatial orientation, built environment.

Abstract:

Disorientation whilst moving about in buildings, structures and cities leading to ineffective route-finding does not usually have any serious consequences, though it is a source of annoyance to be removed if high quality of the built environment is desired. It is, first of all, necessary to increase basic knowledge about human skill in orientation whilst moving about. Secondly, the implications for design of the environment and aids must be worked out. Research to increase basic knowledge is now under way. Results of experiments on orientation performance in simple types of movements are summarized in the present report.

Pub. date: 12-5-1976	**Pages:** 2	☒ **Swedish** ☒ **English** ☐	☐ **Final report** ☒ **Progress report** ☐	☐ **Diss. (Akad. avh.)** ☐ **Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete)** ☐ ....

Research supported by:
National Swedish Building Research.

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

161

Author: Tommy Gärling Anders Böök Erik Lindberg	**Inst.:** Psykologiska institutionen Umeå universitet

Title:
Note on speed and accuracy of individual performance in geographical orientation tasks for different modes of presentation

Bibliographic reference:
Umeå Psychological Reports No. 105, 1976

Title of project:
Cognitive representation of the spatial environment as related to movement regulation

Key words:
Architectioral psychology, environmental psychology, perception, spatial orientation, built environment

Abstract:

Mean performance, inter- and intraindividual performance differences in geographical orientation tasks (triangle completion tasks termed two-segment route tasks and extensions thereof) were examined for previously obtained data. It is found that neither speed nor accuracy of performance were systematically related to mode of presentation (imagined walking as compared to walking in situ) or type of task (two-segment route tasks as compared to three-segment route tasks), though in certain respects blindfolded walking differed from sighted walking. Individual performance differences may not, furthermore, be related to information processing strategy (solution method), since an attempt to specify the relation of solution method as revealed by post-experimental questionnaire responses to performance by means of correlations across subjects turned out to be unsuccessful.

Pub. date: 1976-05-21	**Pages:** 12	☐ Swedish ☒ English ☐	☐ Final report ☐ Progress report ☒ Part rep	☐ Diss. (Akad. avh.) ☐ Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete) ☐ ....

Research supported by: National Swedish Building Research

162

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author: Tommy Gärling Anders Böök Erik Lindberg	**Inst.:** Psykologiska institutionen Umeå universitet

Title:

Orientation performance in two-segment and three-segment route tasks during blindfolded and sighted walking

Bibliographic reference:
Umeå Psychological Reports No. 94, 1975

Title of project:
Cognitive representation of the spatial environment as related to movement regulation

Key words:
Architectioral psychology, environmental psychology, perception, spatial orientation, built environment

Abstract:

In order to investigate whether inaccuracy of performance in two-segment route (2-SR) tasks (triangle completion tasks) and three-segment route (3-SR) tasks can be accounted for by inaccuracy of perception, an experiment was performed in which blindfolded and sighted subjects walked in alleys according to a prescribed path having constant angles of turns (90 deg). Blindfolded subjects were found to systematically underestimate walking distance (WD) which to some degree could account for distance errors in the 2-SR and 3-SR tasks. Sighted subjects, on the other hand, have similar distance errors in the latter tasks but showed greater accuracy in their estimates of walking distance. The results when compared to previous results for verbally presented tasks nevertheless suggest that inaccuracy of distance perception contributes to inaccuracy of performance in the 2-SR and 3-SR tasks for sighted subjects, though the WD task may not reveal this. However, angular errors are not similarly affected by inaccurate distance perception.

Pub. date: 1976-05-21	**Pages:** 14	☐ **Swedish** ☒ **English** ☐	☐ **Final report** ☐ **Progress report** ☒ Part rep	☐ **Diss. (Akad. avh.)** ☐ **Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete)** ☐ ....

Research supported by: National Swedish Building Research

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author:
Tommy Gärling
Erik Lindberg
Anders Böök

Inst.:
Psykologiska institutionen
Umeå universitet

Title:
Speed and accuracy of orientation performance in verbally presented three-segment route tasks as compared to two-segment route tasks

Bibliographic reference:
Umeå Psychological Reports No. 93, 1975

Title of project:
Cognitive representation of the spatial environment as related to movement regulation

Key words:
Architectional psychology, environmental psychology, perception, spatial orientation, built environment

Abstract:

In order to investigate orientation performance under more difficult information processing conditions, three-segment route (3-SR) tasks were employed in addition to two-segment route (2-SR) tasks (triangle completion tasks) by means of tape-recorded descriptions containing information about length of route segments and angles of turns. The routes presented to the subjects were systematically varied with respect to length of route segments and angles of turns. In a complete report condition the subjects were required on each trial to report distance or direction of all route segments as well as two 2-SR distances or angles and an 3-SR distance or angle; in another condition (partial report technique) the subjects reported the same information but divided on two consecutive stages of the presentation of the descriptions. The results suggest that both 2-SR and 3-SR tasks impost memory load since recall was found to be imperfect, though it could hardly account for systematic effects on speed and accuracy of performance in the tasks. As found previously, effects of length of route segments and angles of turns on angular errors which were significant could largely be accounted for by negative relations with the correct values. Similarly, no difference in accuracy of performance in 2-SR and 3-SR tasks not accounted for by negative relations with correct values was found.

Pub. date: 1976-05-21	**Pages:** 13	☐ **Swedish**	☐ **Final report**	☐ **Diss. (Akad. avh.)**
		☒ **English**	☐ **Progress report**	☐ **Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete)**
		☐	☒ Part rep	☐ ....

Research supported by: National Swedish Building Research

164

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author: Hallsten, Lennart	**Inst.:** Institute of Applied Psychology, the University of Stockholm

Title:

Interval estimates and ratio scale demands.

Bibliographic reference:

Reports from the Institute of Applied Psychology, the University of Stockholm, 1975, No. 60.

Title of project:

Interprocess comparisons

Key words:

Scaling, decision, processes

Abstract:

The relevance of interval estimates to ratio scale demands was studied. First it is shown that interval estimates may be applied in the examination of the ratio scale properties of ordinary point estimates. Second, two sufficient and consistent sets of ratio scale demands for interval estimates with different generalities are outlined. Third, it is argued that one common form of inconsistency found for point estimates might be attributed to cognitive processes connected to interval estimates. Some empirical data are provided as illustrations of these lines of reasoning. Among other things, no inconsistency for point estimates was manifested when evaluated in terms of interval estimates. The distinction between arithmomorphic and dialectic concepts and their application to constructs such as sensations, percepts, etc. are discussed.

Pub. date:	Pages:			
1975	25	☐ Swedish ☒ English ☐	☒ Final report ☐ Progress report ☐	☐ Diss. (Akad. avh.) ☐ Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete) ☐ ....

Research supported by:

Swedish Council for Social Science Research

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

165

Author: Hockey, R, Dornic, S, & Hamilton, P	**Inst.:** Institute of Applied Psychology, the University of Stockholm

Title:

Selective attention during reading: The effect of noise

Bibliographic reference:

Reports from the Institute of Applied Psychology, the University of Stockholm, 1975, No. 66

Title of project:

Divided attention: The retention of non-attended tasks

Key words:

Attention, noise, recognition

Abstract:

The effects of white noise, presented through headphones, were examined in a selective reading task (a visual analogue of selective listening). Subjects read one of two interleaved messages as quickly as possible under either noise or quiet conditions, and were then given a recognition test for target words from the two messages. Values of the recognition index, d′, were higher for the attended than for the rejected message for all subjects. In addition, d′ for the attended message was higher for the noise condition, though no differences were found for the rejected message. Subjects were also faster in reading the message under noise. These results offer support to previous demonstrations of increased selectivity in noise, and suggest a useful place for this kind of task in research on selective visual attention.

Pub. date: 1975	**Pages:** 6	☐ Swedish ☒ English ☐	☒ Final report ☐ Progress report ☐	☐ Diss. (Akad. avh.) ☐ Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete) ☐ ....

Research supported by: Swedish Council for Social Science Research, Royal Society of London and Social Science Research Council (England)

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author:	**Inst.:**
Ulla Holm	Department of Education Linköping University

Title:

Criterion Information and Principle Information:
Studies of the Concept Formation Process

Bibliographic reference:

Department of Education, Linköping University, Linköping, 1976.
Linköping Studies in Education, Reports, No. 3.

Title of project:

-

Key words: Principle Learning, Concept Learning, Concept Formation, Reinforcement, Feedback, Knowledge of Results, Discovery Method, Direction Method, Non-Verbatim Learning, The Think-Aloud Technique

Abstract:

Hypotheses: Different methods of instruction produce qualitatively different acquisition processes in the learner. These differences can be described in terms of a hypothesis-testing behavior on part of the learner.

Method: Principle Information and Criterion Information (Holm, 1975) were combined into a 3x2 experiment, and the Ss under each condition were presented with a learning task, the same as in Holm (1975). A random block design with rated intellectual ability was used as basis for forming the blocks. During acquisition interviews were carried through with the Ss in order to find out about the course of thinking at different stages of the acquisition.

Results: The analysis of variance showed marked differences between the groups. The hypotheses were both considered to have gained support.

Pub. date:	**Pages:**			
1976	4[illegible]	☐ Swedish ☒ English ☐	☒ Final report ☐ Progress report ☐	☐ Diss. (Akad. avh.) ☐ Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete) ☐ ....

Research supported by:

Swedish Council for Social Science Research.

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author:
Hygge, Staffan

Inst.:
Department of Psychology, Uppsala

Title:
Emotional and electrodermal reactions to the suffering of another: Vicarious instigation and vicarious classical conditioning

Bibliographic reference:
Studia psychologica Upsaliensia 2. Acta Universitatis Upsaliensis.
Uppsala : Almqvist & Wiksell, 1976

Title of project:
Vicarious classical conditioning

Key words: Classical conditioning, emotional responses, empathy, observational learning, skin resistance, sympathy, vicarious experiences

Abstract:

Empirical and theoretical works relevant to vicarious classical conditioning, which is defined as classical conditioning to a UCS that is the perceived or inferred emotional state of a model, are reviewed and evaluated. A revised theory is advanced, which assumes that the only necessary requirement for such conditioning is information to the observer about the model´s covert emotional reaction, and that information about or acquaintance with the model´s stimulus, or overt responses from the model are not necessary. The processes underlying conditioning are assumed to be of a cognitive nature, and it is argued that they can account for both emotional and electrodermal responses in the observer. Unique explanations and predictions are made from the theory, as well as attempts to elucidate some aspects of sympathy and empathy.

Pub. date: 1976	**Pages:** 90	☐ Swedish ☒ English ☐	☒ Final report ☐ Progress report ☐	☒ Diss. (Akad. avh.) ☐ Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete) ☐ ....

Research supported by:
Swedish Council for Social Science Research

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ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author: Hygge, Staffan	**Inst.:** Department of Psychology, Uppsala

Title:
Information about the model´s unconditioned stimulus and response in vicarious classical conditioning.

Bibliographic reference:
Journal of Personality and Social Psychology, 1976, in press

Title of project:
Vicarious classical conditioning

Key words: Classical conditioning, emotional responses, empathy, observational learning, skin resistance, sympathy, vicarious experiences

Abstract:

Four groups with 16 observers each participated in a differential, vicarious conditioning experiment with skin conductance responses as the dependent variable. The information avaialable to the observer about the model´s unconditioned stimulus and response was varied in a 2 x 2 factorial design. Results clearly showed that information about the model´s unconditioned stimulus (a high or low dB level) was not necessary for vicarious instigation, but that information about the unconditioned response (a high or low emotional aversiveness) was necessary. Data for conditioning of responses showed almost identical patterns to those for vicarious instigation. To explain the results, a distinction between factors necessary for the development and elicitation of vicariously instigated responses was introduced, and the effectiveness of information about the model´s response on the elicitation of vicariously instigated responses was considered in terms of an expansion of Bandura´s social learning theory.

Pub. date:	**Pages:**	☐ Swedish	☐ Final report	☐ Diss. (Akad. avh.)
1976	8	☒ English	☒ Progress report	☐ Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete)
		☐	☐	☐ ....

Research supported by:
Swedish Council for Social Science Research

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author: Hygge, Staffan & Öhman, Arne	**Inst.:** Department of Psychology, Uppsala

Title:

Conditioning of electrodermal responses through vicarious instigation and through perceived threat to a performer

Bibliographic reference:

Scandinavian Journal of Psychology, 1976, *17*, 65-72.

Title of project:

Vicarious classical conditioning

Key words: Classical conditioning, emotional responses, empathy, observational learning, skin resistance, sympathy, vicarious experiences

Abstract:

In order to demonstrate vicarious classical conditioning, and to investigate the necessity of vicarious instigation for vicarious conditioning of skin conducatance responses, two grous of 32 students each observed a performed (*P*) allegedly trying to solve easy and difficult number series displayed for both the *P* and the observers (*O*s). Difficult problems served as CS+ and easy ones as CS- for *O*s in both groups ; indicated shock to the *P* as unconditioned stimulus (UCS) for one group, and perceived threat of shock to *P* as UCS for the other. Within the two groups half of the *O*s were instructed to empathize with the *P*, whereas the other half was instructed just to watch her movements. The results demonstrated vicarious instigation and conditioning for the group having indicated shoch as UCS, and conditioning without instigation for the group having perceived threat of shock as UCS. Since results for the conditioned response and the vicariously instigated response go beyond earlier interpretations, a theoretical elaboration in the cognitive direction is argued for.

Pub. date: 1976	**Pages:** 8	☐ Swedish ☒ English ☐	☐ Final report ☒ Progress report ☐	☐ Diss. (Akad. avh.) ☐ Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete) ☐ ....

Research supported by:

Swedish Council for Social Science Research

SPPB 1976

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ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author: Hygge, Staffan & Öhman, Arne	**Inst.:** Department of Psychology, Uppsala

Title:
The relation of vicarious to direct instigation and conditioning of electrodermal responses

Bibliographic reference:
Scandinavian Journal of Psychology, 1976, in press

Title of project:
Vicarious classical conditioning

Key words: Classical conditioning, emotional responses, empathy, observational learning, skin resistance, sympathy, vicarious experiences

Abstract:
Three groups with 16 Ss each and run in pairs, participated in a differential, successive components, long interstimulus interval conditioning paradigm with the skin conductance response as dependent variable. For the problem solving group the task was described as guessing which of two lapms (CS_2s) would follow after two different tones (CS_1s). In the observer group they were further informed that the other subject in the pair, the model, would receive shocks at CS+ offset, which actually was the case for the model group. Skin conductance responses were scored in five intervals during and after the non-overlapping presentations of the two CSs with a duration of 8 sec each. The results indicated no differentiation in any interval for the problem-solvers, and parallel instigation to shock and threat of shock, and conditioning in the observer and model group, with the exception of conditioning in the 1st interval for observers only. The results were interpreted as parallel instigation and conditioning between vicarious and direct learning, the reported difference being due only to different UCS-intensities causing a blocking of first-order conditioning in the model but not in the observer group.

Pub. date:	**Pages:**	☐ Swedish	☐ Final report	☐ Diss. (Akad. avh.)
1976	6	☒ English	☒ Progress report	☐ Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete)
		☐	☐	☐ ....

Research supported by:
Swedish Council for Social Science Research

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author:

Anders Hård & Lars Sivik

Inst.:

General Psychology Unit
Department of Psychology
University of Göteborg

Title:

NCS-notations and CIE-coordinates of the samples of the Hesselgren Color Atlas.

NCS-beteckningar och CIE-koordinater för färgprover i Hesselgrens färgatlas.

Bibliographic reference:

Fackskrift C12, 1976, Stockholm: Swedish Color Center.

Title of project:

Color-Man-Environment.

Key words:

Color systems.

Abstract:

Instrumental measurements of all the samples of the Hesselgren Color Atlas are presented as a translation between the three color systems of Hesselgrens, NCS and CIE. A theoretical introduction discusses:

- different languages for color communication, their varying ambiguousness and generality; different standpoints and aims, e.g. stimulusdescribing or perceptual.
- the Hesselgren Color Atlas, definitons, notations and its selection of color samples,
- NCS (National Color System); theoretical structure (Sw. Standard 019100) definition of parameters, graphical representation and notations.
- the CIE-system and the principles of spectrophotometric colorimetry, transformation of tristimulusvalues into trichromatic coordinates, the CIE-diagram; conditions of measurement.

The relations between the three CIE-generated variables of measurement luminance reflectance factor, chromaticity distance, chromaticity angle and the NCS-paramters have been transformed to a computer program which can translate in both directions. The 600 mat and 600 glossy samples of the Hesselgren Color Atlas are recorded as CIE and NCSdata; besides their positions in the NCS color space are shown graphically as points in 2 x 40 color-triangles, i.e., for each 10th hue-value.

Pub. date:	**Pages:**	☒ Swedish	☐ Final report	☐ Diss. (Akad. avh.)
1976	40	☐ English	☐ Progress report	☐ Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete)
		☐	☐	☐ ....

Research supported by:

The Swedish National Council for Building Research.

172

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author:
Anders Hård, & Lars Sivik

Inst.:
General Psychology Unit
Department of Psychology
University of Göteborg

Title:

Studies of color-contrast and blackness: Distinctness of borderline related to differences in blackness between adjacent color-elements.

Studier av färgkontrast och svarthet. Gränslinjens beroende av skillnader i svarthet mellan angränsande färgelement.

Bibliographic reference:

Fackskrift C14, 1976, Stockholm: Swedish Color Center.

Title of project:
Color-Man-Environment.

Key words:
Color-contrast.

Abstract: Earlier studies within this project has shown that for achromatic color samples the color contrast - defined as distinctness of the borderline (DB) between adjacent colors - varies with the difference in blackness (Δs):

$$DB = 1.879(\Delta s - 0,4)^{0.356} \qquad (1)$$

Besides it was found that a constant Δs caused the same color-contrast (DB) irrespective of where on the grey-scale from white to black, the Δs originated; that means that the NCS blackness-scale is equidistant in this respect. The present report deals with the relation between DB and Δs for chromatic pairs of colors. 106 pairs of chromatic color samples were compared by 11 persons with a scale of grey reference-pairs with evenly increasing and known values of DB; the chromatic samples were supposed to differ only in blackness. The observed DB-values were compared with the DB predicted from equ. (1). No significant difference was found.

A general conclusion is that the contrast (defined as DB) between two adjacent color elements is a function of the difference in blackness (Δs) only (hue and chromaticness being constant) independent of position in the color space. One consequence is that in order to acheive the same contrast for two pairs of colors, larger difference in luminance reflectance (Y_{CIE}) and visual lightness is required for the more chromatic than for the less chromatic pair; this depending on the fact that with a constant difference in lightness the difference in blackness (Δs) decreases with increasing chromaticness.

Pub. date: 1976	**Pages:** 17	☒ **Swedish** ☐ **English** ☐	☐ **Final report** ☐ **Progress report** ☐	☐ **Diss. (Akad. avh.)** ☐ **Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete)** ☐ ....

Research supported by:

The Swedish National Council for Building Research.

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH 173

Author:	**Inst.:**
Anders Hård & Lars Sivik	General Psychology Unit Department of Psychology University of Göteborg

Title:

Studies of color contrast and lightness: Visual lightness of color samples assessed by the method of minimally distinct border (MDB) and its relation to luminance reflectance (Y_{CIE}).

Studier av färgkontrast och ljushet. Färgprovers visuella ljushet bestämd med metoden för minimal gränstydlighet (MGT) och dess samband med uppmätt ljusreflektansfaktor.

Bibliographic reference:

Fackskrift C13, 1976, Stockholm: Swedish Color Center.

Title of project:

Color-Man - Environment.

Key words:

Lightness, contrast.

Abstract: The purpose of this study was:

- to find where different chromatic color samples had the minimally distinct border (MDB) against a reference scale of achromatic (grey) color samples.
- to map out colors with constant perceptual lightness in the NCS color order system.
- to compare this with the instrumentally measured luminance reflectance factor (Y_{CIE}).

148 color samples were compared with a grey reference scale. Minimally distinct border (MDB) was determined for each sample by a number of subjects and calculated as median values on the reference scale. The luminance reflecatnce (Y_{CIE}) of the chromatic samples were compared with the Y_{CIE} of the corresponding grey colors in the reference scale with which the chromatic sample had its MDB. A very small difference was found but as it was not systematically dependent on any color parameter (i.e. the position in the color space) the conclusion is that for color design in practice one can assume that color samples with equal luminance reflectance (Y_{CIE}) are perceived as equal in lightness (according to the MDB-definition.

In the report a number of diagrams show lines in the NCS color space indicating constant lightness.
Finally, is discussed the difference between color-identifying concepts (e.g. NCS-parameters) and concepts which are color-comparing (e.g. lightness).

Pub. date: June 1976	**Pages:** 30	☒ Swedish ☐ English ☐	☐ Final report ☒ Progress report ☐	☐ Diss. (Akad. avh.) ☐ Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete) ☐ ....

Research supported by:

The Swedish National Council for Building Research.

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author:
Johansson, G., and Lindström, B. O.

Inst.:
Department of Psychology
University of Stockholm
Box 6706, 113 85 Stockholm

Title:

Paced and unpaced work under salary and piece-rate conditions.

Bibliographic reference:

Reports from the Department of Psychology, University of Stockholm, 1975, No. 459.

Title of project:
Stress reactions to overstimulation and understimulation

Key words:
Piece rate, machine-pacing, arousal, performance, subjective wellbeing

Abstract:

Eighteen male students participated in a laboratory experiment, performing a repetitive but complex choice-reaction task at piece-rate and at salary payment. In each of these conditions three levels of individual control of work pace were introduced: machine-controlled pace, partial individual control, and full individual control. Performance, ratings of the various work conditions, and estimates of subjective time were obtained during work, and catecholamine excretion, heart rate, and self-ratings of mood and alertness were obtained during work as well as in a subsequent relaxation period. Although performance was maintained at a relatively constant level, man-controlled work pace was judged more favorably and was associated with lower heart rate than machine-controlled work. Piece-rate, as opposed to salary conditions, tended to accentuate feelings of rush as well as of drowsiness. This tendency is assumed to reflect behavioral compensation for lowered arousal in a repetitive task.

Pub. date: Dec. 1975	**Pages:** 20	☐ Swedish ☒ English ☐	☐ Final report ☐ Progress report ☐	☐ Diss. (Akad. avh.) ☐ Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete) ☐ ....

Research supported by:
Arbetarskyddsfonden /The Swedish Work Environment Fund/, Proj. 55/73.

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

175

Author: Gunnar Johansson	**Inst.:** Department of Psychology University of Uppsala

Title:

Visual Motion Perception

Bibliographic reference:

Scientific American, June, 1975

Title of project:

Key words:

Abstract:

The article gives a review of the main outcome from the research on visual space and motion perception carried out at the Uppsala laboratory during the last decade. It is underbuilt by descriptions of some basic experiments. A theory of perceptual relativity with regard to interpretation of the stimulus flow is advanced. Furthermore, arguments about the theoretical advantages of geometrical anchorage in a model founded on invariances in perspective transformations in the stimulus flow rather than in the traditional metric orthogonal one are advanced.

Pub. date: June, 1975	**Pages:** 9	☐ Swedish ☒ English ☐	☐ Final report ☐ Progress report ☐	☐ Diss. (Akad. avh.) ☐ Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete) ☐ ....

Research supported by:
Swedish Council for Social Science Research

176

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author: Lundberg, U.	**Inst.:** Department of Psychology University of Stockholm Box 6706, S-113 85 Stockholm

Title:

A multidimensional analysis of involvement in future events.

Bibliographic reference:

Reports from the Department of Psychology, University of Stockholm, 1975, No. 450.

Title of project:

Emotional involvement in future events.

Key words:

Involvement, future events, multidimensional scaling

Abstract:

Fifty subjects made similarity estimations of their involvement in sixteen potential future events which had been paired in all possible combinations. The mean matrix of similarities obtained was subjected to two types of analyses: hierarchical cluster analysis and multidimensional scaling. A comparison of the results indicated that the multidimensional scaling technique (TORSCA) produced the more meaningful configuration. One unipolar and two bipolar dimensions were found and they were interpreted as (1) perceived intensity of involvement, (2) perceived positive and negative aspects of future innovations, respectively, and (3) perceived change in social and material conditions of life, respectively.

Pub. date: Sept., 1975	**Pages:** 10	☐ Swedish ☒ English ☐	☐ Final report ☐ Progress report ☐	☐ Diss. (Akad. avh.) ☐ Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete) ☐ ....

Research supported by:

Swedish Council for Social Science Research

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

177

Author: Lundberg, U. and Ellonen, E.	**Inst.:** Department of Psychology University of Stockholm Box 6706, S-113 85 Stockholm

Title:

Involvement in potential future events estimated by males and females.

Bibliographic reference:

Reports from the Department of Psychology, University of Stockholm, 1976, No. 469.

Title of project:

Emotional involvement in future events.

Key words:

Involvement, future events, sex differences

Abstract:

Males and females from a Swedish local organization for international peace and understanding estimated their intensity of involvement in two potential future events assumed to occur in different years between 1974 and 2048. They also estimated the importance, probability, influenceability, and their knowledge of 16 future events, and the number of years before the events will occur. The results showed that males were less involved than females in an event which would increase the life span in developing countries, if this event were to occur during the next 20 yr, while males and females were about equally involved in an economic depression. Compared with males, females considered that most future events were more important than males and they gave higher estimates for the probability of undesirable events and lower for desirable events.

Pub. date: May, 1976	**Pages:**	☐ Swedish ☒ English ☐	☒ Final report ☐ Progress report ☐	☐ Diss. (Akad. avh.) ☐ Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete) ☐ ....

Research supported by:

Swedish Council for Social Science Research; Swedish Medical Research Council (No. 997).

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author: Lundberg, U., von Wright, J.M., and Olson, U.-J.	**Inst.:** Department of Psychology University of Stockholm Box 6706, S-113 85 Stockholm

Title:

Scaling of involvement in desirable and undesirable future events.

Bibliographic reference:

Reports from the Department of Psychology, University of Stockholm, 1975, No. 449.

Title of project:

Emotional involvement in future events.

Key words:

Involvement, future events, desirability

Abstract:

Three groups of 31 students each rated on graphic scales their degree of involvement in eight potential future events (each group estimated four events, two of which were the same for all groups). The events were assumed to occur at five alternative points of time within the next 74 yrs. Both desirable, undesirable and ambivalent events were included in order to investigate the effect of type of event on the relation between involvement and temporal distance. The subjects also rated the events with regard to importance, probability, and some other aspects, and they estimated the subjective temporal distance to the selected future points of time. It was found that involvement decreased as an exponential function of increasing future time. The relation between involvement and future time was about the same for all events, although the over-all intensity of involvement varied between events. The relation between subjective and chronological time was described by a power function with an exponent of 0.73. The results support previous findings.

Pub. date: August 1975	**Pages:** 8	☐ Swedish ☒ English ☐	☐ Final report ☐ Progress report ☐	☐ Diss. (Akad. avh.) ☐ Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete) ☐ ....

Research supported by:

Swedish Council for Social Science Research.

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author:
Ference Marton and Roger Säljö

Inst.:
Institute of Education
University of Göteborg
Fack, S-431 20 Mölndal, Sweden

Title:
On qualitative differences in learning: I - Outcome and process

Bibliographic reference:
British Journal of Educational Psychology, 1976, 46, 4-11.

Title of project:
TIPS (Study skills and learning) and Studier av inlärning och kognition hos vuxna (Studies of learning and cognition in adults)

Key words:
Verbal learning; learning process, qualitative analysis

Abstract:

This paper describes an attempt to identify different levels of processing of information among groups of Swedish university students who were asked to read substantial passages of prose. Students were asked questions about the meaning of the passages and also about how they set about reading the passages. This approach allows processes and strategies of learning to be examined, as well as the outcomes in terms of what is understood and remembered. The starting point of this research was that learning has to be described in terms of its content. From this point differences in what is learned, rather than differences in how much is learned, are described. It was found that in each study a number of categories (levels of outcome) containing basically different conceptions of the content of the learning task could be identified. The corresponding differences in level of processing are described in terms of whether the learner is engaged in surface-level or deep-level processing.

Pub. date:	**Pages:**	☐ Swedish	☐ Final report	☐ Diss. (Akad. avh.)
Feb. 1976	8	☒ English	☒ Progress report	☐ Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete)
		☐	☐	☐ ....

Research supported by: The R and D -unit of the Office of the Chancellor of the Swedish Universities.
The Swedish Council for Social Science Research

180

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author: Montgomery, Henry	**Inst.:** General Psychology Unit Department of Psychology University of Göteborg

Title:

A study of intransitive preferences using a think aloud procedure.

Bibliographic reference:

Göteborg Psychological Reports, 1975, 5, No. 28.

Title of project:

Decision processes

Key words:

Choice theory, intransitive preferences, think aloud procedure.

Abstract: The study is essentially a replication of one of Tversky's (1969) experiments on intransitive preferences. However, in contrast to Tversky's experiment, subjects were instructed to think aloud. As in Tversky's study, consistent and predictable intransitives were found. The think aloud data appeared to give valuable information about the subjects' decision making strategies inasmuch as it was possible to describe subjects' choices by means of choice rules that were derived from the think aloud protocols.

Pub. date:	**Pages:**			
1975	14	☐ **Swedish**	☐ **Final report**	☐ **Diss. (Akad. avh.)**
		☒ **English**	☒ **Progress report**	☐ **Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete)**
		☐	☐	☐ ....

Research supported by:
The Swedish Council for Social Science Research.

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

181

Author:

Montgomery, Henry
Allwood, Carl Martin

Inst.:

General Psychology Unit
Department of Psychology
University of Göteborg, Sweden

Title:

On the subjective representation of statistical problems

Bibliographic reference:

Göteborg Psychological Reports, 1976, 6, in press

Title of project:

The pedagogics of problem solving with an emphasis on statistical problems

Key words:

Problem solving, statistics, think-aloud procedure

Abstract:

Think aloud data from 19 subjects solving three statistical problems are reported. The data indicated that the problem solving process often could be regarded as a successive development of the problem formulation where each successive formulation tends to be on the same or on a higher qualitative level than the preceding formulation. Good problem solvers were found to differ from the poor solvers inasmuch as they (a) to a greater extent defined an essential concept referred to in the first problem and (b) more often formulated such solution principles for the second problem that involved particular data in the problem. The third problem was formulated in a seemingly ambiguous way. Questionnaire data related to this problem indicated that those subjects who correctly interpreted the problem knew more about the underlying statistical model than those subjects who misunderstood the problem.

Pub. date: 1976	**Pages:**	☐ **Swedish** ☒ **English** ☐	☐ **Final report** ☒ **Progress report** ☐	☐ **Diss. (Akad. avn.)** ☐ **Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete)** ☐ ....

Research supported by:
Office of the Chancellor of the Swedish Universities.

182

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author: Henry Montgomery & Ola Svenson	**Inst.:** General Psychology Unit Department of Psychology University of Göteborg

Title:

On decision rules and information processing strategies for choices among multiattribute alternatives.

Bibliographic reference:

Göteborg Psychological Reports, 1976, 6, No., 3

Title of project:

Cognitive aspects of information integration and decision making.

Key words:

Decision making, information processing.

Abstract:

It is suggested that a decision in a complex situation can be described as a sequential process in which different decision rules and information processing strategies can be used at different points in time. Examples of possible decision rules are presented in an approximate order of complexity. Two ways for processing the information in a decision situation, viz., breadth-first or depth-first strategies, are discussed and suggestions are made about their relationship to particular decision rules. Finally, it is proposed that the order of application of particular rules in a decision process is guided by a tendency to minimize cognitive effort.

Pub. date: 1976	**Pages:** 13	☐ Swedish ☒ English ☐	☐ Final report ☒ Progress report ☐	☐ Diss. (Akad. avh.) ☐ Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete) ☐ ....

Research supported by: The Swedish Council for Social Science Research.

Author: Niemelä, P.	**Inst.:** Department of Psychology University of Stockholm Box 6706, S-113 85 Stockholm

Title:

Effects of interrupting the process of preparation for film stress.

Bibliographic reference:

Scandinavian Journal of Psychology, 1975, 16, 294-302.

Title of project:

Psychophysiological stress research

Key words:

Anticipation, expectation, pre-stress interval, skin conductance

Abstract:

The process of preparation for exposure to a stressful film was initiated by describing the film. The subjects were told that the film would be shown 3 days later, whereas the preparation process was interrupted by showing the film unexpectedly after shorter time intervals. It was predicted that the stress reaction, as indicated by skin conductance (SC) responses to the stressful scenes, would be lower the longer the pre-stress interval. Instead, an opposite relationship was found for scenes at the beginning of the film. The self-report data indicated that the shorter the interval between the actual and expected times of the film showing, the more subjects suppressed thoughts, associated with it. It is suggested that the SC patterns obtained indicate an "astonishment" response to sudden confrontation with suppressed material.

Pub. date: 1975	**Pages:** 9	☐ Swedish ☒ Englich ☐	☒ Final report ☐ Progress report ☐	☐ Diss. (Akad. avh.) ☐ Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete) ☐ ....

Research supported by:

Swedish Medical Research Council (No. 2371)

184

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author: Lars-Göran Nilsson	**Inst.:** Department of Psychology University of Uppsala

Title:

The role of two types of outcome on storage and retrieval processes in memory

Bibliographic reference:

Quarterly Journal of Experimental Psychology, 1976, 28, 93-104

London, England

Title of project:

Memory processes and the concept of reinforcement

Key words:

memory, storage, retrieval, recall, recognition, reinforcement, monetary outcome, symbolic outcome

Abstract:

Two experiments are reported which demonstrate the typical finding of better performance on responses given positive outcomes as compared to performance on responses given negative and neutral outcomes. These effects of reinforcement are studied in more detail in the context of storage and retrieval processes."Right"or"wrong" and monetary gain and loss were used as outcomes in the experiments. Both these types of outcome were found to have similar effects on storage, while the former tended to affect retrieval more than the latter outcomes did.The results clearly reject the notion that an outcome is stored along with the response to facilitate retrieval. A prerequisite for such a facilitation is a presentation of cues for retrieval at the time of test.

Pub. date: April 1976	**Pages:** 12	☐ Swedish ☒ English ☐	☒ Final report ☐ Progress report ☐	☐ Diss. (Akad. avh.) ☐ Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete) ☐ ....

Research supported by:

Swedish Council for Social Science Research

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author: Lars-Göran Nilsson, Kjell Ohlsson, and Jerker Ronnberg	**Inst.:** Department of Psychology University of Uppsala

Title:

Capacity differences in processing and storage of auditory and visual input.

Bibliographic reference:

In S. Dornic (Ed.) Attention & Performance VI, Hillsdale, New Jersey: Lawrence Erlbaum Associates, Publishers, 1976.

Title of project:

Integrering av två skolbildningar inom minnesforskningen

Key words:

memory, recall, modality effect, processing, storage

Abstract:

Earlier research showing superior recall of auditory as opposed to visually presented items (the modality effect) has essentially been interpreted in favor of either a one-store (processing theory) or a two-store(storage theory). Neither theory alone seems to be capable of accounting for all the experimental findings in different sorts of experimental paradigms. In those cases where list items have been presented in one modality only (single-mode presentation) a one-store theory has been found to be more suitable, while in those cases where some items of a list have been presented auditorily and others visually (mixed-mode presentation) a two-store theory has been found to be more appropriate. In an attempt to resolve this theoretical inconsistency a synthesis between storage and processin theories was constructed and three experiments were conducted. The one- and two-store theories were supported in one experiment each, while the synthesis model gained support in all three experiments.Besides, four other sets of data were discussed, which previously have caused problems for the one- and two-store theories. These data seemed to be consistent with the synthesis model. The main features of the synthesis model were postulated to be a general memory system containing modality-specific channels or stores and a central mechanism capable of processing the information in these channels and the memory system in general.

Pub. date: Dec. 1976	**Pages:** 22	☐ Swedish ☒ English ☐	☒ Final report ☐ Progress report ☐	☐ Diss. (Akad. avh.) ☐ Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete) ☐ ....

Research supported by:

Swedish Council for Social Science Research

186

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author: Ohlsson, M., Sjöberg, H., and Dornic, S.	**Inst.:** Institute of Applied Psychology, the University of Stockholm

Title:

Effect of physical fitness on mental performance after physical work.

Bibliographic reference:

Reports from the Institute of Applied Psychology, the University of Stockholm, 1975, No. 62.

Title of project:

Den fysiska konditionens betydelse för några basala psykiska variabler

Key words:

Physical fitness, physical work, mental performance

Abstract:

Two groups of subjects with different levels of physical fitness (24 well-trained, and 24 less well-trained male students) performed a serial mental task immediately after physical work of five different degrees of difficulty. The task included high information load, placing great demands on continuous concentration and switching of attention as well as on sensory (short-term) memory. The physically more fit group performed significantly better (comitted markedly less errors) than the less fit group. The results indicate that the former group could better resist the negative aftereffects of physical effort, in spite of the fact that the relative physical work load levels were the same for both groups.

Pub. date: 1975	**Pages:** 8	☐ Swedish ☒ English ☐	☒ Final report ☐ Progress report ☐	Ska ingå i avh. ☒ Diss. (Akad. avh.) ☐ Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete) ☒ övrigt...............

Research supported by:

The Swedish Council for Sports Research

SPPB 1976

187

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author: Sverker Runeson

Inst.:
Psykologiska Inst.
Uppsala Universitet
Uppsala Sweden

Title: Constant Velocity - Not Perceived as Such

Bibliographic reference:
Psychological Research
Vol 37, 1
1974
p. 3-23.

Title of project: Dynamic Event Perception

Key words: Vision, Motion perception, Velocity, Acceleration

Abstract: Most students of visual velocity perception implicitly assume that constant velocity is seen as such. This notion was challenged and shown to be wrong in four experiments. A CRT-generated bright spot moved in a linear path according to different velocity-time functions. Observers compared these movements pairwise as to their perceived constancy of velocity, or drew graphs describing perceived velocity along the track. Objects moving with constant velocity appear to move fast in the beginning and suddenly slow down to a much lower velocity. There is also a qualitative difference between the start phase and the rest. To be seen as constant, a movement must start smoothly with a certain acceleration and later level off to a constant velocity (natural motion). Such movements also look slower than others with the same average velocity. The results are taken to imply the existence of a perceptual concept of velocity which includes or presupposes a natural start. Consequences for velocity scaling, acceleration thresholds, and other motion perception studies, as well as relations to eye movements and conceptual problems, are discussed.

Pub. date:	**Pages:** 21	☐ **Swedish** ☒ **English** ☐	☐ **Final report** ☐ **Progress report** ☐	☐ **Diss. (Akad. avh.)** ☐ **Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete)** ☐ ....

Research supported by: Tricentennial Fund of Bank of Sweden
Swedish Council for Social Science Research

188

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author:
Sverker Runeson

Inst.:
Psykologiska Inst.
Uppsala Universitet
Uppsala Sweden

Title:
The perceptual concept of velocity tested with strong frame of reference, observer-determined start, and partly occluded track.

Bibliographic reference:
Reports from the Dept. of Psychology
No. 187
1976
University of Uppsala. Sweden

Title of project:
Dynamic Event Perception

Key words:
Vision, Motion perception, Velocity, Occlusion

Abstract: The results of a previous study (the PCV-phenomena; Runeson, 1974) were checked and extended under different conditions in two experiments. In the first experiment it was found that the PCV-phenomena occur also when a bright ring moves partly occluded by an irregular hedge forming a strong frame of reference. Similar results were also obtained when the observer was allowed to trigger the movements. In the second experiment it was shown that the last third or two thirds of the movements can be screened off without destroying the main effects. It is concluded that track length can be varied without affecting perceived velocity only if an appropriate natural motion is used. Occluding the middle third did not lead to any reappearance effects. On the other hand, appearance effects similar to the PCV-phenomena were found when the start position was occluded. The appearance effects are discussed as a possible incompleteness in the attunement of motion perception to the ecology.

Pub. date:	**Pages:**	☐ **Swedish**	☐ **Final report**	☐ **Diss. (Akad. avh.)**
April 1976	22	☒ **English**	☐ **Progress report**	☐ **Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete)**
		☐	☐	☐ ....

Research supported by:
Swedish Council for Social Science Research

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author: Sverker Runeson	**Inst.:** Psykologiska Inst. Uppsala Universitet Uppsala Sweden

Title:
Visual prediction of collision with natural and nonnatural motion functions

Bibliographic reference:
Perception & Psychophysics
Vol. 18 (4)
1975
261-266

Title of project:
Dynamic Event Perception

Key words:
Vision, Motion perception, Velocity, Prediction

Abstract: A movement with constant velocity looks fast in the beginning and later slows down, whereas a certain type of accelerated motion (natural motion) looks constant throughout. It was predicted that early occlusion of a constant motion would lead to overestimation of velocity whereas late occlusion would not. With natural motion, there would be no such difference. Constant and natural motions together with constant deceleration and constant acceleration motions were tested in a modified prediction-of-collision experiment. The results agree well with the predictions. It was concluded that the phenomena previously found are operative also in a more complex perceptual task where the observer's attention is not focused on velocity directly. The visual system seems to acheive perception of partly occluded motion by applying a natural motion function rather than constant velocity. Acquaintance with the phenomena does not seem to alter the way they are perceived.

Pub. date:	**Pages:** 6	☐ Swedish ☒ English ☐	☐ Final report ☐ Progress report ☐	☐ Diss. (Akad. avh.) ☐ Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete) ☐ ....

Research supported by:
Swedish Council for Social Science Research

190

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author:
Rydnert, B., & Bengtsson, U.

Inst.:
General Psychology Unit
Department of Psychology
University of Göteborg

Title:

Problemlösning i samband med materialval.

Problem-solving in connection with material selection.

Bibliographic reference:

Mekanresultat 75012, Sveriges Mekanförbund, 1975.

Title of project:

Metoder för materialval. Methods for choice of materials.

Key words:

Problem-solving, decisions, practical situations.

Abstract:

Technical problem-solving was illustrated with designers' choice of material for mechanical products.

Interview data was used for coding situational aspects, and the information which was used by the problem-solvers. A code system for description of the problem-solving process was suggested.

Pub. date:	**Pages:**	☒ Swedish	☐ Final report	☐ Diss. (Akad. avh.)
		☐ English	☒ Progress report	☐ Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete)
1975	10	☐	☐	☐ ....

Research supported by:
The Swedish Association of Metal Working Industries.
The Swedish Board for Technical Development.

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author:

Sivik, Lars

Inst.:

General Psychology Unit
Department of Psychology
University of Göteborg

Title:

Studies of color meaning.

Bibliographic reference:

Man-Environment-Systems, 1975, 5, No. 3

Title of project:

Color-Man-Environment

Key words:

Color meaning, color connotations

Abstract:

Results from several studies on the meanings of color are discussed. The following topics are treated: Connotations of isolated colors; connotations of exterior colorations of buildings, including validation studies of color in actual environments; the reliability of color connotation estimates; the problem of color semantic polarity. The studies stress the importance of starting with a clearly defined model for color denotation, the model used being the Natural Color System based on the opponent color theory. The facility is stressed of iso-semantic mapping of values in the color space.

Pub. date: May, 1975	**Pages:** 6	☐ Swedish ☒ English ☐	☐ Final report ☒ Progress report ☐	☐ Diss. (Akad. avh.) ☐ Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete) ☐ ....

Research supported by:

192

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author: Sjöberg, Lennart	**Inst.:** General Psychology Unit Department of Psychology University of Göteborg

Title:

En psykolog ser på medicinskt beslutsfattande.
Medical decision making as seen by a psychologist.

Bibliographic reference:

Läkartidningen, 1976, 73, No. 7.

Title of project:

Bedömning och val.

Key words:

Medical decision making.

Abstract:

Psychologists have studied a judge's confidence in his conclusions or diagnoses (subjective probability). Human experience of probability can be compared with that calculated according the the theory of probability (Bayes' theorem). The following results have emerged: a judge pays far too little attention to incoming information, he does not attach sufficient weight to general background data, he experiences his judgment as far more comprehensive than it really is, and greatly exaggerates his ability to deal successfully with large amounts of information; by a model analysis of the judgements the expert's strategy can be elucidated and explained to others. A more complete analysis of rational decision making also calls for a discussion of how decisions should be influenced by values, how the values are to be measured, whose values are to be allowed to influence the decisions etc.

Pub. date: 1976	**Pages:** 2	☒ **Swedish**	☐ **Final report**	☐ **Diss. (Akad. avh.)**
		☐ **English**	☒ **Progress report**	☐ **Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete)**
		☐	☐	☐ ....

Research supported by:
The Swedish Council for Social Science Research.

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author:

Sjöberg, Lennart

Inst.:

General Psychology Unit
Department of Psychology
University of Göteborg

Title:

Similarity and multidimensional ratio estimation with simultaneous qualitative and quantitative variation.

Bibliographic reference:

Göteborg Psychological Reports, 1976, 6, No. 1.

Title of project:

Bedömning och val.

Key words:

Similarity models, multidimensional scaling.

Abstract:

Previous work on content models on multidimensional similarity have mostly been concerned with the case of only qualitative variation. In this study a set of emotion words that varied both in content and intensity was used as stimuli. Subjects have multidimensional ratio estimations, similarity estimations and also unidimensional ratings of intensity. Both extensive individual data and group data were collected. Five different previously suggested content models of similarity failed to fit these data that showed large individual idiosyncratic variability. It is pointed out that previous work, where some of the models fitted rather well, was concerned with cases that were largely insensitive to deviations from the models.

Pub. date:	Pages:			
1976	15	☐ Swedish ☒ English ☐	☐ Final report ☒ Progress report ☐	☐ Diss. (Akad. avh.) ☐ Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete) ☐ ....

Research supported by:

The Swedish Council for Social Science Research.

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author: Ola Svenson	**Inst.:** General Psychology Unit Department of Psychology University of Göteborg

Title:

Säkerhet - risk - beslut

Safety - risk - decision

Bibliographic reference:

Rapport från Psykologiska institutionen, Göteborgs universitet, 1975, No. 12

Title of project:

Cognitive aspects of information integration and decision making.

Key words:

Decision making, risk taking.

Abstract:

Cognitive aspects on decision-making with possible negative outcomes for an individual or a group are discussed in the report, which gives a review of recent research in the field.

Pub. date: September 1975	**Pages:** 15	☒ **Swedish** ☐ **English** ☐	☐ **Final report** ☒ **Progress report** ☐	☐ **Diss. (Akad. avh.)** ☐ **Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete)** ☐ ....

Research supported by:

The Swedish Council for Social Science Research.

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author:
Roger Säljö

Inst.:
Institute of Education
University of Göteborg
Fack, S-431 20 Mölndal, Sweden

Title:
Qualitative differences in learning as a function of the learner's conception of the task.

Bibliographic reference:
Acta Universitatis Gothoburgensis
Box 5096
S-402 22 Göteborg 5, Sweden

Title of project:
TIPS (Study skills and learning)

Key words:
Verbal learning, learning process, cognition, qualitative analysis

Abstract:

In the psychology of learning the most frequent conception of the phenomenon of learning is essentially of a quantitative nature. Interindividual differences in learning, whether in experimental situations or not, are in most cases merely described in terms of a total number of right answers obtained on a test. In the present study the primary interest is focussed upon analyzing and describing qualitative differences in learning, i.e. instead of regarding the differences in outcome in terms of how much is learned the interest is concentrated upon an analysis of what is learned.

The present study deals with two highly interrelated problems; first, how to describe qualitative differences in learning, and secondly, how the qualitative characteristics of the process and outcome of learning are affected by the nature of the questions used to evaluate learning.

Pub. date: September 1975	**Pages:** 170	☐ **Swedish**	☒ **Final report**	☒ **Diss. (Akad. avh.)**
		☒ **English**	☐ **Progress report**	☐ **Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete)**
		☐	☐	☐ ....

Research supported by:
The R and D -unit of the Office of the Chancellor of the Swedish Universities

196

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author:
Åström, Björn
Nilsson, Lars-Göran

Inst.:
Department of Psychology
University of Uppsala

Title:
Overt repetition as a means of controlling rehearsal

Bibliographic reference:
Report No 186
Department of Psychology
University of Uppsala

Title of project:
Integrering av två skolbildningar inom minnesforskningen

Key words:
Memory, recall rehearsal, overt repetition, covert repetition

Abstract:

Three different ways of using the concept of rehearsal were discussed. Examples were also presented showing confusions in the literature due to a failure to distinguish these three definitions. A free recall experiment was conducted with the purpose of investigating the active-passive aspect of the rehearsal process. Three conditions comprised the experimental design. In the control (C) condition each word of a 12-item list was presented for half a second followed by an unfilled interval of the same duration. In the overt repetition (OR) condition each word was also presented for half a second but the succeding half a second interval was filled with the subject's own overt repetition of the presented word. In the third condition (DP) each word was presented twice, once during the first half a second period, and once during the second half period. For all three conditions an auditory presentation was used. The serial position data showed primacy and recency effects for all three conditions, although the former was more pronounced for Condition OR. The results are interpreted as supporting a level of processing point of view rather than a multistore approach.

Pub. date: April 1976	**Pages:** 17	☐ **Swedish** ☒ **English** ☐	☐ **Final report** ☐ **Progress report** ☐	☐ **Diss. (Akad. avh.)** ☐ **Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete)** ☐ ....

Research supported by:
Swedish Council for Social Science Research

EXPERIMENTAL SOCIAL PSYCHOLOGY

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

197

Author: Berndt Brehmer	**Inst.:** Psykologiska institutionen Umeå universitet

Title:
Social judgment theory and the analysis of interpersonal conflict

Bibliographic reference:
Umeå Psychological Reports No. 87, 1975

Title of project:
Inlärning av induktiva policies

Key words:
Conflict, social processes, cognition

Abstract:

This paper briefly presents the general framework of Social Judgment Theory as it applies to the analysis of interpersonal conflicts caused by cognitive differences, a general experimental paradigm for the study of cognitive conflicts, and the principal results of the experiments conducted within this paradigm sofar. The experiments study a situation where two persons who think differently about a given policy task are required to work out agreements for a series of policy decisions. Specifically, the experiments have been concerned with three problems: the structure of conflict, the sources of cognitive change, and the effects of the characteristics of the policy task. The results show, (1) that cognitive conflicts are not resolved, (2) that the subjects are able to reduce the systematic differences between their cognitive systems as they interact, but that they are prevented from reaching agreement by inconsistency in their cognitive systems, (3) that the subjects change their cognitive systems to adapt to the task, and (4) that the structure of the subjects' policies is affected by the characteristics of the policy task, and that their agreement, as well as the structure of their agreement, thus is affected by the structure of the task. These results demonstrate that cognitive factors in themselves are sufficient to explain certain forms of conflict, as well as why the conflicts are not resolved, and that the analysis of conflict will have to take into account, not only the persons in conflict, but also the nature of the task facing them.

Pub. date: 1976-05-21	**Pages:** 41	☐ **Swedish** ☒ **English** ☐	☐ **Final report** ☐ **Progress report** ☒ Part rep	☐ **Diss. (Akad. avh.)** ☐ **Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete)** ☐ ....

Research supported by: Statens Råd för Samhällsforskning

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author:
Cordray, D.S., McMartin, J.A., & Shaw, J.I.

Inst.:
General Psychology Unit
Department of Psychology
University of Göteborg

Title:

Attribution of responsibility for a naturally occurring event: The 1973 Nobel Peace Price.

Bibliographic reference:

Social Behavior and Personality, 1975, 3, 37-40.

Title of project:

Key words:

Attribution of responsibility, self-protective motivation.

Abstract:

On October 16, 1973, the Nobel Peace Price awards were announced. Within four days, a field study was conducted to examine attributions of responsibility for contributions toward peace. Two major findings included (1) an inverse relationship between extremity of outcome and responsibility attributions, and (2) a positive relationship between the respondent's personal similarity to the target person and responsiblity attribution. These results demonstrate the utility of field studies inasmuch as the data are consistent with predictions derived from laboratory investigations of attribution theory.

Pub. date: 1975	**Pages:** 4	☐ Swedish ☒ English ☐	☒ Final report ☐ Progress report ☐	☐ Diss. (Akad. avh.) ☐ Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete) ☐ ....

Research supported by:

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author:

McMartin,J A., & Shaw, J.I.

Inst.:

General Psychology Unit
Department of Psychology
University of Göteborg

Title:

An attributional analysis of responsibility for a happy accident: Effects of ability, intention and effort.

Bibliographic reference:

Göteborg Psychological Reports, 1976, 6, No. 8

Title of project:

Key words:

Attribution of responsibility, self-protective motivation, achievement evaluation.

Abstract:

Two experiments concerned with attribution of responsibility for a happy accident were conducted in order to distinguish defensive attribution theory from an attributional model of achievement evaluation. The principal findings were: (1) in both experiments responsibility judgments decreased as the severity of the happy accident increased (the "happy accident" effect); and (2) this effect was attenuated when the stimulus person (SP) had been described as exerting effort in the situation, but it was not affected by information about SP's ability or his intentions. These data are interpreted as support for the attributional model of achievement evaluation as well as an attributional formulation derived from equity theory. Sex differences were also discussed.

Pub. date: 1976	**Pages:** 17	☐ Swedish ☒ English ☐	☒ Final report ☐ Progress report ☐	☐ Diss. (Akad. avh.) ☐ Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete) ☐ ....

Research supported by:

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ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author:
Shaw, J.I.

Inst.:
General Psychology Unit
Department of Psychology
University of Göteborg

Title:

Effects of response contingent rewards on cooperative game behavior.

Bibliographic reference:

Göteborg Psychological Reports, 1975, 5, No. 26,

Title of project:

Key words:

Reward variation, reward size, cooperative behavior.

Abstract:

This study compares the effect on cooperative behavior of two response contingent payoff structures with the invariant payoff structure of the standard Prisoner's Dilemma (PD) game. One hundred male dyads played a 20-trial PD game which either rewarded joint cooperation by increased profits, punished joint competition by increased costs, both rewarded cooperation and punished competition, or left payoffs constant. Half of the pairs played for real money and half played for points. Although punishment led to higher cooperation than either reward or constant payoffs, players percieved themselves as more cooperative under the reward contingency. A pattern of findings supported the interpretation that a predisposition to compete leads to earlier exposure to and superior learning of the punishment contingency. It is suggested that while this facilitates cooperative behavior, it may undermine cooperative motivation. Finally, real money payoffs significantly increased both interdyad variability and intradyad uniformity in cooperative behavior. This effect of reward size on response variation is viewed as a threat to the external validity of conflict studies which have used only trivial rewards.

Pub. date: 1975	**Pages:** 15	☐ **Swedish** ☒ **English** ☐	☒ **Final report** ☐ **Progress report** ☐	☐ **Diss. (Akad. avh.)** ☐ **Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete)** ☐ ....

Research supported by:

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

201

Author: Shaw, J.I. & McMartin, J.A.	**Inst.:** General Psychology Unit Department of Psychology University of Göteborg

Title:

Perpetrator or victim? Effects of who suffers in an automobile accident on judgmental strictness.

Bibliographic reference:

Social Behavior and Personality, 1975, 3, 5-12.

Title of project:

Key words:

Attribution of responsibility, moral salience, equity.

Abstract:

After reading of an automobile accident in which the driver and/or bystanders either suffered or did not suffer, subjects rated the driver's responsibility for the accident and sentenced him to a jail term. The purpose of this experiment was to contrast three theoretical models: defensive attribution, moral salience, and equity. Results indicated that male subjects utilized an equity principle by relaxing their strictness of judgment, in terms of time sentenced to jail, when the accident perpetrator himself suffered harmful consequences. Females invoked a moral salience principle in that judgmental strictness increased only when bystanders were harmed. Regardless of sex, subjects expressed a preference for information regarding the personal characteristics of the accident perpetrator as contrasted with information about the environment. This finding was considered in relation to recent developments in attribution theory.

Pub. date: 1975	**Pages:** 8	☐ Swedish ☒ English ☐	☒ Final report ☐ Progress report ☐	☐ Diss. (Akad. avh.) ☐ Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete) ☐ ....

Research supported by:

202

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author:

Shaw, J.I., & McMartin, J.A.

Inst.:

General Psychology Unit
Department of Psychology
University of Göteborg

Title:

Personal and situational determinants of attribution of responsibility for an accident.

Bibliographic reference:

Göteborg Psychological Reports, 1975, 5, No. 20.
Also in Human Relations, 1976, in press.

Title of project:

Key words:

Attribution of responsibility, situational relevance, personal relevance.

Abstract:

An experiment was conducted to examine the hypothesis that self-protective attribution of responsibility for accidents is a function of personal relevance, situational relevance, and severity of the accident's consequences. As predicted, high personal and high situational relevance between the accident perpetrator and the subject-observers lessened their attributions of responsibility for a severe accident relative to a mild one, whereas low personal and high situational relevance increased their assignment of responsibility for a severe accident. Furthermore, the variability of subjects' responsibility attributions was significantly greater when both relevance cues were present than when they were absent. These findings were taken as evidence for two self-protective attribution tendencies: (1) "blame avoidance", in which the observer is motivated to eschew blame should he become involved in a severe accident, and (2) "harm-avoidance", in which the observer is motivated to preclude a severe accident from happening to himself. Situational relevance appeared to be a necessary condition for the arousal of self-protective attribution in that neither blame- nor harm-avoidance occurred under low situational relevance.

Pub. date: 1975	**Pages:** 13	☐ Swedish	☒ Final report	☐ Diss. (Akad. avh.)
		☒ English	☐ Progress report	☐ Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete)
		☐	☐	☐ ....

Research supported by:

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author: Sjöberg, Lennart	**Inst.:** General Psychology Unit Department of Psychology University of Göteborg

Title:

Choice frequency and similarity.

Bibliographic reference:

Göteborg Psychological Reports, 1975, 5, No. 23.

Title of project:

Bedömning och val.

Key words:

Social choice, choice theory, similarity,

Abstract:

It is assumed that there is a positive correlation between correlation and similarity. Within the framework of a Thurstonian approach to social choice frequencies, such an assumption predicts smaller standard deviations of utility differences for more similar choice objects, provided that the correlation between utilities is positively correlated with the similarity between the choice objects. This prediction was supported in two studies of similarity and preference, one concerned with social science disciplines and the other with Swedish political parties. Implications for understanding social choice phenomena in politics and marketing are discussed.

Pub. date: 1975	**Pages:** 20	☐ **Swedish** ☒ **English** ☐	☐ **Final report** ☒ **Progress report** ☐	☐ **Diss. (Akad. avh.)** ☐ **Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete)** ☐ ....

Research supported by:

The Swedish Council for Social Science Research.

204

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author:

Sjöberg, Lennart, & Capozza, Dora

Inst.:

General Psychology Unit
Department of Psychology
University of Göteborg

Title:

Preference and cognitive structure of Italian political parties.

Bibliographic reference:

Italian Journal of Psychology, 1975, 2, No. 3

Title of project:

Bedömning och val.

Key words:

Political perception, preference scaling.

Abstract:

It was predicted from a Thurstonian theory of choice that standard deviations of utility differences, revealed in preference data, should be inversely related to similarities and imply the same underlying cognitive structure. The prediction was tested on preference and similarity data referring to seven major Italian political parties. The hypothesis was supported. Separate INDSCAL analyses of simliarities, with subjects grouped according to their preferred party revealed partly different group spaces, the MSI (right wing) being treated in different manners depending upon party preferences. Implication for understanding social choice phenomena were briefly discussed.

Pub. date: 1975	**Pages:** 12	☐ **Swedish**	☐ **Final report**	☐ **Diss. (Akad. avh.)**
		☒ **English**	☒ **Progress report**	☐ **Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete)**
		☐	☐	☐ ....

Research supported by:

The Swedish Council for Social Science Research.

GENERAL PSYCHOLOGY

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH 205

Author: Bierschenk, B.	**Inst.:** Department of Educational and Psychological Research Malmö School of Education Fack S-200 45 Malmö

Title:
Teoretiska och psykometriska problem vid en datorbaserad analys av intervjutext.
/Theoretical and psychometrical problems in a computer-based analysis of interview texts./

Bibliographic reference:
Department of Educational and Psychological Research, Malmö, 1976; Pedagogisk-psykologiska problem, No. 287.

Title of project:
Educational search strategies

Key words: Psycholinguistics, content analysis, psychometrics, scaling, regression analysis, panel study, interview data, concept formation

Abstract:
This report presents the psycholinguistic model underlying the development of a method for a computer-based content analysis, called ANACONDA. A program-flow diagram for the construction of concepts illustrates basic steps in the analysis. Linguistic elements have been scaled according to the Semantic Differential technique. Some metric properties of the scales applied are discussed. The empirical approach of scaling linguistic elements (adjectives and verbs) taken out of context are described. The results of the scaling procedure are given together with examples of the scaled linguistic elements, showing how these are to be used in the next developmental step.

Pub. date: March 1976	**Pages:** 77	☒ Swedish ☐ English ☐	☐ Final report ☒ Progress report ☐	☐ Diss. (Akad. avh.) ☐ Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete) ☐ ....

Research supported by:
National Board of Education

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ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author: Bierschenk, I.	**Inst.:** Department of Educational and Psychological Research Malmö School of Education Fack S-200 45 Malmö

Title:
Datorbaserad innehållsanalys: Teoretiska och praktiska överväganden.
/Computer-based content analysis: Theoretical and practical considerations./

Bibliographic reference:
Department of Educational and Psychological Research, Malmö, 1975;
Pedagogisk-psykologiska problem, No. 283.

Title of project:
Educational search strategies

Key words:
Computer, concept analysis, content analysis, item analysis, linguistics.

Abstract:

Computer-based methods for content analysis of texts are attracting more and more attention in social science research. This report describes a Swedish contribution to computer-based content analysis. The method is compared to international conventions regarding the treatment of text for computer-based analysis. The coding of text is based on a theory of though structures, and the report describes how this theory can be converted into a system for the coding of concepts and relations.

Pub. date: December 1975	**Pages:** 75	☒ **Swedish** ☐ **English** ☐	☐ **Final report** ☒ **Progress report** ☐	☐ **Diss. (Akad. avh.)** ☐ **Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete)** ☐ ....

Research supported by:
National Board of Education

Author: William S. Dockens III	**Inst.:** Psykologiska Institutionen Uppsala

Title:

OPERANT CONDITIONING: A GENERAL SYSTEMS APPROACH

Bibliographic reference: APPLICATIONS OF BEHAVIOR MODIFICATION
Travis Thompson & William S. Dockens III(Eds)
Academic Press, 1975, New York, N.Y.

Title of project: BEHAVIORAL ECOLOGY

Key words: BEHAVIOR: SYSTEMS: ECOLOGY:OPERANT

Abstract: By Applying systems principles to behavioral analysis and several related systems it was shown that 1) that a general system can evolve from the analysis of behavior, 2) that the resulting system can be integrated with other systems so as to cover the area traditionally conceded to ecology. 3)that the resultant system , or a comparable one, is a necessary extension for the application of operant principles to the design of cultures. 4) that such a system has been tested on a small scale and has initially proven successful.

Pub. date:	**Pages:**			
1975	540	☐ **Swedish**	☐ **Final report**	☐ **Diss. (Akad. avh.)**
		☒ **English**	☐ **Progress report**	☐ **Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete)**
		☐	☐	☒ book ....

Research supported by: Swedish National Board of Health and Welfare (Division SN 4)

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ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author: Lund, Margrethe, Malmer, Stellan, & Sjöberg, Lennart	**Inst.:** General Psychology Unit Department of Psychology University of Göteborg

Title:

Implementering av en OA-modell för planering av produktutveckling.

Implementation of an operations research model for planning the development of new models.

Bibliographic reference:

STU-rapport, 73-3914 a+b

Title of project:

Vidareutveckling och tillämpning av metoder för produktutvecklingsplanering under hänsyn till osäkerhet.

Key words:

Implementation of operations research methods.

Abstract:

This report describes an attempt to implement a particular operations research model for the planning of the development of new products. Social and individual obstacles were reviewed and studied in interviews. The model was made available in the form of a computer program with extensive directions for its use. Material for the introduction of the model was also developed. A summary in English is available.

Pub. date: 1975	**Pages:** 92+ appendices	☒ Swedish ☐ English ☐	☒ Final report ☐ Progress report ☐	☐ Diss. (Akad. avh.) ☐ Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete) ☐ ....

Research supported by:

The Swedish Board of Technological Development.

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author: Sjöberg, Lennart	**Inst.:** General Psychology Unit Department of Psychology University of Göteborg

Title:

Stimuli, responses, and mental events.

Bibliographic reference:

Göteborg Psychological Reports, 1976, 6, No. 2.

Title of project:

Bedömning och val.

Key words:

Stimulus and response definitions, types of dependent variables, inference to mental events.

Abstract:

It is proposed that rules should be constructed so as to make it possible to make inferences from stimuli and responses to mental events. Stimulus and response conventions now used in psychology are discussed from this point of view, and a typology of dependent variables is offered. The requirement of objectivity of observation is considered to be a crucial aspect of these operational procedures. It is held that psychology should be confined to the study of relationships between classes of independent and dependent events, such classes being, hopefully, useful for defining mental events. Finally, several aspects of the choice of problems in empirical research are discussed, notably the distinction between permanent and temporary phenomena and the misfit between chains of purposive behavior and the predominant approach of dependent and independent variables.

Pub. date: 1976	**Pages:** 15	☐ **Swedish** ☒ **English** ☐	☐ **Final report** ☒ **Progress report** ☐	☐ **Diss. (Akad. avh.)** ☐ **Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete)** ☐ ....

Research supported by:

The Swedish Council for Social Science Research.

210

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author:
Thorslund, Christer

Inst.:
General Psychology Unit
Department of Psychology
University of Göteborg

Title:

Interpersonal trust: A review and examination of the concept.

Bibliographic reference:

Göteborg Psychological Reports, 1976, 6, No. 6

Title of project:

Key words:
Interpersonal trust, attribution of trustworthiness.

Abstract:

In order to clarify relevant concepts in the study of interpersonal trust appropriate literature was reviewed. Several approaches in social psychological theory were covered including exchange, social learning, and attribution theory. Having recognized each of these approaches it was proposed that a theory of trust stressing primarily attribution concepts is called for. An attempt was made to reconceptualize trust in mentalistic as contrasted to behavioral terms. It was suggested that trust would refer to a person´s positive evaluation of the perceived fact that he is dependent on an agent for fulfillment of his expected outcome on some motivationally relevant utility dimension. Identified as a prerequisite for such an evaluation was the person´s belief that the agent is trustworthy, a property which is attributed to the agent via certain informationa cues. These latter include the agent´s perceived capability to affect the person´s outcome as well as his intention and relative power to do so.

Pub. date:	Pages:			
May, 1976	21	☐ Swedish	☐ Final report	☐ Diss. (Akad. avh.)
		☒ English	☐ Progress report	☐ Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete)
		☐	☐	☐ ....

Research supported by:

HIGHER EDUCATION

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author: ADHAM, Khalis I.	**Inst.:** Department of Education School of Education, Linköping

Title:

Planning Higher Education in Iraq, I: Planning Medical Education;
Planning Higher Education in Iraq, II: Further Recommendations for Educational Planning in Iraq

Bibliographic reference:

Linköping Studies in Education, Dissertations, No. 6, Linköping, 1975

Title of project:

Key words:

Educational Planning, Higher Education, Medical Education

Abstract:

The first part of the work deals with ways to improve conditions of students in medical schools in Iraq. A study of student flow through the Medical schools showed that a large number of students face difficulties which are often disasterous to their studies. To study academic, financial and social conditions of the students and to get their suggestions for improvement, two questionnaires were distributed to samples of students in the three medical schools in the country. The questionnaire dealt with the education of the parents, the occupational status of the fathers, the financial status of the students and the influence of financial difficulties on their studies, the social life in the colleges, and ideas expressed by the students about college teaching and suggestions for improvement. Interviews were held with assistant deans of the colleges. Certain aspects of a planning model were discussed.

The second part summarized the previous work. After that a planning model for the planning of higher education was introduced, and the educational planning activity as such discussed in its various steps.

Pub. date: Dec. 8, 1975	**Pages:** 183 + 74	☐ **Swedish** ☒ **English** ☐	☒ **Final report** ☐ **Progress report** ☐	☒ **Diss. (Akad. avh.)** ☐ **Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete)** ☐ ....

Research supported by:

SPPB 1976

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ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author: Appel,C-P., Ericsson,C.G., & Theman, J.H.	**Inst.:** General Psychology Unit Department of Psychology University of Göteborg

Title:

Att doktorera: En deskription av doktoranders studiesituation I: Verklighet och verklighetsbild.

Making a Ph.D.: A description of study conditions of doctoral students I: Reality and pictures of reality.

Bibliographic reference:

Rapport från psykologiska institutionen, Göteborgs universitet, 1975, No. 7

Title of project:

Key words:

Learning, study conditions.

Abstract: A survey among doctoral students (46 ss) was undertaken in order to examine their perception of their own study conditions. The survey was carried out against the background of the reform of the higher educational system, decided upon in the late sixties. Among other things, students were opposed to the domination of the examiners view in questions of admission to doctoral studies. Instead they wished a board, where also students were represented, to decide on these issues. Among the more distinct criteria for admission, prior research ranked highest. Admission, it was held, should be restricted. The most common motives for pursuing a doctoral degree were intellectual interest and intellectual stimulation, considerations for the future labour-market were not pertinent. Only a minority of students studied on a full-time basis. Most students felt that the division of the institute into different departments dominated by a professor did not facilitate cooperation. Since nost students held lower jobs at the institute on a part time basis, security was felt to be very low. Their jobs depended, among other things, often on the number of students registered each term, or otherwise restricted in time. Most students were, in their own opinion, doing applied research and only a few thought that a division of research into applied and basic was not very meaningful. Students expressed the idea that a dissertation not necessarily had to make use of advanced methods, but that a lack of advanced methodology could be compensated for by an interesting problem. Also, they regarded empirical work not as a 'sine qua non' for a dissertation, instead a thorough theoretical analysis was regarded as sufficient.

Pub. date:	**Pages:**			
1975	40	☒ Swedish	☐ Final report	☐ Diss. (Akad. avh.)
		☐ English	☒ Progress report	☐ Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete)
		☐	☐	☐ ....

Research supported by:

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author: Appel, C-P., & Sternlycke, R-M.	**Inst.:** General Psychology Unit Department of Psychology University of Göteborg

Title:

Att doktorera: En deskription av doktoranders studiesituation III Motivation beslutskriterier och handledning.

Bibliographic reference:

Rapport från psykologiska institutionen, Göteborgs universitet, 1975, No. 15.

Title of project:

Key words:

Tuition, learning conditions.

Abstract:

The data of the study are self-ratings with respect to factors which are essential for Ph.D. studies and were made by 26 students for the Ph.D. degree at the department of Psychology, University of Göteborg. Among other things, the interaction pattern between different motivational factors, criteria for choice of dissertation subjects, personal characteristics and perception of tutor is described. A model is developed which describes the success with the Ph.D. task as directed by the compatability of aspiration level between tutor and student as well as openess in communication within the tuition dyad. The study points at the necessity of differentiating the tuition, not with regard to work phases, but rather with respect to the individual student's personal disposition.

Pub. date: 1975	**Pages:** 20	☒ **Swedish** ☐ **English** ☐	☐ **Final report** ☒ **Progress report** ☐	☐ **Diss. (Akad. avh.)** ☐ **Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete)** ☐ ....

Research supported by:

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author:

Appel, C-P., & Theman, J.

Inst.:
General Psychology Unit
Department of Psychology
University of Göteborg

Title:

Att doktorera: En deskription av doktoranders studiesituation
II: Administration och studieerfarenhet.
Making a Ph.D.: A description of study conditions of doctoral students II:
Administrative rule and study experience.

Bibliographic reference:

Rapport från psykologiska institutionen, Göteborgs universitet, 1975, No. 14

Title of project:

Key words:

Learning, study conditions.

Abstract: The present report is based on a survey among doctoral students (ds) which aimed at an examination of their perception of their own study conditions against the background of the reform of the higher educational system. The survey comprised 46 ds. It was shown that the unit of General Psychology (GP) did most recruitments from the student body, while the unit of Applied Psychology (AP) admitted most ds from a population of psychologists. The lower pace of study for AP ds may be considered a consequence of this situation. The pace of study, 50% full-time, was the same for both experienced (Eds) and non-experienced (NEds) students. Eds more often stressed practical values in their choice of a subject for dissertation, i.e. was there a competent tutor, was the problem well structured etc., while NEds stressed originality and methodological ease. AP tuition was dominated by direct counselling and transfer of ideas, while GA tuition was looke upon as more indirect. Positive judgements of tutors seemed to be a privilege of NEds. Results indicate that augmented qualification is accompanied by an augmentation in psychological distance to the tutor. GP more often judged knowledge, intellectual capacity as essential qualifications, while AP stressed the ability and will to cooperate as more essential in the persuit of the PhD degree. Concerning choice of topic for the dissertation, there was greater variance within than between units, implying that a great deal of research is done in each unit without adequate tuition at the professoral leval. Relative Eds, NEds preferred psychological and clinical psychology. APds showed a lower level of aspiration with regard to research technique.

Pub. date: 1975	**Pages:** 66	☒ **Swedish** ☐ **English** ☐	☐ **Final report** ☒ **Progress report** ☐	☐ **Diss. (Akad. avh.)** ☐ **Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete)** ☐ ....

Research supported by:

Author:
Berner, Boel

Inst.:
Department of Sociology
Lund University

Title:

Kvinnor inom teknik och naturvetenskap (Women in science and technology). En översikt över data och teorier.

Bibliographic reference:

Department of Sociology, Lund, 1975. 57 pp.

Title of project:
Tekniskt arbete och ingenjörsutbildning - data och teorier om social förändring.

Key words:
Women, Higher education, Technology, Scientific research, Labour Market

Abstract:

Against a background of declining interest in the technological and natural sciences among Swedish youth and a continuing low interest among women, an inventory is made of existing data and theories concerning women's position in scientific and technological education, research and in the labour market. The study is based on official Swedish data, research reports etc.

The first part of the study examines the general situation on the labour market, documenting the marked division of labour between the sexes and the low position of women in most occupational hierarchies. An analysis is then given of four theoretical perspectives on the role of women in S & T, the last of which - an institution-oriented perspective - is used in the rest of the report to account for the difficult position of women in S & T.

The pattern of recruitment to higher education and to research and academic positions in natural sciences and technology is discussed. Finally a review is given of the situation for women in engineering positions in industry. The study ends with some recommendations for further research.

Pub. date: Oct. 1975	**Pages:** 57	☒ **Swedish** ☐ **English** ☐	☐ **Final report** ☒ **Progress report** ☐	☐ **Diss. (Akad. avh.)** ☐ **Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete)** ☐ **Part of Diss.** ....

Research supported by:
Office of the Chancellor of the Swedish Universities

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ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author: Stefan Björklund Ola Westin	**Inst.:** Uppsala universitet Statsvetenskapliga institutionen Pedagogiska institutionen

Title:
Gruppen som arbetsform
(Group-centered studies)

Bibliographic reference:
Uppsala, 1975, Enheten för pedagogiskt utvecklingsarbete,
Uppsala universitet

Title of project: Politisk socialisation som en effekt av utbildning
(Political socialization as an effect of education)

Key words:
belief system, political socialization, forms of instruction, forms of examination, group studies.

Abstract: The aim of this study is to compare two different forms of instruction and examination in a course of political science. This report is the second part of the final report. In the first part, published in 1974, we tried to show that the educational goal in courses of political science ought to be formulated as "good political belief systems". In this report we first deduce instructional conditions from such a goal. As those conditions and our two forms can be characterized as "group-centered" we also look in the literature at the results from comparisons between such a form and other forms of instruction. After that we penetrate the thoughts behind group-centered instruction and presents findings of relevance from the research on small groups.
From the literature we continue to the results from our own empirical comparison. The results show that when the students are examined through continous groupdiscussions this have a more positive influence on self study and instruction than when they are going through written examination at the end of the course. At the fullfillment of the goal, however, we could not find any differences between the two forms. Finally the problem of control is also treated.

Pub. date: 1975	**Pages:** 118	☒ **Swedish** ☐ **English** ☐	☒ **Final report** ☐ **Progress report** ☐	☐ **Diss. (Akad. avh.)** ☐ **Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete)** ☐ ....

Research supported by:
Pedagogiska utvecklingsenheten Uppsala universitet: 50.000 Sw.cr.

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author: Rune Flinck	**Inst.:** Department of Education University of Lund

Title:
Distance education at university level in a course of educational technology.
Försök med distansundervisning på höskolenivå i ämnet undervisningsteknology.

Bibliographic reference:
Pedagogiska Rapporter, No 1, Lund 1975.

Title of project:

Key words:
Distance education, telephone instruction, study guidance.

Abstract:
During the academic year 1973-74 was at the Department of Education at the University of Lund offered a programme in Educational Technology as a distance study course. The course was organized as a correspondence course supplemented by four week-end supervised meetings on campus and telephone instruction. The results of the study show that the students appreciated the way of studying and the arrangements which were made. The study material in form of study guides, which had been compiled, worked satisfactory.

Pub. date: 1975	**Pages:** 24	☒ **Swedish** ☐ **English** ☐	☐ **Final report** ☒ **Progress report** ☐	☐ **Diss. (Akad. avh.)** ☐ **Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete)** ☐ ....

Research supported by:

SPPB 1976

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ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author:

Fil dr Sigbrit Franke-Wikberg
Fil dr Martin Johansson

Inst.:

Department of Education
University of Umeå and
Umeå School of Education

Title:

EVALUATION OF TEACHING - An Analysis of Problems and some Empirical Studies at the University Level

Utvärdering av undervisning. En problemanalys och några empiriska studier på universitetsnivå.

Bibliographic reference:

Akademisk doktorsavhandling, Umeå universitet, Pedagogiska institutionen, 1975

Title of project:

Evaluation of university teaching at institutional level

Key words:

Evaluation, university teaching.

Abstract: The empirical studies have been carried out within a certain model. In one study we have tried to use the model as a whole. Courses in Mathematics, English and History have been evaluated. Background information has been gathered about teachers, students and about content, organization and general setting. Observations of the teaching process have been an important task and the students have taken down the time for their home studies. Several types of output-data have been used. Support for working within a model like this is given from an investigation carried out in a more extensive way. By using the critical-incident technique the study situation is described primarily from the view of the students. Some studies concern the field of preknowledge. A survey of which departments at the Faculty of Arts and Science that use pretests has been carried out. Reasons for having such tests are discussed. Demands from teachers about the preknowledge of the students are investigated and a technique for making pretests better has been tried out. The overall picture we have got of university teaching is discussed in connection with its intentions. Experiences of our evaluation strategy and of the techniques we have used are given.

Pub. date:	**Pages:**	☒ **Swedish**	☐ **Final report**	☒ **Diss. (Akad. avh.)**
Oct 1975	405	☐ **English**	☐ **Progress report**	☐ **Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete)**
		☐	☐	☐ ....

Research supported by: Department of Educational Research and Development of the Office of the Chancellor of the Swedish Universities

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author: Daniel Kallós	**Inst.:** Department of Education University of Lund

Title:

The study of pedagogical processes.

Bibliographic reference:

Pedagogical Reports, No 3, Lund 1976.

Title of project:

Relative merits of various teaching methods in higher education.

Key words:

Teaching methods, theory of education, higher education, process oriented research.

Abstract:

This report presents a theoretical discussion of various issues pertaining to the study of pedagogical processes.

During the past decade researchers in pedagogics have paid an increasing attention to the teaching process. It is stated that the picture emerging from these efforts is not very satisfactory. The aim of the paper is to trace some of the reasons for the relative failure of process oriented research, and to sketch the outlines for a necessary re-orientation.

The traditional framework of research on pedagogical processes is discussed taking into account two closely interrelated issues. The first concerns the notions of "science" and "scientific research" and the second the conceptualizations of the pedagogical process as such.

An attempt to analyze pedagogical processes is presented. The framwork developed emphasizes contextual determinants of pedagogical processes and relates processes to the functions of institutionalized educational systems within capitalist societies.

The perspective outlined is used in two examples. The first deals with the issue of observational techniques and the second with the contents of pedagogical processes. The discussion concerning the contents of pedagogical processes relates the theoretical perspective developed in this paper to notions regarding classification and "framing" that have been presented by Basil Bernstein.

Pub. date: 1975	**Pages:** 44	☐ Swedish ☒ English ☐	☐ Final report ☐ Progress report ☐	☐ Diss. (Akad. avh.) ☐ Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete) ☐ ....

Research supported by:
Office of the Chancellor of the Swedish Universities

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author: Lars Mählck	**Inst.:** Institute for the Study of International Problems in Education, University of Stockholm

Title:

Om rekrytering till högre naturvetenskapliga och tekniska studier: Kunskapsnivå och attityder hos elever från Na- och Te-linjen.

(Aspects on recruitment to higher natural science and engineering education).

Bibliographic reference:

Report from the Institute for the Study of International Problems in Education, University of Stockholm, 1975, n0 16.

Title of project:

Postgymnasial Utbildning och Bakgrund (PUB).
(Student Background and Choice of Post-secondary Education).

Key words:

Recruitment, attendance, higher education, science education, prediction.

Abstract:

The project is carrying out a follow-up study on a sample of Swedish students who graduated from upper secondary school in 1970. The analysis of the report is limited to those students who graduated from the science and technical tracks respectively.

The main purpose was to examine, by means of regression analysis, what factors had discriminated between students with different educational choices. The findings of the stage I analysis, focusing on the orientation or type of post-secondary education (science vs non-science faculty), revealed different patterns for girls and boys. Amongst the girls, both subject interests (most important) and performance in science were influential. The analysis in the last stage opposed students in "prestige science faculties" with those who were considered potential entrants but who had preferred to enroll in an "open" science faculty. In short, the ability and interest profiles of the latter group of students seemed more genuinely science oriented. By contrast, the students who enrolled in prestige faculties had high general ability and displayed varied interests (high interest in social science and humanities too).

Pub. date:	**Pages:**	☒ **Swedish**	☐ **Final report**	☐ **Diss. (Akad. avh.)**
Dec. 1975	58	☐ **English**	☒ **Progress report**	☐ **Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete)**
		☐	☐	☐ ....

Research supported by: Office of the Chancellor of the Swedish Universities

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author: Mählck, L. & Mattsson, I.	**Inst.:** Institute for the Study International Problems in Education, University of Stockholm

Title:

Rekrytering till högre utbildning bland gymnasister med lika valmöjligheter: Modellutveckling och några empiriska resultat.

(Recruitment to higher education from amongst equally qualified groups of secondary school leavers: A model and some empirical results).

Bibliographic reference:

Report from the Institute for the Study of International Problems in Education, University of Stockholm, 1975, no 14.

Title of project:

Postgymnasial Utbildning och Bakgrund (PUB).
(Student Background and Choice of Post-secondary Education).

Key words:

Recruitment, transition, qualification, secondary school, higher education, educational choice, longitudinal, prediction.

Abstract:

The project is carrying out a follow-up study on a sample of Swedish students who graduated from upper secondary school in 1970.

The report describes the development of a model for the transition from secondary school to higher education. A major feature of this model is that the analysis was performed on homogeneous subgroups of students, i.e. on groups who possessed the same formal school leaving qualifications. The empirical analysis focused on those students with the lowest average grades who therefore had a limited choice of university faculty. Multiple Classification Analysis (MCA) was used to identify factors that discriminate between students who continued their education at university and students who did not. The results show that educational aspirations played a decisive role for both girls and boys. However, the other important factors were different for girls and boys. Amongst girls social class was important, but for boys the effect of social class disappeared when other factors were taken into account. The boys'pleasure in reading and their perception of their parents' encouragement to read were important mediating factors. The results differed slightly for each type of secondary school course.

Pub. date: Nov. 1975	**Pages:** 59	☒ **Swedish** ☐ **English** ☐	☐ **Final report** ☒ **Progress report** ☐	☐ **Diss. (Akad. avh.)** ☐ **Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete)** ☐ ....

Research supported by:

Office of the Chancellor of the Swedish Universities

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ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author: SPINTUM-gruppen(gruppen för konstruktion av studielämplighetsprov	**Inst.:** Pedagogiska institutionen Universitetet och Lärarhögskolan i Umeå

Title: HÖGSKOLEPROVET - EN PRESENTATION

A test for selection to higher education - a presentation

Bibliographic reference:

Pedagogisk debatt Umeå, nr 14, 1976

Title of project: SPINT/studielämplighetsprov för intagning till högre utbildning

Key words: test, selection, higher education

Abstract:

This report deals with the content of a testbattery which is to be used as a complement to work experience at the selection to higher education in Sweden. The testbattery will be used for the group of applicants lacking comparable marks from preparatory education.
The testbattery is to be made up of different subtests which together are supposed to cover various aspects of ability, proficiency and general knowledge. Several examples of items belonging to the different subtests are presentated in the report.

Pub. date: May 1976	**Pages:** 27	☒ **Swedish** ☐ **English** ☐	☐ **Final report** ☒ **Progress report** ☐	☐ **Diss. (Akad. avh.)** ☐ **Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete)** ☐ ....

Research supported by:

National Board of Education

SPPB 1975

PERSONALITY

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author:
C-M Allwood and T Wikström

Inst.:
General Psychology Unit
Department of Psychology
University of Göteborg

Title:
Vollmer on Allport - some short comments

Bibliographic reference:
Scand. J. Psychology, 1975, 16, 331-332

Title of project:

Key words:
Definition of personality, operational definition, phenomenology

Abstract:

A critical discussion of F Vollmers' article: Gordon Allport on the definition of personality, Scand. J, Psychol.15, 1-3.

Vollmer objects tc Allports' rejection of operational definitions by criticizing Allports' view on the nature of phenomena.

Vollmers' defense of operational definitions becomes misdirected because he takes Allports' claim that operational definitions are subjective to mean that operational definitions deny the observed phenomena their objective existence. The present authors argue that what Allport is doing is criticizing operational definitions because they restrict personality to how it appears for paricular observers. Furthermore, Vollmers' view on how to study personality is criticized by giving some arguments which purport to show that to be knowable a thing need not be observable and that to postulate entities underlying the observed phenomena adds meaning to these phenomena and can be of great importance for the growth of a science.

Pub. date: 1975	**Pages:** 2	☐ Swedish ☒ English ☐	☐ Final report ☐ Progress report ☐	☐ Diss. (Akad. avh.) ☐ Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete) ☐ ....

Research supported by:

224

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author: Glimell, H.R., & Holmgren, M.	**Inst.:** General Psychology Unit Department of Psychology University of Göteborg

Title:

Cognitive style, problem-solving preference, and attitude to computer technology.

Bibliographic reference:

Göteborg Psychological Reports, 1975, 5, No. 21.

Title of project:

Attityd till datorproducerad information (Attitudes to computer generated information)

Key words:

Cognitive style, problem-solving preference, attitude to computers.

Abstract:

The purpose of this study was to conceptualize the notion of cognitive style and to investigate relationships between different styles, preferences in problem-solving, and attitudes towards computer technology. Several properties, and 75 subjects, representing 7 groups of students and practitioners, participated in the experiments. The data was anylyzed on a group basis and suggested that a dimension separating intuition from rationality is an essential factor of cognitive style. The analysis established a correlation between an intuitive style, a negative attitude to computers, and a preference for spatial descriptions of problems. In addition, the results indicated some very basic differences between the participating groups, which seem worth while exploring further.

Pub. date: 1975	**Pages:** 16	☐ **Swedish** ☒ **[illegible]lish** ☐	☐ **Final report** ☒ **Progress report** ☐	☐ **Diss. (Akad. avh.)** ☐ **Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete)** ☐ ....

Research supported by:

SPPB 1976

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author:

Horne, J.A., & Östberg, O.

Inst.: Horne: Department of Human Sciences, University of Technology Loughborough. Östberg: General Psychology Unit, Department of Psychology University of Göteborg

Title:

Time of day effects on extroversion and salivation.

Bibliographic reference:

Biological Psychology, 1975, 3, 301-307.

Title of project:

Key words:

Circadian rhythms, salivation,lemon juice, extroversion.

Abstract:

A circadian rhythm in the biological basis of extroversion-introversion (E-I) was hypothesized. Eighty subjects had their EPI E-I scores and lemon juice test (LJT) scores assessed at a.m. and at p.m.Results showed that: (a) there were high intra-test correlations for EPI E-I and LJT; (b) a significant correlation between EPI E-I and LJT was found for a.m. and not for p.m.; and (c) there were large individual differences in LJT scores. It was concluded that a circadian rhythm of E-I could not be detected by these measures, and that applicability of the LJT to E-I depends upon the time of day of assessment and the measurement procedure employed.

Pub. date: 1975	**Pages:** 7	☐ Swedish	☐ Final report	☐ Diss. (Akad. avh.)
		☒ English	☐ Progress report	☐ Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete)
		☐	☐	☐ ....

Research supported by:

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author:
David Magnusson

Inst.:
Department of Psychology
University of Stockholm

Title:
The individual and the situation in personality research.

Bibliographic reference:
Reports from the Department of Psychology, the University of Stockholm 1975, suppl. 30.

Title of project:
Person by Situation Interaction

Key words:
Personality, Evironment, Situation, Trait

Abstract:

It is argued that personality theory and research suffer from a lack of conceptual clarity. The distinction between personality theories and measurement models is introduced and the old distinction between mediating and reaction variables is underlined. It is also argued that it is important to distinguish between type of reaction and type of method for data collection. The basic assumptions of the trait measurement model are discussed and empirical research investigating the validity of these assumptions is reviewed. Special interest is devoted to the way in which the situation is treated in personality theories and in the trait measurement model. It is argued that the empirical studies on the role of the situation in the determination of behavior support an alternative to the trait personality model and its measurement model, namely an interactionistic model of behavior. The consequences of such a model for personality research and theory are summarized and discussed.

Pub. date:	Pages:	☐ Swedish ☒ English ☐	☒ Final report ☐ Progress report ☐	☐ Diss. (Akad. avh.) ☐ Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete) ☐ ....

Research supported by:
Swedish Council for Social Science Research

Author: Magnusson, D., & Endler, N.S.	**Inst.:** Department of Psychology University of Stockholm

Title:

Interactional psychology: Present status and future prospects.

Biblicgraphic reference:

In D. Magnusson & N.S. Endler (Eds.), Personality at the Crossroads: Current Issues in interactional Psychology. Hillsdale, N.J.: Lawrence Erlbaum Associates (John Wiley), 1976.

Title of project:

Person by Situation Interaction

Key words:

Personality, Environment, Situation, Trait, Psychodynamics

Abstract:

After presentation of the basic elements of an interactional model of behavior in relation to the characteristics of the trait model, the psychodynamic model and the situationist model of behavior, the paper consists of three main parts. First, some basic distinctions that might be important in future theoretical debates and in empirical research are discussed with reference to the obvious need of more conceptual clarity. Second, the old problem if the person or the situation is the main determiner of behavior is discussed in an interactional frame of reference. Third, the implications for future research and theorizing of an interactional standpoint are discussed and some suggestions for a useful research strategy are made.

Pub. date:	**Pages:**	☐ Swedish ☒ English ☐	☐ Final report ☐ Progress report ☒ Book	☐ Diss. (Akad. avh.) ☐ Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete) ☐ ....

Research supported by:

Swedish Council for Social Science Research

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author: Magnusson, D., & Endler, N.S. (Eds.)	**Inst.:** Department of Psychology University of Stockholm

Title:

Personality at the Crossroads: Current Issues in Interactional Psychology.

Bibliographic reference:

Hillsdale, N.J.: Lawrence Erlbaum Associates (John Wiley), 1976.

Title of project:

Person by Situation Interaction

Key words:

Personality, Consistency, Environment, Trait, Situation, Psychodynamics

Abstract:

This book presents the papers from the first international conference on Interactional Psychology, in Stockholm, June 22-27, 1975. After an introductory chapter, written by the organizers of the conference and the editors of the book, the papers are organized in four sections: Consistency - Coherence, Personality by Treatment Experimental Designs, Methodological Critiques, and Strategies for Studying Person by Situation Interactions.

Pub. date:	**Pages:**	☐ Swedish ☒ English ☐	☐ Final report ☐ Progress report ☐ Book...	☐ Diss. (Akad. avh.) ☐ Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete) ☐ ....

Research supported by:
Swedish Council for Social Science Research

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH 229

Author: Rosén, Anne-Sofie	**Inst.:** Department of Psychology University of Stockholm

Title:
Conceptual System and Personality: A Multivariate Study of System Stage and Personality Correlates

Bibliographic reference:
Reports from the Department of Psychology, 1976, No. 463.

Title of project:
Cognitive variables in personality

Key words:
Conceptual system, Cognitive variables in personality, Personality, Personality Development

Abstract:

Conceptual system as a cognitive-developmental variable in personality has been assumed to relate to different cognitions of self and others and of interpersonal relations at each developmental stage. The assumed relationship between conceptual system and some personality variables was studied in a group of students (N = 85). The 'This-I-Believe'-test (TIB) (Harvey, 1966) for assessing the developmental level was administered together with personality scales for traits assumed important in socialization. A modified TIB-scoring procedure was used. Highly significant differences in personality were obtained by a MANOVA, using conceptual system for classification. One significant canonical variate was extracted. Measures assumed to relate to sensitivity and conformity to a social environment contributed most to the discrimination.

Pub. date: Febr. 1976	**Pages:** 13	☐ **Swedish** ☒ **English** ☐	☒ **Final report** ☐ **Progress report** ☐	☐ **Diss. (Akad. avh.)** ☐ **Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete)** ☐ ....

Research supported by:
Swedish Council for Social Science Research

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author: Salay, Ference	**Inst.:** General Psychology Unit Department of Psychology University of Göteborg

Title:

An objective verbal cathexis test for men.

Bibliographic reference:

Göteborg Psychological Reports, 1976, 6, No, 10.

Title of project:

Measurement of cathexis.

Key words:

Cathexis, anticathexis, reaction-formation, oedipus complex.

Abstract:

Item analysis was made on an objective verbal cathexis test for men. Eight types of social relation derived from a psychoanalyitc cathexis theory were measured by the final test. Confirmatory Maximum Likelihood Factor Analysis revealed the cathexis structures predicted by the theory, and significant correlations between subjective assessment of cathexis and the test were found. Applying the test in some experiments the psychoanalytic prediction was experimentally supported that subjective assessment may be diametrically opposed to objective measures, and S. Freud's observation of "hysterical" reaction-formation was put in experimental light.

Pub. date: 1976	**Pages:** 18	☐ Swedish ☒ English ☐	☐ Final report ☐ Progress report ☐	☒ Diss. (Akad. avh.) ☐ Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete) ☐ ....

Research supported by:

The Swedish Council for Social Science Research.

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author: Salay, Ference	**Inst.:** General Psychology Unit Department of Psychology University of Göteborg

Title:

An objective verbal cathexis test for women.

Bibliographic reference:

Göteborg Psychological Reports, 1975, 5, No. 22.

Title of project:

Measurement of cathexis.

Key words:

Cathexis, anticathexis, reaction-formation, oedipus complex.

Abstract:

Alpha item analysis was carried out on an objective verbal cathexis test for women. The final test measured cathexis for eight types of social relations which were derived from a psychoanalytic theory. The cathexis structures predicted by the theory were successfully revealed by Confirmatory Maximum Likelihood Factor Analysis, and high correlations between the test and subjective assessment of cathexis were found. When the test was applied in some experiments, S. Freud's observation of "hysterical" reaction-formation was given support, and the psychoanalytic prediction was confirmed that subjective assessment (of cathexis) may be diametrically opposed to objective measures.

Pub. date: 1975	**Pages:** 15	☐ Swedish	☐ Final report	☒ Diss. (Akad. avh.)
		☒ English	☐ Progress report	☐ Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete)
		☐	☐	☐ ....

Research supported by:

The Swedish Council for Social Science Research.

PHYSICAL AND PSYCHOLOGICAL DISORDERS

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH 232

Author: Bond, Anders & Carlberg, Ann-Charlotte	**Inst.:** Psykologavdelningen Forskningskliniken Ulleråkers sjukhus 750 17 UPPSALA

Title:

Perceptuell snabbhet hos mentalt retarderade. En analys genom visuellt enkelt reaktionstidsexperiment.

Perceptual speed of mentally retarded. An analysis through a visual simple RT experiment.

Bibliographic reference:

Rapp. Psykol.avd., Ulleråker

Title of project:

Mental Retardation Project

Key words:

reaction time, mental retardation, perceptual speed

Abstract:

In the search for factors explaining the difference in speed found between mentally retarded persons and normals, simple reaction time experiments have frequently been used. In the present study geometric form was introduced as the stimulus dimension in a simple RT experiment. Two conditions were used:

1. Dissimilarity between WS - warning signal - and RS - reaction signal - (triangle and circle respectively).
2. Identity WS/RS (circle).

An effect related to condition emerged in the initial state of the experiment. This result was contradictory to those found in studies varying intensity and modality. Further analysis showed that the effect remained with IQ-level kept under control. Data indicated however a general difference in RT between two groups of different IQ-levels.

In a second experiment, a design with an earlier shift of stimulus condition was used to reduce the possible effect of adaptation to the experiment situation. The results point to the importance of considering the subjects´earlier experience of the experimental situation, as well as their intellectual level, in choosing the moment of introducing stimulus variation in experiments of this kind. The results were analysed in terms of "response set" and "perceptual shift" hypotheses.

Pub. date:	**Pages:**	☒ Swedish	☒ Final report	☐ Diss. (Akad. avh.)
Febr. 1976	47	☐ English	☐ Progress report	☒ Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete)
		☐	☐	☐ ....

Research supported by:

SPPB 1976

233

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author:	**Inst.:**
Fredriksson, Karin	Department of Psychology University of Stockholm

Title: Juvenile delinquency and peer relations.
(Lagbrott och kamratrelationer hos tonårspojkar)

Bibliographic reference:

Örebroprojektets delrapport 32. Stockholm, Psykologiska institutionen, 1975.

Title of project:
Örebroprojektet

Key words:
Juvenile delinquency, peer

Abstract:

Different aspects of connections between peer relations and delinquent behavior among ordinary 16 year old boys are studied. The boys have answered a questionnaire on self-reported delinquency. When, how and where the boys see their peers - and which peers they see - is dealt with from the point of view of their degree of delinquency. Among other things it was found that the more criminal ones see their peers much more often - as far back as when the boys are 13 years old - they have more peers and more often seek them outside the own classroom than the less criminal boys. The boys´ sociometric status and their apprehensio of their popularity don´t seem to be very much connected with their degree of criminality. It was furthermore found that the more criminal boys are more oriented to their friends and dependent upon their friends´ opinions than the less criminal ones. The question of to what extent the boys have committed the crimes with peers or alone is also studied. Even if most crimes are committed by several boys together there are only few boys who declare that all their crimes are committed in the company of peers.

Pub. date:	**Pages:**			
June, 1975	92	☒ **Swedish**	☐ **Final report**	☐ **Diss. (Akad. avh.)**
		☐ **English**	☐ **Progress report**	☒ **Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete)**
		☐	☐	☐ ....

Research supported by:

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

234

Author:
Fyhr, Gurli

Inst.:
Psykologavdelningen
Forskningskliniken
Ulleråkers sjukhus
750 17 UPPSALA

Title:

Föräldraproblem-föräldraservice. Intervjuer med föräldrar till små barn med utvecklingsstörning.

Parents´ problems and family service. Interviews with parents of young mentally handicapped children.

Bibliographic reference:

Rapp. Projekt Mental Retardation, Ulleråker, Uppsala

Title of project:

Mental Retardation Project: Evaluering av öppna vårdformer

Key words:

mental retardation, family service, evaluation

Abstract:

The purpose of the present study is to investigate what different kinds of problems parents of young (0-7 years) mentally handicapped children experience as a consequence of the handicap and to what extent their problems could be solved by service or support.

The parents of thirty children living in their own homes, in fosterhomes or in institutions for mentally handicapped were interviewed.

The problems were grouped under six main headings:Personal problems; Relational problems; Problems concerning information; Problems with nursing, behavior, training and nursery school; Problems concerning placement of the child - the future; Practical problems. Personal and practical problems were emphazised by all parents but they seldom saw a way of solving them.

Pub. date:	**Pages:**	☒ Swedish	☒ Final report	☐ Diss. (Akad. avh.)
Okt. 1975	96	☐ English	☐ Progress report	☒ Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete)
		☐	☐	☐ ....

Research supported by: Socialstyrelsen/Socialdepartementet

235

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author: Hallberg, Eva & Sonnander, Karin	**Inst.:** Psykologavdelningen Forskningskliniken Ulleråkers sjukhus 750 17 UPPSALA

Title:

Missmyrakurser - utvärdering av internatkurser för föräldrar med utvecklingsstörda barn.

Missmyra-courses - an evaluation of courses for parents with mentally retarded children.

Bibliographic reference:

Rapp. Projekt Mental Retardation, Ulleråker

Title of project:

Mental Retardation Project: Evaluering av öppna vårdformer

Key words:

mental retardation, parent education, evaluation

Abstract:

The purpose of this study is to evaluate parent education, which have been arranged for parents with mentally retarded children by Östergötlands county council. Participants from 9 courses (50 families) answered a questionnaire about the lasting effects and their evaluation of the courses.

The results indicate that the terapeutic effect for parents of handicapped children was the opportunity to meet and exchange views. What they learned during the courses about the possibilities for their children also gave them hope for the future. The courses also make it easier for parents to establish contact with staff and thereby develope relations between family and institution, for the benefit of the child.

Though the results indicate that this kind of parent education should and can be improved in many ways, they fill a function in their present form, namely that the parents are given an opportunity to face their own feelings towards the child and they consider that attending the course has made it easier for them to accept the child´s handicap.

Pub. date: Maj 1976	**Pages:** 91	☒ Swedish ☐ English ☐	☒ Final report ☐ Progress report ☐	☐ Diss. (Akad. avh.) ☒ Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete) ☐ ....

Research supported by: Socialstyrelsen/Socialdepartementet

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

236

Author: Nordén, K.	**Inst.:** Department of Educational and Psychological Research Malmö School of Education Fack S-200 45 Malmö

Title:
Psychological Studies of Deaf Adolescents

Bibliographic reference:
Gleerup, Lund, 1975
Studia psychologica et paedagogica, No. 29

Title of project:
Psychological studies of the deaf. Methodological problems specific to the group. Structure of abilities and cognitive style.

Key words:
Cognitive style, deaf, latent profile analysis, personality assessment, sex difference.

Abstract: The investigations form part of a larger project with the overall purpose of developing methods for psychological assessment of deaf students. The objectives of the report is to describe various characteristics in the deaf and study the performance in different subgroups. Results are reported of various measures of abilities and achievements, teacher ratings and cognitive style (defined by performance in the Rod and Frame test). The data were analyzed with regard to level and structure. Subgroups were isolated by means of latent profile analysis. The predictive power of teacher ratings was described by linear multiple regression analysis of the teacher ratings versus different test variables. The performance in the Rod and Frame test was analyzed in the series of trials in an attempt at mirroring adaptive processes. - Results: A stronger association between deafness and poor language ability was obtained for the boys than for the girls. The study of subgroups illustrated that mean values of results in deaf groups may give a false picture. The means were reduced by a group of very low performers. This subgroup contained a majority of students whose medical records indicated complicating disorders. The analyses of teacher ratings gave different factor structures for the differents sexes and showed differences in the prediction of test results. The analyses of cognitive style indicated different adaptive processes in deaf and hearing subjects. The results were related to descriptions of personality characteristics in the deaf and the question raised whether common principles in education and training of the deaf offer the best opportunities for personality development.

Pub. date: November 1975	**Pages:** 155	☐ Swedish ☒ English ☐	☐ Final report ☐ Progress report ☐	☒ Diss. (Akad. avh.) ☐ Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete) ☐ ....

Research supported by:
The Swedish Social Science Research Council

237

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author: Widén, Henry & Zander, Bengt	**Inst.:** Psykologavdelningen Forskningskliniken Ulleråkers sjukhus 750 17 UPPSALA

Title:

Svagbegåvade 18-åriga pojkars anpassning.

The adjustment of intellectually handicapped 18-year old boys.

Bibliographic reference:

Rapp. Projekt Mental Retardation, Ulleråker, Uppsala

Title of project:

Mental Retardation Project

Key words:

borderline mental retardation, personal and social adjustment

Abstract:

The purpose of the investigation is to reveal possible differences in background and adjustment between a group of boys who are borderline or mildly mentally retarded and a group of boys with average intellectual functioning. The description is based mainly on selfdeclared data collected as a normal routine at the compulsory enlistment for military service of 50.364 18-year-old boys. A sample of 50 individuals were interviewed.

The results indicate that the low-level group has a larger frequency of severe background circumstances and inferior personal as well as social adjustment. In addition to the description, a criterion of social adjustment is constructed, with the purpose of investigating the correlation between, on the one hand, background factors and personal adjustment and, on the other hand, social adjustment. The results indicate a strong such correlation in both of the groups concerned. The adjustment criterion is also used in an effort to isolate factors predestinating poor social adjustment. The results can, however, not be given an unequivocal interpretation in this respect.

Pub. date: Maj 1976	**Pages:** 34	☒ **Swedish** ☐ **English** ☐	☒ **Final report** ☐ **Progress report** ☐	☐ **Diss. (Akad. avh.)** ☒ **Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete)** ☐ ....

Research supported by:

SPPB 1976

PHYSIOLOGICAL INTERVENTION

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author:
Ahlenius, Sven and Jörgen Engel

Inst.:
Department of Pharmacology,
University of Gothenburg, Fack,
S-400 33 Gothenburg 33, Sweden

Title:

Antagonism by antipsychotics of the L-DOPA or d-amphetamine induced disruption of a successive discrimination in the rat.

Bibliographic reference:

Psychopharmacology, in press.

Title of project:

Neurochemical correlates to normal and abnormal behaviour.

Key words: L-DOPA - apomorphine - pimozide - phenoxybenzamine - discriminative avoidance behaviour - abnormal behaviour - catechol amines

Abstract:

Male rats were trained to perform a discriminative conditioned avoidance response. The discrimination experiments, in principle according to the Lashley jump-stand technique, have been carried out in a modified shuttle-box. In order to perform a correct active avoidance response the rats have to make a visual successive discrimination on presentation of an auditory conditioned stimulus. The administration of L-DOPA 100 mg/kg i.p., after inhibition of peripheral aromatic amino acid decarboxylase, or apomorphine, 2 mg/kg i.p., were found to disrupt the discriminative but not the avoidance behaviour. d-Amphetamine, 4 mg/kg i.p., produced the same effects. The antipsychotic agent pimozide, (0.5 mg/kg i.p.) which blocks central dopamine receptors, but not the noradrenaline receptor antagonist phenoxybenzamine (10 or 20 mg/kg i.p.) completely antagonized the L-DOPA-induced abnormal behaviour, indicating an involvement of central dopamine mechanisms. Administration of pimozide alone, resulted in a selective loss of the avoidance behaviour whereas phenoxybenzamine produced a dose-dependent general depression of discriminative as well as avoidance behaviour. The present data suggests selective effects of antipsychotic drugs on components of both normal and abnormal behaviour.

Pub. date:	**Pages:**	☐ Swedish ☐ English ☐	☐ Final report ☐ Progress report ☐	☐ Diss. (Akad. avh.) ☐ Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete) ☐ ....

Research supported by: Swedish Social Science Research Council (133/75P) and Swedish Medical Research Council (04247).

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ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author: Andersson, K.	**Inst.:** Department of Psychology University of Stockholm Box 6706, 113 85 Stockholm

Title:

Cigarette smoking, arousal and performance in a complex memory task.

Bibliographic reference:

Reports from the Department of Psychology, University of Stockholm, 1975, No. 454

Title of project:

Effects of tobacco smoking on psychophysiological functions

Key words:

Cigarette smoking, arousal, short-term memory

Abstract:

Effects of cigarette smoking on performance in a complex short-term memory task were studied in 18 female students (habitual smokers). In each of three consecutive sessions the subjects either smoked a high-nicotine cigarette (2.3 mg) or a low-nicotine cigarette (0.37 mg) or they did not smoke at all. Heart rate was used as an indicator of physiological arousal. Performance in the memory task was affected favorably by cigarette smoking after the subjects had adapted to the experimental situation and their arousal level was relatively low (Sessions 2 and 3). Conversely, performance was affected negatively by smoking when the situation was novel and the task-induced arousal high (Session 1). Correlations between heart rate and scores on the memory task indicated a curvilinear relation between arousal and performance level.

Pub. date: Oct. 1975	**Pages:** 7	☐ Swedish ☒ English ☐	☐ Final report ☒ Progress report ☐	☐ Diss. (Akad. avh.) ☐ Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete) ☐ ....

Research supported by: The Swedish Tobacco Company (Project No. 7505)
The Swedish Medical Research Council (Project No. 997)

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author:

Andersson, K.

Inst.:

Department of Psychology
University of Stockholm
Box 6706, 113 85 Stockholm

Title:

Laboratory studies of tobacco smoking, arousal and mental efficiency

Bibliographic reference:

Reports from the Department of Psychology, University of Stockholm, 1976, Supplement 33

Title of project:

Effects of tobacco smoking on psychophysiological functions

Key words:

Cigarette smoking, alcohol intake, arousal, learning, memory, performance

Abstract:

The effects of tobacco smoking on psychological and physiological functions were studied in human habitual smokers. The results showed that cigarette smoking may lead to the same kind of changes in verbal learning as have been observed for other arousing treatments (e. g., task-induced arousal, noise, high incentive, etc. Smoking a cigarette was thus found to cause a significant decrement in serial recall, but items learned seemed to be better remembered in comparison with non-smoking at a 45-min delayed retention test. It was also shown that the attentional field might be more narrow and focused during cigarette-induced arousal.

Furthermore, the results implicated that the effects of smoking may interact with smoking habits and situational factors. The psychological effects of smoking differed characteristically for habitual "low-arousal smokers" and "high-arousal smokers" when examined under laboratory conditions designed to induce either low or high levels of arousal.

Finally, the results supported the hypothesis that smoking may modify effects induced by alcohol, the interaction being synergistic for peripheral arousal and tests of motor coordination, but antagonistic for tests of reaction time and mental arithmetic.

Pub. date: April, 1976	**Pages:** 35	☐ Swedish	☐ Final report	☒ Diss. (Akad. avh.)
		☒ English	☐ Progress report	☐ Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete)
		☐	☐	☐ ....

Research supported by: The Swedish Tobacco Company (Project No. 7505), The Fund for Advancement of Graduate Studies, Univ. of Stockholm, the Swedish Medical Research Council (Projects No. 552, 997 and 2371) and the Swedish Cancer Society (Project No. 623)

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ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author:
Andersson, K., and Hockey, G. R. J.

Inst.:
Department of Psychology
University of Stockholm
Box 6706, 113 85 Stockholm

Title:
Effects of cigarette smoking on incidental memory.

Bibliographic reference:

Reports from the Department of Psychology, University of Stockholm, 1975, No. 455.

Title of project:
Effects of tobacco smoking on psychophysiological functions

Key words:
Cigarette smoking, arousal, free recall, incidental memory

Abstract:

The effects of cigarette smoking on an immediate memory task were studied in two groups of 25 female students (habitual smokers) tested either under a control (no smoking) condition or after smoking one cigarette. The memory task, requiring immediate serial recall of eight words, showed no differences between the two groups. Subjects were, however, also tested on recall of the position of words on the screen (each word could appear in any of the four corners). On this measure of incidental recall, the non-smoking group was far superior to the smoking group. This finding is in agreement with results obtained with noise-induced arousal and with the view that attentional selectivity is greater during increased arousal.

Pub. date: Oct. 1975	**Pages:** 6	☐ Swedish ☒ English ☐	☐ Final report ☒ Progress report ☐	☐ Diss. (Akad. avh.) ☐ Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete) ☐ ....

Research supported by: The Swedish Tobacco Company (Project No. 7505)
The Swedish Medical Research Council (Project No. 997)

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author:
Lars-Gösta Dahlöf & Knut Larsson

Inst.: Psychobiology Unit,
Dept. of Psychology,
University of Göteborg,Fack,
400 20 Göteborg

Title:

Interactional Effects of Pudendal Nerve Section and Social Restriction on Male Rat Sexual Behavior.

Bibliographic reference:
Physiol. Behav. (in press)

Title of project:

Key words:
Sexual behavior,male rat,deafferentation,pudendal nerve,social isolation

Abstract: In the male rat,tactile genital stimulation as provided in nursing,grooming or play activities is considered necessary to facilitate a normal development of adult sexual behavior. In this study the relations between socio-sexual experience and behavioral deficits after bilateral pudendal nerve transection were investigated.In a serie of experiments in which the genital desensitization was performed at different developmental stages,the males were either provided with socio-sexual experience pre-or postoperatively or raised in isolation throughout the experiment.
The results of the present study indicate that early deprivation of socio-sexual experience aggravates the effects of genital desensitization on adult sexual behavior. The isolated desensitized male rat showed a) lower total sexual activity(mounts + intromissions),b) lower copulatory efficiency percentage(intromissions/ total sexual activity) and c) no or very few ejaculatory responses

Pub. date: June 1976	**Pages:**	☐ **Swedish** ☒ **English** ☐	☒ **Final report** ☐ **Progress report** ☐	☐ **Diss. (Akad. avh.)** ☐ **Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete)** ☐ ....

Research supported by:
The Swedish Council for Social Science Research

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author: Elgerot, A.	**Inst.:** Department of Psychology University of Stockholm Box 6706, 113 85 Stockholm

Title:

Note on selective effects of short-term tobacco-abstinence on complex versus simple mental tasks.

Bibliographic reference:

Perceptual and Motor Skills, 1976, 42, 413-414.

Title of project:
Effects of tobacco smoking on psychophysiological functions

Key words:

Tobacco smoking, arousal, abstinence, performance

Abstract:

Effects of a 15-hr abstention from tobacco smoking in 12 habitual smokers were examined using three complex cognitive tests and two simple perceptual tests. Abstaining from tobacco led to improved performance on the complex tests but no change on the simple ones. The results were interpreted in terms of the inverted-U relation between performance and arousal.

Pub. date: 1976	**Pages:** 2	☐ Swedish ☒ English ☐	☐ Final report ☐ Progress report ☐	☐ Diss. (Akad. avh.) ☐ Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete) ☐ ....

Research supported by: The Swedish Tobacco Company (Project No. 7505)
The Fund for Advancement of Graduate Studies, University of Stockholm

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author: Elgerot, A.	**Inst.:** Department of Psychology University of Stockholm Box 6706, 113 85 Stockholm

Title:

Physiological and psychological changes during tobacco-abstinence in habitual smokers.

Bibliographic reference:

Reports from the Department of Psychology, University of Stockholm, 1975, No. 462.

Title of project:

Effects of tobacco smoking on psychophysiological functions

Key words:

Tobacco smoking, abstinence, catecholamine, secretion, performance

Abstract:

The effects of 4 days of abstinence from tobacco smoking were examined in 11 habitual smokers at their usual place of work and related to smoking habits and attitudes toward smoking as studied with the aid of a questionnaire. Results showed that adrenaline and noradrenaline excretion decreased, while performance on cognitive tests remained unaffected. Expressions of irritation, mostly directed outwards and with elements of aggression, were frequent, as well as a marked decrease in social activities.

Pub. date: Dec. 1975	**Pages:** 9	☐ Swedish ☒ English ☐	☐ Final report ☒ Progress report ☐	☐ Diss. (Akad. avh.) ☐ Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete) ☐ ....

Research supported by: The Swedish Tobacco Company (Project No. 7505) The Swedish Cancer Society (Project No. 623) and the Fund for Advancement of Graduate Studies, University of Stockholm.

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ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author:
Fedor-Freybergh, P and Dornic, S

Inst.:
Intitute of Applied Psychology,
the University of Stockholm

Title:
Performance on some attention and memory tasks as a function of hormonal therapy

Bibliographic reference:
Reports from the Institute of Applied Psychology, the University of Stockholm, 1975, No. 68

Title of project:
Performance on some attention and memory tasks as a function of hormonal therapy

Key words:
Attention, memory, hormonal therapy

Abstract:

The aim of the present investigation was to study the influence of estrogen therapy on some psychological functions in women during climacteric. Altogether 53 subjects divided into two groups (pre- and postmenopausal) were examined before, and after one and six months of estrogen treatment, respectively. Five tests were used measuring performance on tasks involving reaction time, visual search, perceptual speed and interference, concentration ability, short-term memory, and simple logical reasoning. Under the influence of estrogen treatment, a general tendency towards improved performance was observed, this being more pronounced in complex tasks than in simple ones, and more pronounced in accuracy than in speed of performance. Also, performance improvement was greater for the postmenopausal group.

Pub. date:	**Pages:**	☐ **Swedish**	☒ **Final report**	☐ **Diss. (Akad. avh.)**
1975	12	☒ **English**	☐ **Progress report**	☐ **Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete)**
		☐	☐	☐ ....

Research supported by:
Schering AG, West Berlin

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author:
Henriksson, Bengt G.
Johansson, Jan O.
Järbe, U.C.

Inst.:
Psykologiska institutionen
Uppsala universitet, Sweden

Title:
Δ^9-Tetrahydrocannabinol Produced Discrimination in Pigeons

Bibliographic reference:
Pharmacology Biochemistry & Behavior, Vol. 3, 771-774, 1975

Title of project:
Syntetiska haschisch-preparats effekter på inlärning och minnne hos djur

Key words:
Drug discrimination - (StD)-Δ^9-THC - Psychotropic drugs - Pigeons

Abstract:

^{9}-Tetrahydrocannabinol produced discrimination in pigeons. - In an operant situation pigeons learned to peck one response key 90 min after an injection of 0.25 mg/kg Δ^9-tetrahydrocannabinol (Δ^9-THC) and another key when trained non-drugged. When tested with doses of Δ^9-THC lower than the training dose the birds discriminated 0.20 mg/kg of the drug from the nondrugged state but not 0.15 mg/kg or lower doses. The animals were able to discriminate the drug state from the nondrugged 180 min but not 360 min after the injection. At a shorter interval (45 min) both drug and nondrug responding appeared. Cannabinol and cannabidiol (4.0-8.0 mg/kg) did not elict any drug responses, nor did pentobarbital, ditran or amphetamine. Tests with SLD resulted in both drug and nondrug responding. When administering noncannabinoid drugs in combination with Δ^9-THC 0.15 mg/kg the birds responded at the key associated with the drug state, suggesting interactional effects.

Pub. date: 1975	**Pages:** 4	☐ **Swedish**	☐ **Final report**	☐ **Diss. (Akad. avh.)**
		☒ **English**	☐ **Progress report**	☐ **Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete)**
		☐	☐	☐ ....

Research supported by:
Swedish Council for Social Science Research

SPPB 1976

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ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author: Johansson, Jan O. Järbe, Torbjörn U.C.	**Inst.:** Psykologiska institutionen Uppsala universitet, Sweden

Title:

Antagonism of Pentobarbital Induced Discrimination in the Gerbil

Bibliographic reference:

Psychopharmacologia (Berl.) 41, 225-228 (1975)

Title of project:

Syntetiska hascisch-preparats effekter på inlärning och minne hos djur

Key words:

Drug Discrimination (StD) - Pentobarbital - Antagonism - Bemegride - Metrazol - Cocaine - Gerbils

Abstract:

Previous work has shown that gerbils that could discriminate the effects of an injection of pentobarbital and the effect of saline, as shown by the animals' differential responding (left or right turn) in a T-shaped maze (state-dependent behavior), choose the saline associated position of the maze when challenged with bemegride in conjunction with the barbiturate. - The present study examined whether differential responding in a T-maze would appear when gerbils were required to differentiate a pentobarbital (15 mg/kg)-bemegride (20 mg/kg) mixture from a saline condition (group 2) from the start of the discriminative training. The acquisition rate for this group was compared with that of another group which was required to discriminate the barbiturate, when given alone, from the no drug condition (group 1). - Complete discrimination had occurred after 20 training sessions in group 1 whereas none was noted for group 2. Hereafter the bemegride was withdrawn and group 2 continued the regular training with pentobarbital solely vis-à-vis saline. Complete discrimination appeared within the next 10 sessions. - After session 20 group 1 were given challenge trials which were interposed in the regular training with bemegride, metrazol, and cocaine. Bemegride (20 mg/kg), metrazol (40 mg/kg), but not cocaine (40 mg/kg), antagonized the pentobarbital (15 mg/kg) produced discrimination.

Pub. date: 1975	**Pages:** 4	☐ Swedish ☒ English ☐	☐ Final report ☐ Progress report ☐	☐ Diss. (Akad. avh.) ☐ Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete) ☐ ....

Research supported by:

Swedish Council for Social Science Research

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author: Johansson, Jan O. Järbe, Torbjörn U.C.	**Inst.:** Psykologiska institutionen Uppsala universitet, Sweden

Title:

Diazepam as a discriminative cue: its antagonism by bemegride

Bibliographic reference:

European Journal of Pharmacology, 30 (1975) 372-375

Title of project:

Syntetiska haschisch-preparats effekter på inlärning och minne hos djur

Key words:

Drug discrimination (StD) - Diazepam - Gerbils - Bemegride

Abstract:

Gerbils trained to respond differentially to the presence or absence of diazepam (8.0 mg/kg) in a T-maze showed a dose-related antagonism when challenged with bemegride (5.0-40.0 mg/kg). Gerbils trained with a mixture of diazepam (8.0 mg/kg) and bemegride (20.0 mg/kg) evidenced response control more slowly than the group trained solely with diazepam.

Pub. date: 1975	**Pages:** 4	☐ Swedish ☒ English ☐	☐ Final report ☐ Progress report ☐	☐ Diss. (Akad. avh.) ☐ Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete) ☐ ....

Research supported by:

Swedish Council for Social Science Research

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ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author:
Johansson, Jan O.
Järbe, Torbjörn U.C.

Inst.:
Psykologiska institutionen
Uppsala universitet, Sweden

Title:
Physostigmine as a Discriminative Cue in Rats

Bibliographic reference:
Archieves internationales de Pharmacodynamie et de Thérapie, Vol. 219, No 1
January 1976, 97-102

Title of project:
Syntetiska haschisch-preparats effekter på inlärning och minne hos djur

Key words:
Drugdiscrimination - physostigmine - antagonism - rats

Abstract:
Rats, trained to respond differentially in a T-maze contingent upon the presence or absence of physostigmine (0.50 mg/kg), showed a reversal of drug responding when physostigmine (0.50 mg/kg) was given simultaneously with the anticholinergic ditran (dose range: 0.80-3.20 mg/kg). Testing the quaternary anticholinesterase neostigmine (0.50 mg/kg) resulted in no drug responding which indicates a central site of action for the physostigmine discrimination.

Pub. date: 1976	**Pages:** 6	☐ Swedish ☒ English ☐	☐ Final report ☐ Progress report ☐	☐ Diss. (Akad. avh.) ☐ Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete) ☐ ....

Research supported by:
Swedish Council for Social Science Research

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author:
Järbe, Torbjörn U.C.

Inst.:
Psykologiska institutionen
Uppsala universitet. Sweden

Title:
Characteristics of pentobarbital discrimination in the gerbil: transfer and antagonism

Bibliographic reference:
Psychopharmacologia (Berl.)

Title of project:
Syntetiska haschisch-preparats effekter på inlärning och minne hos djur

Key words:
Drug discrimination (StD) - CNS "depressants" - CNS "stimulants" - Transfer - Antagonsim - Gerbils

Abstract:

Experiment 1: Gerbils were trained in a T-shaped maze to discriminate the effects produced by pentobarbital (P-barb. 15.0 mg/kg, i.p.) and the effects of saline. The response, a left or right turn in the maze, was thus contingent upon the prevailing training condition (P-barb. or saline). The criterion of performing 8 correct first-trial choices in 10 consecutive sessions was reached within 20 training sessions. Tests with descending doses of P-barb. yielded an ED_{50} of 9.0 mg/kg. Tests with phenobarbital (40.0 mg/kg) or diazepam (2.0 and 4.0 mg/kg) solely maintained drug responding. P-barb. discrimination was reversed by (ED_{50}: 8.5-9.6 mg/kg) and metrazol (ED_{50}:24.9-27.9 mg/kg). Thus megimide was approximately 3 times more effective than metrazol. Metrazol (40.0 and 80.0 mg/kg) also counteracted phenobarbital- and diazepam responding. Picrotoxin (2.5 and 5.0 mg/kg) was less effective whereas caffeine (100 mg/kg) and piracetam (100-1000 mg/kg) did not upset P-barb. discrimination. - Experiment 2: Naive gerbils had to discriminate mixtures of P-barb. (15.0 mg/kg) plus either 40.0 or 80.0 mg/kg of metrazol from saline already from the start of the discriminative training. The drug combinations produced discriminable effects since most gerbils reached the acquisition criterion (8/10), although more slowly than gerbils trained with P-barb. solely. Gerbils trained without a drug stimulus (saline vs. saline) never attained the criterion during 60 consecutive sessions. In conclusion, reversal of established discrimination (experiment 1) does not necessarily mean that the same drug combination lacks discriminable effects as demonstrated in experiment 2.

Pub. date: in press	**Pages:**	☐ Swedish ☒ English ☐	☐ Final report ☐ Progress report ☐	☐ Diss. (Akad. avh.) ☐ Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete) ☐ ....

Research supported by:
Swedish Council for Social Science Research

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ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author: Järbe, Torbjörn U.C. Johansson, Jan O.	**Inst.:** Psykologiska institutionen Uppsala universitet, Sweden

Title:
Drug discrimination in rats. effects of mixtures of ditran and cholinesterase inhibitors

Bibliographic reference:
Pharmacology, Biochemistry and Behavior

Title of project:
Syntetiska haschisch-preparats effekter på inlärning och minne hos djur

Key words:
State-dependency - ditran - physostigmine - neostigmine - drug interaction - rats.

Abstract:

Groups of rats were trained in a T-shaped maze to discriminate the effects produced by i.p. injections of ditran (1.60 mg/kg), either when given singly, or when combined with the acetylcholinesterase inhibitors neostigmine (0.25 mg/kg) or physostigmine (0.50 and 1.00 mg/kg), from the nondrug condition (saline). The results from this state-dependency (StD) model indicated that acquisition of the drug discrimination was similar for the 4 groups of rats. After drug discrimination was established the rats were tested with various drug combinations. Physostigmine (0.50 and 1.00 mg/kg) challenge reversed drug discrimination among rats trained with ditran solely or the ditran plus neostigmine combination. There was no antagonism among the ditran plus physostigmine trained rats. Involvement of the C.N.S. is implicated since tests with neostigmine did not upset ditran discrimination. In addition, survival rate of physostigmine treated mice is increased with ditran.
In conclusion, this study indicates the usefulness of employing both training- and transfer test procedures when evaluating antagonism in this StD model.

Pub. date: in press	**Pages:**	☐ **Swedish** ☒ **English** ☐	☐ **Final report** ☐ **Progress report** ☐	☐ **Diss. (Akad. avh.)** ☐ **Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete)** ☐ ....

Research supported by:
Swedish Council for Social Science Research

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH 252

Author: Järbe, Torbjörn U.C. Johansson, Jan O. Henriksson, Bengt G.	**Inst.:** Psykologiska institutionen Uppsala universitet, Sweden

Title:

Characteristics of tetrahydrocannabinol (THC) produced discrimination in rats

Bibliographic reference:

Psychopharmacologia (Berl.)

Title of project:

Syntetiska haschisch-preparats effekter på inlärning och minne hos djur

Key words:

Tetrahydrocannabinols - pentobarbital - hashish-smoke - State dependency - T-maze - acquisition - dose relationship - ED_{50} - AMPT - PCPA - rats

Abstract:

Rats were trained in a T-shaped maze to discriminate the effects produced by i.p. injections of tetrahydrocannabinol (THC) and the no drug state (state-dependency, StD). Several doses of both Δ^8-THC (range: 0.75-5.0 mg/kg) and Δ^9-THC (range: 0.75-10.0 mg/kg) were used in order to compare the number of sessions required by the animals until reaching criterion performance. An additional group of rats had to discriminate pentobarbital sodium (20.0 mg/kg) from the no drug state.
Results: THC discrimination was proportional to dose i.e. animals that had to differentiate high doses of THC from no drug acquired the T-maze task faster than animals trained with the lower doses of THC. Acquisition data further suggest that Δ^8-THC is somewhat less potent than the Δ^9-isomer. Δ^9-THC (10.0 mg/kg) produces strong StD, as defined by Overton (1971), since both this group and the barbiturate group reached the criterion within the first 10 training sessions. Time- and dose testings suggest that stimulus properties of drugs vary in a quantitative way and that the calculated ED_{50} values are mainly determined by the training dose used. It was found that the higher the training dose used the higher was the corresponding ED_{50} value. Hashish-smoke can maintain drug responding among THC trained rats. A lowered content of brain catecholamines and/or serotonin, induced by AMPT (150 mg/kg) and PCPA (310-350 mg/kg) did not lessen Δ^9-THC (2.5 mg/kg) discrimination.

Pub. date: in press	**Pages:**	☐ **Swedish** ☒ **English** ☐	☐ **Final report** ☐ **Progress report** ☐	☐ **Diss. (Akad. avh.)** ☐ **Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete)** ☐ ....

Research supported by:

Swedish Council for Social Science Research

253

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author:

Järbe, Torbjörn U.C.
Johansson, Jan O.
Henriksson, Bengt G

Inst.:

Psykologiska institutionen
Uppsala universitet, Sweden

Title:

Drug Discrimination in Rats: The Effects of Phencyclidine and Ditran

Bibliographic reference:

Psychopharmacologia (Berl.) 42, 33-39 (1975)

Title of project:

Syntetiska haschisch-preparats effekter på inlärning och minne hos djur

Key words:

Phencyclidine - Ditran - Discriminative Responding (StD) - Drug Transfer - Antagonism - Rats

Abstract: Choice responding in a T-shaped maze has been made contingent upon whether or not rats experienced certain drug effects. The drug discriminative cues used in the present state-dependent (StD) model were those of phencyclidine (PCP) and ditran. The specificity of these cues and their possible drug inhibition and antagonism was studied. - It was found that the lower the training dose used the slower the appearance of the drug discriminative formation. Transfer testings with ketamine and cyclohexamine showed that they were interchangeable with PCP. The order of their relative potency was: cyclohexamine PCP ketamine. Atropine transferred to ditran. Administration of compounds not structurally related to the training drugs did not show transfer. - Pretreatment with parachlorphenylalanine (p-CPA) or tetrabenazine (TBZ) plus imipramine did not indicate inhibition or antagonism in PCP trained rats. - Tacrine (THA) and especially physostigmine effectively antagonized the ditran-induced cues. Yohimbine and neostigmine did not.

Pub. date: 1975	**Pages:** 7	☐ **Swedish**	☐ **Final report**	☐ **Diss. (Akad. avh.)**
		☒ **English**	☐ **Progress report**	☐ **Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete)**
		☐	☐	☐ ....

Research supported by:

Swedish Council for Social Science Research

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author:
Järbe, Torbjörn U.C.
Johansson, Jan O.
Henriksson, Bengt G.

Inst.:
Psykologiska institutionen
Uppsala universitet

Title:
Δ^9-tetrahydrocannabinol and Pentobarbital as Discriminative Cues in the Mongolian Gerbil (Meriones unguiculatus)

Bibliographic reference:
Pharmacology Biochemistry & Behavior, Vol. 3, 403-410, 1975

Title of project:
Syntetiska haschisch-preparats effekter på inlärning och minne hos djur

Key words:
Tetrahydrocannabinol - Pentobarbital - Drug discrimination (StD) - Drug interaction - Gerbils

Abstract:

Male Mongolian gerbils were trained to escape electric shocks in a T-shaped maze contingent upon the presence or absence of certain drug effects (state-dependency; StD). The drug discriminative cues used were those of either Δ^9-tetrahydrocannabinol (THC) or pentobarbital (P-barb.) vis-á-vis the respective vehicles. Several doses of THC (0.5-16.0 mg/kg) were used and compared with P-barb. (20.0 mg/kg), a dose at which the most rapid drug discrimination occurs in the rat. When drug discrimination was established dose-time- and transfer characteristics for the training drugs were studied. Possible potentiation and antagonism was also examined in the pentobarbital trained gerbils. It was found that none of the THC doses were discriminated as rapidly as that of P-barb. Decreasing the amounts of training drug adminstered or increasing the injection-test intervals resulted in a decline of the number of drug associated choices. There was a maximum of 40 % drug choices between THC and P-barb. at the transfer tests. Mixtures of the two compounds increased the number of drug choices in an additive or even more than additive manner. Amphetamine (4.0 mg/kg) did not interact with the P-barb. induced choice responding. The analeptic drug, bemergride was found effective in antagonizing the P-barb. cued choice behavior.

Pub. date:	**Pages:**	☐ **Swedish**	☐ **Final report**	☐ **Diss. (Akad. avh.)**
1975	9	☒ **English**	☐ **Progress report**	☐ **Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete)**
		☐	☐	☐ ....

Research supported by:
Swedish Council for Social Science Research

255

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author: Knut Larsson	**Inst.:** Psychobiology Unit Department of Psychology University of Göteborg

Title:

Sexual impairment of inexperienced male rats following pre- and postpuberal olfactory bulbectomy.

Bibliographic reference:

Physiology and Behavior, 1975, 14, 195-199.

Title of project:

Key words:
Bulbectomy, sexual behavior, olfactory bulb, testosterone,

Abstract:

Olfactory bulbectomy of sexually inexperienced male rats prevented the occurrence of sexual behavior in most of the operated animals. This effect was observed in rats bulbectomized before puberty as well as after puberty. Bulbectomized rats which had heterosexual experience prior to the operation did not deviate from intact rats. Males living in cohabitation with intact males prior to the operation showed only minor deficits in their mating performances. It was concluded that the olfactory lobe while of only minor importance for maintenance of mating once sexual behavior has been initiated, plays an important role in initiation of sexual behavior of the male rat. Furthermore, since treatment with testosterone of prepuberally bulbectomized rats did not stimulate the animals to sexual activity, it was concluded that the sexual impairment following bulbectomy of isolated males presumably is not due to an impaired production of gonadal secretions.

Pub. date: 1975	**Pages:** 5	☐ **Swedish** ☒ **English** ☐	☐ **Final report** ☐ **Progress report** ☐	☐ **Diss. (Akad. avh.)** ☐ **Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete)** ☐ ....

Research supported by:

Riksbankens Jubileumsfond and The Swedish Council for Social Science Research.

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author:

K.Larsson, G. Perez-Palacios, G. Morali, & C. Beyer.

Inst.:

Psychobiology Unit
Department of Psychology
University of Göteborg

Title:

Effects of Dihydrotestosterone and Estradiol Benzoate pretreatment upon Testosterone-induced sexual behavior in the castrated male rat.

Bibliographic reference:

Hormones and Behavior, 1975, 6, 1-8.

Title of project:

Key words:

Abstract:

Three groups of inexperienced castrated male rats were treated daily for 15 days with oil, estradiol benzoate (1 ug) or dihydrotestosterone (1 mg) and thereafter injected daily with testosterone (1 mg) for 21 days. Sexual behavior was tested every third day after the start of the pretreatment until day 36. Estradiol benzoate or dihydrotestosterone, but not estradiol benzoate, significantly shortened the intervals to initiation of mounting and intromission in response to testosterone. The results suggest that fully developed genitals (penis and/or sexual accessories) facilitate initiation of copulatory behavior in response to testosterone administration.

Pub. date: 1975	**Pages:** 9	☐ Swedish ☒ English ☐	☐ Final report ☐ Progress report ☐	☐ Diss. (Akad. avh.) ☐ Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete) ☐ ....

Research supported by:

The Ford Foundation and the Population Council (M72-122).

257

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author:

Myrsten, A.-L., and Andersson, K.

Inst.:

Department of Psychology
University of Stockholm
Box 6706, 113 85 Stockholm

Title:

Interaction between effects of alcohol intake and cigarette smoking

Bibliographic reference:

Blutalkohol, 1975, 12, 253-265.

Title of project:

Effects of tobacco smoking on psychophysiological functions

Key words:

Cigarette smoking, alcohol intake, catecholamine excretion, heart rate, hand steadiness, reaction time

Abstract:

Effects of alcohol intake (single dose, 0.72 g/kg body weight) and cigarette smoking (5 cigarettes smoked within 175 min) were examined during a 3-hr period in 12 healthy male subjects with moderate alcohol and tobacco habits. The results indicated synergistic interaction between alcohol and cigarettes for the variables heart rate (increase) and hand steadiness (impairment), but antagonistic interaction for skin temperature and reaction time. The cigarette smoking tended to counteract the deleterious effects of alcohol on performance in simple as well as choice reaction-time tasks. Blood-alcohol levels were not significantly influenced by smoking.

Pub. date: 1975	**Pages:** 13	☐ Swedish ☒ English ☐	☐ Final report ☐ Progress report ☐	☐ Diss. (Akad. avh.) ☐ Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete) ☐ ....

Research supported by: The Swedish Cancer Society (Project No. 623)
The Swedish Medical Research Council (Project No. 997)

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH 258

Author:

P. Södersten

Inst.:

Psychobiology Unit
Department of Psychology
University of Göteborg

Title:

Mounting behavior and lordosis behavior in castrated male rats treated with testosterone propionate, or with estradiol benzoate or dibydrotestosterone in combination with testosterone propionate.

Bibliographic reference:

Hormones and Behavior, 1975, 6, 109-126.

Title of project:

Key words:

Abstract:

Treatment of prepuberally castrated male rats with testosterone propioate (TP, 50, 200, 500 or 1000 µg for 30 days) in adulthood stimulated the display of both mounting behavior and lordosis behavior. No correlation between mounting and lordosis behavior could be detected at any TP dose level. Treatment of prepuberally castrated male rats with either 1 ug estradiol benzoate (EB) or 500 ug dihydrotestosterone (DHT) for 60 days stimulated the display of mounting behavior in three of eight and four of eight rats, respectively. Treatment with 200 ug TP for the last 30days of rats receiving either EB or DHT for 60 days resulted in an abrupt onset on mounting behavior as compared to rats treated with oil for 60 days. These results show additive effects of EB or DHT upon mounting behavior by male rats and are interpreted as a support for the suggestion that testosterone to estrogen as well as testosterone to DHT conversion may be involved in the mechanism whereby testosterone acitvates the mounting behavior of castrated rats.

Pub. date: 1975	**Pages:**	☐ Swedish ☒ English ☐	☐ Final report ☐ Progress report ☐	☐ Diss. (Akad. avh.) ☐ Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete) ☐ ....

Research supported by:

The Swedish Council for Social Science Research.

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ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author:
P. Södersten

Inst.:
Psychobiology Unit
Department of Psychology
University of Göteborg

Title:
Receptive behavior in developing female rats

Bibliographic reference:
Hormones and Behavior, 1975, 6, 307-317

Title of project:

Key words:

Abstract:

In a series of experiments the development of sexual behavior was studied in female rats. Lordosis behavior in response to manual stimulation was induced in 100% of 19-day old female rats by treatment with 10 µgm estradiol benzoate (EB) and 0,5 mgm progesterone (P) and earwiggling was displayed at earlier ages. During normal development, vaginal opening preceded the display of the first receptivity in most cases, the first two behavioral sex cycles tended to be prolonged and irregular, but the subsequent cycles were of regular 4 or 5 days duration. Although treatment of immature (18-, 23-, or 28-day old) females with EB (10 µgm) and P (0.5 mgm) or with EB (0,025, 0,25 or 2,5 µgm until vaginal opening occured) resulted in precocious vaginal opening and display of sexual receptivity, the treatment did not advance the development of behavioral cyclicity. Progesterone (0,25 mgm/100 gm body weight (bw))facilitated the display of sexual receptivity in EB-primed (0,5 or 2,5 µgm/100 gm bw) ovariectomized immature and adult female rats. Evidence was presented that behavioral sensitivity to estrogen increased with age.

Pub. date: 1975	**Pages:** 11	☐ Swedish ☒ English ☐	☐ Final report ☐ Progress report ☐	☐ Diss. (Akad. avh.) ☐ Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete) ☐ ....

Research supported by:
The Swedish Council for Social Science Research

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author:

P. Södersten & K. Larsson

Inst.:

Psychobiology Unit
Department of Psychology
University of Göteborg

Title:

Lordosis behavior and mounting behavior in male rats: Effects of castration and treatment with estradiol benzoate or testosterone propionate.

Bibliographic reference:

Physiology and Behavior, 1975, 14, 159-164.

Title of project:

Key words:

Lordosis, mounting, male rat, castration, estrogen, testosterone, estrogen sensitivity.

Abstract: Male rats were selected for showing or not showing lordosis in response to manual stimulation. They were subsequently tested for mounting behavior with receptive females and for lordosis behavior in response to manual stimulation and to male mounting. Males showing lordosis as intacts displayed this behavior more readily following castration or castration and treatment with estradiol benzoate or testosterone propionate than males which did not show lordosis before castration. No group differences in mounting behavior could be detected under any of the endocrine conditions studied. It is suggested that the neural mechanisms mediated mounting and lordosis are discussed and that individual differences in the occurrence of lordosis in male rats are due to differences in neural sensitivity to estrogen.

Pub. date: 1975	**Pages:** 6	☐ Swedish ☒ English ☐	☐ Final report ☐ Progress report ☐	☐ Diss. (Akad. avh.) ☐ Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete) ☐ ....

Research supported by:

The Swedish Council for Social Science Research.

PHYSIOLOGICAL PSYCHOLOGY

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author: S. Ahlenius, J. Engel, H. Eriksson, K. Modigh & P. Södersten	**Inst.:** Psychobiology Unit Department of Psychology University of Göteborg

Title:

Involvement of monoamines in the mediation of lordosis behavior.

Bibliographic reference:

Sexual Behavior Pharmacology and Biochemistry, M. Sandler and G.L. Gessa (Eds.) New York: Raven Press, 1975

Title of project:

Key words:

Abstract: Sexual receptivity in the female rat is strictly regulated by ovarian hormones (cf. Young, 1961). The most prominent feature of this behavior is the lordosis response, this response in combination with other signs of female receptivity is completely abolished by removal of the ovaries. Receptivity in spayed animals can be restored by appropriate treatment of estrogen alone (Davidson, Smith, Rogers, & Bloch, 1968) or, more reliably, by a single estrogen injection followed by an injection of progesterone (Boling & Blandau, 1939; Beach, 1942). It has further been shown that in the latter case the progesterone injection can be replaced by drugs known to interfere with central monoamine neurotransmission (Meyerson, 1964a,b). A major objective in the work with such neuropharmacologic agents has been to determine the relative importance of the monoamines, norepinephrine (NE), dopamine (DA), and 5-hydroxytryptamine (5-HT) in the mediation of the estrogen-drug-induced lordosis response. Studies on the effects of tetrabenazine, reserpine, and parachlorophenylalanine, drugs known to deplete brain-tissues of nomoamines, as well as studies on the effects of a monamine-oxidase inhibitor in combination with various monoamine precursors led to the suggestion that primarily central 5-TH has a regulatory function in the mediation of the lordosis response in the female rat (Meyerson, 1964a, Meyerson & Lewander, 1970). Experiments performed in this laboratory on a possible additional role of the catecholamines, NE or DA or both in the mediation of estrogen-drug-induced lordosis are reviewed, followed by a discussion of the possible mechanism by which drugs known to interfere with central monoamines may act to induce a lordosis response in estrogen-primed ovariectomized rats.

Pub. date:	**Pages:**	☐ **Swedish**	☐ **Final report**	☐ **Diss. (Akad. avh.)**
1975	9	☒ **English**	☐ **Progress report**	☐ **Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete)**
		☐	☐	☐ ....

Research supported by: The Swedish Council for Social Science Research 223/71P and 216/74P, the Swedish Medical Research Council (14X-502 and 04X-155), the Faculty of Social Sciences, University of Göteborg; J.E. is supported by the Swedish Board for Technical Development

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ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author: C. Beyer, L. de la Torre, K. Larsson, & G. Perez-Palaicos.	**Inst.:** Psychobiology Unit Department of Psychology University of Göteborg

Title:

Synergistic actions of estrogen and androgen on the sexual behavior of the castrated male rabbit.

Bibliographic reference:

Hormones and Behavior, 1975, 6, 301-306.

Title of project:

Key words:

Abstract:

Daily injections of 2.5 mg dihydrotestosterone (DHT) for 30 days induced sexual behavior in 19% of prepuberally and 62% of postpuberally castrated New Zealand white male rabbits. Combined treatment of 2.5 mgm DHT plus 5 µgm of estradiol benzoate (EB) activated sexual behavior in 100 and 85% of prepuberally and postpuberally castrated rabbits respectively. Moreover, subjects (Ss) receiving DHT + EB displayed sexual activity in a significantly higher percentage of tests and presented a higher frequency of mounts and intromissions than those Ss receiving only DHT. The results demonstrate that estrogen synergizes with androgen (DHT) to stimulate sexual behavior in the male rabbit.

Pub. date:	**Pages:**			
1975	6	☐ Swedish ☒ English ☐	☐ Final report ☐ Progress report ☐	☐ Diss. (Akad. avh.) ☐ Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete) ☐ ....

Research supported by:

The Ford Foundation

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

263

Author: Frankenhaeuser, M.	**Inst.:** Department of Psychology University of Stockholm Box 6706, S-113 85 Stockholm

Title:

Biological and psychological aspects of communications.

Bibliographic reference:

Proceedings of the IBI Seminar: "The Role of New Communications Systems", Ottawa, May 25-29, 1975. (In press.)

Title of project:

Psychophysiological stress research

Key words:

Information overload, pseudo-information, communication technology, arousal level, human adjustment

Abstract:

The paper is focussed on consequences of new developments in communications technology on man as a biological organism and social being. The inability of the regulatory mechanisms in the brain to maintain an optimal level of functioning at low and high levels of stimulus input is emphasized, and methods for monitoring physiological reactions to stimulus underload and overload are outlined. Social and psychological implications of information overload are discussed, and a distinction is made between overloads of information, pseudo-information, and noise.

Pub. date:	**Pages:**	☐ Swedish ☒ English ☐	☐ Final report ☐ Progress report ☐	☐ Diss. (Akad. avh.) ☐ Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete) ☐ ....

Research supported by:

Swedish Medical Research Council

264

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author: Frankenhaeuser, M.	**Inst.:** Department of Psychology University of Stockholm Box 6706, 113 85 Stockholm

Title:

Experimental approaches to the study of catecholamines and emotion.

Bibliographic reference:

In L. Levi (Ed.), Emotions - Their Parameters and Measurement.
New York: Raven Press, 1975, pp. 209-234.

Title of project:

Psychophysiological stress research

Key words:

Sympathetic-adrenal medullary activity, psychosocial stress, cognitive mechanisms

Abstract:

This paper reviews the present state of knowledge, based on the study of human subjects, about peripheral catecholamines as parameters in behavioral research. The twofold importance of adrenaline and noradrenaline in the study of emotion is emphasized throughout the paper: the role of these hormones as dependent variables, reflecting the emotional impact of the environment, and as independent variables, affecting the state of the organism. It is concluded that cognitive factors play an important part in catecholamine secretion. The brain exerts a continuous influence on sympathetic-adrenal medullary activity, and by measuring catecholamine excretion it is possible to monitor the arousing and relaxing influences of the psychosocial environment.

Pub. date:	**Pages:**	☐ Swedish	☒ Final report	☐ Diss. (Akad. avh.)
1975	26	☒ English	☐ Progress report	☐ Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete)
		☐	☐	☐ ....

Research supported by:
Swedish Medical Research Council (No. 997); Swedish Council for Social Science Research

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author: Frankenhaeuser, M.	**Inst.:** Department of Psychology University of Stockholm Box 6706, S-113 85 Stockholm

Title:

Sympathetic-adrenomedullary activity, behaviour and the psychosocial environment.

Bibliographic reference:

In P.H. Venables & M.J. Christie (Eds.), Research in Psychophysiology. New York, London & Sydney: Wiley, 1975, Chapter 4, pp. 71-94.

Title of project:

Psychophysiological stress research

Key words:

Stress, arousal, peripheral catecholamines, cognitive factors

Abstract:

This is a contribution to a text book in psychophysiology. The role of peripheral catecholamines in behavioural research is presented as follows: (1) The secretion, action and measurement of adrenal medullary hormones. (2) The influence of psychosocial factors on sympathetic-adrenal medullary activity. (3) Interindividual differences in sympathetic-adrenal medullary activity. (4) The influence of cognitive factors and possible mechanisms of action.

Pub. date: 1975	**Pages:** 24	☐ Swedish ☒ English ☐	☒ Final report ☐ Progress report ☐	☐ Diss. (Akad. avh.) ☐ Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete) ☐ ....

Research supported by:

Swedish Medical Research Council (No. 2371)

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SPPB 1976

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ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author: Frankenhaeuser, M., Dunne, E. and Lundberg, U.	**Inst.:** Department of Psychology University of Stockholm Box 6706, S-113 85 Stockholm

Title:

Sex differences in sympathetic-adrenal medullary reactions induced by different stressors.

Bibliographic reference:

Psychopharmacology (Berl.), 1976. (In press.)

Title of project:

Cognitive and biological mechanisms of adjustment

Key words:

Sex differences, catecholamine secretion, Stroop test, venipuncture

Abstract:

Male and female university students were exposed to two different stressors in each of two 110-min sessions, i.e., mental work (color-word conflict test) and venous-blood sampling (3 x 15 cc.). Catecholamine excretion, heart rate, and subjective reactions were measured. Control values were obtained under conditions of relaxation in the laboratory. Subjects of both sexes responded to both stressors by increased heart rate and feelings of unpleasantness and distress. The pattern of adrenaline excretion, however, differed between sexes: in males both stressors induced a significant increase of adrenaline excretion, whereas in females adrenaline excretion remained at the same level under the two stress conditions as during relaxation. Noradrenaline excretion was not systematically affected by either stressor in either sex group.

Pub. date:	**Pages:**	☐ Swedish ☒ English ☐	☒ Final report ☐ Progress report ☐	☐ Diss. (Akad. avh.) ☐ Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete) ☐ ....

Research supported by:
Swedish Council for Social Science Research; Swedish Medical Research Council (No. 997)

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author: Frankenhaeuser, M. and Johansson, G.	**Inst.:** Department of Psychology University of Stockholm Box 6706, S-113 85 Stockholm

Title:

Task demand as reflected in catecholamine excretion and heart rate.

Bibliographic reference:

Journal of Human Stress, 1976, 2, 15-23.

Title of project:
Psychophysiological stress research

Key words:
Stress, arousal, compensatory reactions, Stroop test

Abstract:

Immediate effects and aftereffects of exposure to a color-word conflict task were studied in two groups of subjects, one of which performed the task without auditory interference ("single conflict"), the other with auditory interference ("double conflict"). Physiological arousal indices were more susceptible than performance measures to the level of task demand. Thus, the higher task demand of the "double conflict" was reflected in relatively larger increases of adrenaline excretion and heart rate, both during the conflict task and during the subsequent arithmetic task, whereas the performance measures remained unaffected.

Pub. date:	Pages:			
1976	9	☐ Swedish	☒ Final report	☐ Diss. (Akad. avh.)
		☒ English	☐ Progress report	☐ Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete)
		☐	☐	☐ ....

Research supported by: Swedish Council for Social Science Research; Swedish Medical Research Council (No. 997).

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ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author: Franzén, Ove	**Inst.:** Department of Psychology University of Uppsala, Sweden

Title:

Somatosensory potentials from the exposed cortex in monkey and from the scalp in man related to the sensory magnitude of tactual stimulation

Bibliographic reference:

Report 193, Department of Psychology, University of Uppsala, Sweden

Pergamon Press (In press)

Title of project:

Key words:
evoked potentials, intesity, monkey, psychophysics, touch

Abstract:

The cortical projection area for the hand of monkeys was determined by tactile stimulation. Signal-averaged cerebral evoked potentials of initials positivity, high amplitude and short onset latency were observed. Intensity functions agreed with those reported in human psychophysical and neurophysiological investigations.

Pub. date: 1976	**Pages:**	☐ **Swedish** ☒ **English** ☐	☐ **Final report** ☐ **Progress report** ☐	☐ **Diss. (Akad. avh.)** ☐ **Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete)** ☐ ....

Research supported by:
Swedish Social Science Research

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author:
Franzén, Ove
Berley, Mark

Inst.:
Department of Psychology
Universtiy of Uppsala, Sweden

Title:
Apparent contrast as a function of modulation depth and spatial frequency: A comparison between perceptual and electrophysiological measures

Bibliographic reference:
Vision Research, vol. 15. 655-660, 1975

Title of project:
Neurofysiologiska undersökningar av synsinnet

Key words:
Contrast sensitivity,Spatial frequencies, Psychophysical scaling, Power functions Power transformations, Evoked response

Abstract:
The contrast sensitivity function describing the interrelated contrast and spatial response characteristics of the visual system was determined for sinewave gratings. Three spatial frequencies were then selected for psychophysical scaling of apparent contrast using an intermodal matching technique. The perceptual contrast curves were to a fair approximation power functions of the physical contrast of the striped target. Power transformations as a function of spatial frequency were observed, i.e. with decreasing sensitivity the exponents of the apparent contrast functions increased. A reanalysis of evoked response data published by Campbell and Maffei confirmed these observations.

Pub. date: 1975	**Pages:** 6	☐ Swedish	☐ Final report	☐ Diss. (Akad. avh.)
		☒ English	☐ Progress report	☐ Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete)
		☐	☐	☐ ....

Research supported by:
Swedish Council for Social Science Research

270

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author: Franzén, Ove Lindblom, U.	**Inst.:** Department of Psychology University of Uppsala, Sweden

Title:
Coding of velocity of skin identation in man and monkey
A perceptual-neurophysiological correlation

Bibliographic reference:
Report 191, Department of Psychology, University of Uppsala, Sweden

Pergamon Press. In press

Title of project:
Neurofysiologiska undersökningar av känselsinnet

Key words:
coding, glabrous skin, identationvelocity, mechano-reception, psychophysical scaling, rapidly adapting receptor, single fiber

Abstract:

Human psychophysical data were compared with the activity in single mechanoreceptive afferents in man and monkey during dynamic displacement of the glabrous skin of the palm and sole both of which are richly indowed with rapidly adapting intra-cutaneous receptors. The apparent velocity was an inverse function of the interspike interval. The central nervous system seems to interpret a decreasing spike interval as an increasing velocity of the deformation of the peripheral tissue.

Pub. date: 1976	**Pages:** 11	☐ Swedish ☒ English ☐	☐ Final report ☐ Progress report ☐	☐ Diss. (Akad. avh.) ☐ Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete) ☐ ....

Research supported by:
Swedish Council for Social Science Research   Medical Research Council

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH 271

Author:
Ove Franzén
Ulf Lindblom

Inst.:
Department of Psychology
University of Uppsala

Title:

Tactile intensity functions in patients with sutured peripheral nerve

Bibliographic reference:
Report No. 192, 1976
Department of Psychology
University of Uppsala, Sweden

Pergamon Press (in press)

Title of project:
Neuropsykologiska undersökningar av känsel- och synsinnet

Key words:
Tactile perception, peripheral nerve lesion, detection threshold, recruitment

Abstract:

Tactile perception was scaled in patients with unilateral peripheral nerve lesions by means of magnitude estimation. The distal pad of the middle finger of the patient's right and left hand was perpendicularily stimulated by a 2 mm probe mounted on a vibrator energized by a half-wave sinusoid of 10 msec duration. Subjective intensity approximated a power function of displacement amplitude. The abnormal side produced a much higher detection threshold and a steeper slope of the intensity curve than the opposite intact side. Analogous observations were made by Békésy who matched a vibratory stimulus on a less densely innervated locus with a corresponding stimulus on an area of higher density of neural elements. The intensity growth rate seems to be inversely related to sensitivity and the number of neural units excited.

Pub. date:	Pages:			
1976		☐ Swedish	☐ Final report	☐ Diss. (Akad. avh.)
		☒ English	☐ Progress report	☐ Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete)
		☐	☐	☐ ....

Research supported by: Swedish Council for Social Science Research
Medical Research Council

272

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author:
Gudrun Hedberg
Eva Jansson

Inst.:
Department of Education, University of Umeå and Umeå School of Education

Title:
Skelettmuskelfiberkomposition, kapacitet och intresse för olika fysiska aktiviteter bland elever i gymnasieskolan/ Skeletal muscle fibre distribution, capacity and interest in different physical activities among students in high school.

Bibliographic reference:
Universitetet och Lärarhögskolan i Umeå
Pedagogiska rapporter Umeå, nr 54, 1975

Title of project:
Mål och utvärdering i gymnastikundervisningen

Key words:
Biopsy samples, skeletal muscle fibre distribution, capacity, interest in physical activities, oxygen uptake, 9 -minute run/walk

Abstract: The aim of the investigation was to study skeletal muscle fibre distribution, capacity and interest in different physical activities and the relations between these variables among students in grade 1 i high school. Biopsy samples were taken from vastus lateralis of 69 boys and 47 girls. The students performed a submaximal and a maximal ergometer test in order to estimate their maximal oxygen uptake. One test of endurance (9-minuter run/walk), four tests of dynamic strength and three tests of static strength were carried out. They were also given a questionnaire aiming at finding out their attitudes to different types of physical activities and what physical activities they participate in during their spare time. The human skeletal muscles substantially consist of two types of fibres frequently called type I and type II. In the results of this investigation the skeletal muscle fiber distrubution is given as the percentage type I fibres in the investigated sample. The results showed that the percentage type I fibres was normally distributed and that the standard diviation was very large among the students. For the boys there were significant relations between the percentage type I fibres on one hand and result in the 9-minute run/walk test, attitude to cross-country and long distance running on the other. For the girls a corresponding relation did not occur. The relations between estimated maximal oxygen uptake on one hand and result in the 9-minute run/walk, attitude to cross-country and long distance running on the other were higher for the girls than for the boys. Students with high percentage type I fibres considered themselves as being more active than their schoolmates of the same ages than was the case with students with low percentage type I fibres.

Pub. date: 1976-04-30	**Pages:** 40	☒ Swedish ☐ English ☐	☐ Final report ☐ Progress report ☐	☐ Diss. (Akad. avh.) ☐ Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete) ☐ ....

Research supported by:
National Board of Education and Council of Research on Sports

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author:
Pátkai, P., and Pettersson, K.

Inst.:
Department of Psychology
University of Stockholm

Title:
Psychophysiological correlates of premenstrual tension.

Bibliographic reference:
Reports from the Department of Psychology, University of Stockholm, 1975, No. 446

Title of project:
Psychological and physiological aspects of the menstrual cycle.

Key words:
menstrual cycle, premenstrual tension, interindividual differences, somatization, feminine identification

Abstract:

The study was focussed on two major hypotheses concerning interindividual differences in menstrual functioning. Two groups of women with either severe or "normal" premenstrual complaints were compared with respect to general somatization tendency and feminine identification. The results indicated that women with high premenstrual tension complained more of psychosomatic symptoms throughout the entire menstrual cycle. They also had significantly higher scores on a somatic anxiety scale. Results on tests measuring conscious and unconscious levels of masculinity-femininity suggested that conflicts about the feminine role might also be related to premenstrual tension.

Pub. date: 1975	**Pages:**	☐ Swedish ☒ English ☐	☐ Final report ☒ Progress report ☐	☐ Diss. (Akad. avh.) ☐ Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete) ☐ ....

Research supported by:
Swedish Council for Social Science Research

274

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author: Pettersson, K., and Pátkai, P.	**Inst.:** Department of Psychology University of Stockholm

Title:

Interindividual differences in diurnal rhythms among day workers with flexible working hours.

Bibliographic reference:

Reports from the Psychological Department, University of Stockholm, 1975, No. 447.

Title of project:

The relation between working hours, biological rhythms and work satisfaction.

Key words:

circadian rhytms, morning and evening types, performance, flexible working hours

Abstract:

Subjects characterized as either morning or evening types and a group of subjects with no marked tendency towards either morning or evening alertness were studied with regard to variations in catecholamine excretion, body temperature, performance on different types of tasks and subjective alertness during one working day. For most of these variables morning and evening types showed significantly different time patterns during the day. Morning types exhibited a diurnal rhythm characterized by high arousal reached early in the day decreasing towards the afternoon, while the opposite tendency was present among evening types. The two groups also preferred to meet more demanding tasks and emotionally stressful situations at times when their arousal was at its highest level.

Pub. date: 1975	**Pages:**	☐ Swedish ☒ English ☐	☐ Final report ☒ Progress report ☐	☐ Diss. (Akad. avh.) ☐ Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete) ☐ ....

Research supported by:
Swedish Work and Environment Fund

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

275

Author: Salamon, Miriam von Euler, C. Franzén, Ove	**Inst.:** Psykologiska institutionen Uppsala universitet, Sweden

Title:

Perception of mechanical factors in breathing

Bibliographic reference:

Department of Psychology, University of Uppsala, Report 189, 1976

Title of project:

Psykologiska och fysiologiska undersökningar av respiratoriska systemet

Key words:

Perception - Breathing - Lung volume - Power function

Abstract:

The present paper is concerned with the study of the psychophysical relations between various aspects of acts of breathing and the sensory experience of these factors. Different methods of production were used to obtain estimates of perceived lung volume. The results show that volumes within the range of vital capacity cannot be described by a single power function. The operation of the respiratory system is best expressed by two power functions with a transition in the vicinity of FRC (functional residual capacity). A change in the exponent is associated with the engagement of either the inspiratory or the expiratory groups of muscles.

Pub. date: 1976	**Pages:** 10	☐ **Swedish**	☐ **Final report**	☐ **Diss. (Akad. avh.)**
		☒ **English**	☐ **Progress report**	☐ **Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete)**
		☐	☐	☐ ....

Research supported by:
Swedish Council for Social Science Research Medical Research Council

276

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author: Sjöberg, H.	**Inst.:** Department of Psychology University of Stockholm Box 6706, S-113 85 Stockholm

Title:

Relations between heart rate, reaction speed, and subjective effort at different work loads on a bicycle ergometer.

Bibliographic reference:

Journal of Human Stress, 1975, 1, 21-27

Title of project:

Psychophysiological stress research

Key words:

Arousal, activation, inverted-U relationship

Abstract:

The hypothesis concerning an inverted-U relationship between activation and performance was examined by comparing the performance of 25 subjects in a choice-reaction task at five different work loads on a bicycle ergometer. Heart rate was used as an index of activation. The results were in full agreement with the hypothesis, performance being more efficient at a medium activation level than at high and low levels.

Pub. date: Dec., 1975	**Pages:** 7	☐ **Swedish** ☒ **English** ☐	☒ **Final report** ☐ **Progress report** ☐	☐ **Diss. (Akad. avh.)** ☐ **Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete)** ☐ ....

Research supported by:
University of Stockholm; Swedish Medical Research Council (No. 997)

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

277

Author:

Östberg, O., McNicholl, A.G.

Inst.:

Östberg:General Psychology Unit Department of Psychology, University of Göteborg. McNicholl: Ergonomilaboratoriet AB, Stockholm.

Title:

The preferred thermal conditions for "morning" and "evening" types of people during day and night.

Bibliographic reference:

Göteborg Psychological Reports, 1975, 5, No. 13

Title of project:

Key words:
Circadian rhythm, thermal comfort, interindividual differences.

Abstract:

16 subjects were studied individually on two occasions in a climate chamber where the ambient temperature could be changed according to their preferences. The first test session was run during the time of day when the body temperature of the subjects was estimated to be a maximum (by means of pretest) and the second at the estimated minimum. In order that the interindividual differences in circadian body temperature patterns could be used as an experimental variable, the 16 subjects were selected by means of a questionnaire on preferences and habits concerning activity and times of day. 8 "morning" and 8 "evening" types were selected on this basis. The rectal and mean skin temperature were significantly lower at the time of their estimated minimum temperature (night times) than at the estimated maximum (evening time). The subjects preferred a lower ambient temperature during the night compared with the day, but this difference was not statistically significant. The overall conclusion is that the ambient temperature in buildings does not need to be changed at night, and may be kept at its daytime level, if the users of the environment have the same level of activity at night as during the day.

Pub. date: 1975	**Pages:**	☐ Swedish ☒ English ☐	☐ Final report ☐ Progress report ☐	☐ Diss. (Akad. avh.) ☐ Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete) ☐ ....

Research supported by:

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ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author:
Östberg, O., & Svensson, G.

Inst.:
General Psychology Unit
Department of Psychology
University of Göteborg

Title:

Functional age and physical work capacity during day and night.

Bibliographic reference:

Göteborg Psychological Reports, 1975, 5, No. 14

Title of project:

Key words:
Circadian rhythm, physical work capacity, interindividual differences.

Abstract:

The effects of circadian rhythm in man have hitherto not been included in the calculation of physical work capacity from submaximum tests. This has had the effect that in most earlier investigations the ergometer tests paradoxically seemed to indicate an increased work capacity after a long day of work. By means of studying the change in heart rate and rated perceived exertion, it is shown that individuals can be looked upon as growing 'older' during the night, and that nomograms for calculation of work capacity could possibly be corrected for functional age rather than chronological age. It is also shown that interindividual diffferences in circadian phase ('morning' and 'evening' types of individuals) must be taken into consideration in evaluating work capacity and functional age at night.

Pub. date: 1975	**Pages:**	☐ **Swedish** ☒ **English** ☐	☐ **Final report** ☐ **Progress report** ☐	☐ **Diss. (Akad. avh.)** ☐ **Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete)** ☐ ....

Research supported by:

PRESCHOOL EDUCATION

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author:
Marie Andrée

Inst.: Department of Behavioral
Science and Applied Psychology,
University of Lund, Paradisgatan 5,
S 223 50 Lund, Sweden

Title: Samtalsgrupper på barnstugor. Försöksverksamhet med föräldrar och personal.
/Group meetings with parents and personnel in communal rearing-homes/

Bibliographic reference:

Title of project:

Key words: Parents, groups, education.

Abstract:
The purpose of the project was to find a method to engage parents and personnel in eight communal rearing-homes to come to regulary group meetings. The purpose of these meetings was to open a dialogue between the parents and the personnel about the dayli caretaking of the children. It also had the purpose to widen the contact between the parents and the personnel.
The participation was free. The number of groups became 19 and the number of group leaders was 13.
The important part is the method of information which motivates the parents to apply for participation. The method of the group meetings is based on free discussion and problem solving in accordance with the theories of P. Freire.
The participants attitudes to the meetings were measured with an Attitude To Groups-scale (ATG). The values are high. The participants have had a positive experience of the group meetings.

Pub. date: May 1976	**Pages:** 53	☒ **Swedish**	☒ **Final report**	☐ **Diss. (Akad. avh.)**
		☐ **English**	☐ **Progress report**	☒ **Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete)**
		☐	☐	☐ ....

Research supported by:
Socialförvaltningen/ABF, Malmö

280

Author:
Björn Flising

Inst.:
Pedagogiska institutionen
Lärarhögskolan i Mölndal

Title:

INSIKT-MÅLSÄTTNING-HANDLING. En studie av socialisationsprocessen i daghem med utgångspunkt i personalens aktivitet.

INSIGHT-GOALS-ACTIONS. A study of the socializationsprocess in day-care nurseries with special attention to the activity of the personnel.

Bibliographic reference:
Pedagogiska institutionen
Lärarhögskolan i Mölndal

Forskningsrapport nr 70. Oktober 1975

Title of project:
Socialisationsprocessen i förskolan
The socializationsprocess in nursery schools

Key words:
Child, Socialization, Day-nursery, Pre-school education, Personnel

Abstract:

This study is part of a research project in which the socialization in nursery-schools was studied. The report deals with the problem of collectivism versus individualism in day-care socialization. The central question was: How does the day-care institution influence child socialization and what part does the personnel play in this process?
The researcher has, together with personnel at one day-nursery institution (5-7 year-olds), analysed and in some parts reformulated the working methods, the personnel's goals, their opinions and knowledge of children and of themselves and their own work.
The study can be defined as a kind of action research and used unstructured interviews, discussions, participant observation and a number of attempts to test the discussed ideas.
The main goal of the present study was to raise both the personnel's and this investigators understanding of day-care problems and children's situation in day nurseries. This understanding was expected to stimulate the personnel to formulate their own goals for their work and, as a consequence, to reform their activities.
The report consists mainly of discussions of some examples and hypotheses. The examples are seen in relation to the personnel's awareness and understanding. The activities, rules and routines in the day nursery and the influence of these factors upon child socialization are discussed.

Pub. date: October 1975	**Pages:** 118	☒ Swedish ☐ English ☐	☐ Final report ☒ Progress report ☐	☐ Diss. (Akad. avh.) ☒ Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete) ☐ ....

Research supported by:
National Board of Education, Stockholm, Sweden

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author: Gran, Birgitta (Ed.)

Inst.: Department of Educational
and Psychological Research
Malmö School of Education
Fack S-200 45 Malmö

Title:

Samverkan förskola-lågstadium: Rapport från två konferenser
/Cooperation preschool-primary school: Report from two conferences./

Bibliographic reference:

Department of Educational and Psychological Research, Malmö, 1975,
Pedagogisk-psykologiska problem, No. 280.

Title of project:
Förskola-lågstadium i samverkan, FÖL-projektet
/Preschool-primary school in cooperation, the FÖL project./

Key words: Child development, child rearing, preschool child, preschool education, primary school, research policy, research method, heterogenous class integration

Abstract:

The report presents introductory lectures, summaries of discussions and introductory documents (summaries of the advance material that was sent out) from two conferences antitled "Cooperation preschool-primary school". Both conferences were intiated by the National Board of Education and arranged by the FÖL-project at the Malmö School of Education during the spring term of 1975.

The first conference dealt with questions of methodology and policy of research and development work in connection with preschool-primary school. The conference was directed primarily at researches and was based on the work of the project.

The purpose of the second conference was to discuss with the consumers of the project´s activities ways in which the preschool and the primary school can cooperate. Representatives from national and local authorities, teachers´ trade unions, parents´ organizations, teachers and researchers participated in this conference.

Pub. date: November 1975	**Pages:** 186	☒ **Swedish**	☒ **Final report**	☐ **Diss. (Akad. avh.)**
		☐ **English**	☐ **Progress report**	☐ **Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete)**
		☐	☐	☐ ....

Research supported by:
National Board of Education

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ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author: Gunni Kärrby	**Inst.:** Pedagogiska institutionen Lärarhögskolan i Mölndal

Title:

DAGHEMMET OCH FAMILJEN. En analys av intervjuer med föräldrar till daghemsbarn.

THE DAY CARE CENTRE AND THE FAMILY. An analysis of interviews with parents of day-care centre children.

Bibliographic reference:

Pedagogiska institutionen
Lärarhögskolan i Mölndal
Fack
431 20 MÖLNDAL, Sweden
Uppsats nr 37, Juni 1975

Title of project:

Socialisationsprocessen i förskolan
The Socializations Process in Pre-school

Key words:

Socialization, Day Nursery, Child rearing

Abstract:

The report describes and analyzes interviews with the parents (mostly mothers) of 30 children, 5-7 years old, in two day care centres. The study was part of a project in which the children were observed for about 8 months. The aim was to analyze what function day care plays for the child and his/her family. The questions were open ended, the following problems were penetrated:
1) The relations between the parent's social and emotional relations with the child (e.g. type of contact, awareness of problems) and his/her experiences of the degree to which the child's needs (emotional, social and intellectual) are satisfied in the day care centre.
2) In what way, according to the parent, day care has influenced the child.
3) The parent's experience of the cooperation with the personnel and suggestions for improving it. The results showed that the experienced effects of day care are closely related to family life conditions, the parent's relations to and his/her ambitions and expectations for the child. Most parents felt that day care was not sufficient to satisfy the child's emotional needs fully, while social and intellectual needs were well fulfilled. Most parents whished to see the function of day care as an "extended home". Better integration between day care and family socialization was emphasized. The function of day care in relation to child development, parental needs and social policy is discussed in the report.

Pub. date: June 1975	**Pages:** 89	☒ Swedish ☐ English ☐	☐ Final report ☒ Progress report ☐	☐ Diss. (Akad. avh.) ☐ Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete) ☒ Project report ....

Research supported by:
Swedish National Board of Education

PROFESSIONAL PERSONNEL AND PROFESSIONAL ISSUES

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

283

Author: EDMUND DAHLSTRÖM	**Inst.:** Department of Sociology, University of Gothenburg

Title: Samhällsvetare och praktiker. Funderingar och arbetsmaterial kring samhällsvetenskaplig kunskapsutveckling. Social Scientists and Practicians.

Some Speculations and Material on Development of Knowledge in Social Sciences.

Bibliographic reference:
Report from the Department of Sociology, University of Gothenburg, No 38
Gothenburg, March 1976

Title of project: -

Key words: practice, scientists, knowledge

Abstract: The theme of the paper concerns the relationship between scientists and actors with practical interests in the process of social science knowledge development. 35 social scientists from different areas have been interviewed about how their research relates to practice (praxis). This material is presented in the second part of the work.
The first part contains a general analysis of the practical orientation of social science and some conclusions from the material. There is a considerable variation in practical orientation of the scientists activities and their cognitive worlds. Most research is oriented towards some kind of practical action usually towards those of established policy-makers. There is a considerable correlation between practical relevance and scientific value. Some scientists have had a participatory role in practical decisions and actions and governmental investigations have been of great importance for scientific influence.
There is some times a competition between academic and practical institutions about the control of knowledge development. The more knowledge the scientist have about an action area compared with the knowledge of practical experts, the more the scientist can vindicate their position and autonomy as knowledge producers. Conflicts between groups of actors raises difficulties for science but also affords opportunities of establishing themselves as mediating knowledge producers.
The study attempts to develop a preliminary typology of social science knowledge with respect to the role normative elements and the choice of actors evaluations.

Pub. date: March 1976	**Pages:** 201	☒ **Swedish** ☐ **English** ☐	☒ **Final report** ☐ **Progress report** ☐	☐ **Diss. (Akad. avh.)** ☐ **Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete)** ☒ ....

Research supported by:
Office of the Chancellor of the Swedish Universities.

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author: Fredriksson, L.

Inst.: Department of Educational
and Psychological Research
Malmö School of Education
Fack S-200 45 Malmö

Title:
Problemsituationer för lärare inom arbetsmarknadsutbildningen: Ett exempel på utbildningsplanering.
/Problem situations for teachers in labor market training: An example of planning for training./

Bibliographic reference:

Department of Educational and Psychological Research, Malmö, 1975,
Pedagogiska hjälpmedel, No. 18.

Title of project:
Befattningsutbildning inom skolsektorn.
/Role training in the school sector./

Key words:
Job analysis, planning of education, teacher education

Abstract:

69 problem situations have been selected on the basis of material obtained from the B project ("Job training in the school sector"). This material has previously been presented in detail in the Malmö School of Education's series, Pedagogisk-psykologiska problem, No. 230. The aim is to be able to use the problem situations as a foundation for discussions in the training and further education of teachers in labor market training. The material has been used by the Swedish Board of Education in planning teacher training for teachers in industry and crafts.

Pub. date: September 1975	**Pages:** 30	☒ **Swedish**	☒ **Final report**	☐ **Diss. (Akad. avh.)**
		☐ **English**	☐ **Progress report**	☐ **Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete)**
		☐	☐	☐ ....

Research supported by:
National Board of Education

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH 285

Author: Fritzell, Ch.	**Inst.:** Department of Educational and Psychological Research Malmö School of Education Fack S-200 4[illegible] Malmö

Title:
Lärarens befattningsfunktioner: Värderingar på olika beskrivningsnivåer. /The teacher's occupational functions: Evaluations at different levels of description./

Bibliographic reference:
Department of Educational and Psychological Research, Malmö, 1975; Pedagogisk-psykologiska problem, No. 273.

Title of project:
Pedagogiken i Lärarutbildningen. /Education in Teacher Training-Project./ (PIL)

Key words:
Teacher education, role expectation, job analysis

Abstract:

Demands and expectations made on class and special subject teachers are used as variables in three sections of a questionnaire. The variables are described at different levels of verbal abstraction. Some 750 school-leaders and teacher trainers have evaluated the variables in relation to the importance to the teacher's occupation and to the adequacy of present-day teacher education. The results vary according to levels of description, indicating possible conflicts between the abstract formulations of demands and expectations and the more practically anchored situation with reference to the teacher's occupation.

Pub. date: June 1975	**Pages:** 47	☒ **Swedish** ☐ **English** ☐	☐ **Final report** ☒ **Progress report** ☐	☐ **Diss. (Akad. avh.)** ☐ **Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete)** ☐ ....

Research supported by:
National Board of Education

286

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author:
Gestrelius, K.

Inst.: Department of Educational
and Psychological Research
Malmö School of Education
Fack S-200 45 Malmö

Title:
Vuxenutbildares arbetsproblem.
/Working problems of teacher and administrators in adult education./

Bibliographic reference:
Department of Educational and Psychological Research, Malmö, 1976,
Pedagogisk-psykologiska problem, No. 285.

Title of project:
Vuxenutbildning som kunskapsområde och tillämpningsfält.
/Adult education as a field of knowledge and application./

Key words:
Adult education, lifelong education, working conditions, planning of education

Abstract:

Adult educators from six sectors of adult education in Sweden made problem inventories in homogenous and heterogenous groups. Criteria of what seems favourable for lifelong learning were used as categories for the problems produced. For each sector a problem profile is presented. Problems recalled by representatives from the six sectors are compared.

Pub. date: February 1976	**Pages:** 111	☒ Swedish ☐ English ☐	☐ Final report ☒ Progress report ☐	☐ Diss. (Akad. avh.) ☐ Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete) ☐ ....

Research supported by:
The Bank of Sweden Tercentenary Fund

Author:
Olafsdottir-Jeremiasen, Karin &
Stoltz, Kristina

Inst.: Psykologavdelningen
Forskningskliniken
Ulleråkers sjukhus
750 17 UPPSALA

Title:
"Dom lyssnar ändå inte på oss". Erfarenheter från en samtalsgrupp med vårdpersonal på en institution för utvecklingsstörda vuxna.
"They won´t listen to us anyway". Experiences of a staff group on a ward in a home for mentally retarded adults.

Bibliographic reference:
Rapp. Projekt Mental Retardation, Ulleråker, Uppsala

Title of project:
Mental Retardation Project

Key words:
mental retardation, staff roles

Abstract:

The report describes the experiences of a staff discussion-group on a ward in a home for mentally retarded adults. The purpose of the group was to discuss problems which the staff experienced in their working situation.

The description concerns a) how the group developed and how the authors functioned in it and b) how the staff described their working situation. This gave an increased understanding of how the organizational structure influenced the work on the ward and the behavior of the staff.

Pub. date:	**Pages:**	☒ Swedish	☐ Final report	☐ Diss. (Akad. avh.)
Mars 1976	58	☐ English	☐ Progress report	☒ Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete)
		☐	☐	☐ ....

Research supported by:

288

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author:
Rudvall, G.

Inst.: Department of Educational
and Psychological Research
Malmö School of Education
Fack S-200 45 Malmö

Title:
Högstadielärares attityder till undervisningens mål och organisation. /Attitudes of teachers in the upper level of the comprehensive school towards aims and organization of teaching./

Bibliographic reference:
Department of Educational and Psychological Research, Malmö, 1976; Pedagogisk-psykologiska problem, No. 289.

Title of project:
Växlande gruppstorlek och lagundervisning (VGL).
/Varied grouping and team teaching (VGT)./

Key words:
School environment, curriculum development, team teaching method, grouping, stage: upper level of the basic school

Abstract:
The report summarizes answers to a questionnaire given in 1973 to all teachers at eight upper-grade schools with different types of organization and building design in the Malmö-region.
Among these are two openplan schools. Goal priorities and attitudes towards different teaching functions are explored and also the teachers' demands and expectations on the pupils. The attitude towards certain organizational traits, grouping of the pupils, organization of the teaching matter, planning and shaping of the remedial teaching has also been studied. Generally speaking teachers in the different school types have shown a similar attitude towards most of the questions studied. The biggest differences have been found between teachers in different subjects. Cognitive and cooperative aims have been valued higher than creative aims by most teachers in theoretical subjects. Creative aims have been valued higher than cognitive by teachers in practical subjects and by remedial teachers.
Traditional ways of organizing the teaching have on the whole been valued higher than flexible grouping, integration of subjects and team teaching by most teachers in all schools. Yet teachers in schools with most experience of flexible organization and younger teachers have been more positive towards such organization of the schoolwork than other teachers.

Pub. date: March 1976	**Pages:** 76	☒ Swedish ☐ English ☐	☐ Final report ☒ Progress report ☐	☐ Diss. (Akad. avh.) ☐ Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete) ☐ ....

Research supported by:
National Board of Education

PSYCHOMETRICS

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH 289

Author: Appel, C-P., & Svensson, E.	**Inst.:** General Psychology Unit Department of Psychology University of Göteborg

Title:

On measurement of circadian rhythms in activation.

Bibliographic reference:

Göteborg Psychological Reports, 1975, 5, No. 24.

Title of project:

Key words:

Circadian rhythms, activation, measurement.

Abstract:

The paper remarks on the significance of circadian rhythmicity, particularly Time for Peak Activity (TPA) and discusses different methods for measuring circadian fluctuations and differences in circadian rhythms. Two questionnaires and two adjective check lists, one developed by the authors, were analyzed in their technical and practical aspects. It was demonstrated that the stability of classification of subjects with regard to TPA depended on the instrument used and the scoring key applied, though the tests were found to intercorrelate reasonably. When the response format was changed, and differing criteria were used to choose factors, the dimensionality of a check list proposed by Thayer could be reduced, so that activation could be described by two bipolar dimensions in a new check list. When the relationship between questionnaires and check lists were analysed, subjects who reported different TPA's were seen to differ significantly in their activation. The instruments used are discussed to bring out their advantages and disadvantages.

Pub. date: 1975	**Pages:** 27	☐ Swedish ☒ English ☐	☒ Final report ☐ Progress report ☐	☐ Diss. (Akad. avh.) ☐ Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete) ☐ ....

Research supported by:

290

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author:

Bergling, Barbro

Inst.:

Institute of International
Education, University of Stockholm

Title:

Pathanalys - en kausal modell. Introduktion till en multivariat forskningsmetod

/Path analysis - a causal model. Introduction to a multivariate research method/

Bibliographic reference:

Stockholm, Sweden: Reports from the Institute for the Study of International Problems in Education, No 13, 1975.

Title of project:

Malmöundersökningen

Key words:

Research method, Multivariate analysis

Abstract:

The aim of this study was to present an introduction to the method of path analysis in a nontechnical manner and also to integrate the results of prior research.

The study has focused on relatively simple causal models that all involve one-way causation and can be handled by what are referred to as recursive systems of equations.

In the causal inference procedure, the following steps have been presented: 1) the formulation of a causal theory; 2) the verbal specification of the model of path analysis. In this section, the formulation of hypotheses and the causal priority are commented on; 3) the algebraic specification of the path model, which includes presentation of the path-diagram and the structural equations; 4) the statistic estimation of the algebraic model; 5) interpretation and theory testing to determine whether or not the data are consistent with the theoretical formulations.

This study also reviews some fields of scientific investigation where path analysis has been used.

Finally, a few numerical examples are analyzed.

Pub. date: Sept. 1975	**Pages:** 66	☒ **Swedish** ☐ **English** ☐	☐ **Final report** ☐ **Progress report** ☐	☐ **Diss. (Akad. avh.)** ☐ **Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete)** ☐ ....

Research supported by:

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author:

Blomkvist, Anna-Christina

Inst.:

General Psychology Unit
Department of Psychology
University of Göteborg

Title:

Antonym and unrelatedness in multidimensional similarity scaling.
A paper read at a symposium on multidimensional scaling.

Bibliographic reference:

Göteborg Psychological Reports, 1975, 5, No. 29.

Title of project:

Key words:

Similarity, scaling,

Abstract:

Sixteen subjects judged 12 words for activation-deactivation self reports on a traditional response scale for similarity judgements and on a graphical two-dimensional scale allowing separate judgement of antonym and unrelatedness. Different models were appleid to the data and were discussed. Results from the two response models were compared. Similarity raw data tended to be more similar to Euclidian distances derived from the graphical data than to city-block distances or cosine measures.

Pub. date: 1975	**Pages:**	☐ **Swedish** ☒ **English** ☐	☐ **Final report** ☐ **Progress report** ☐	☐ **Diss. (Akad. avh.)** ☐ **Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete)** ☒ Symposium paper.....

Research supported by:

SPPB 1976

292

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author:

Borg, G., Ohlsson, M.

Inst.:

Institute of Applied Psychology,
the University of Stockholm

Title:

A study of two variants of a simple run-test for determining physical working capacity

Bibliographic reference:

Reports from the Institute of Applied Psychology, the University of Stockholm, 1975, No. 61

Title of project: 1) Beteendevetenskapliga studier av fysiskt arbete, arbetsförmåga och psykisk funktion
2) Ett enkelt konditionstest för mätning av individens gång- eller löpkondition

Key words:

Run-test, physical working capacity, subjective exertion

Abstract:

Two variants of a simple run-test was used for determining physical working capacity. In the first one the subjects ran three 800-meter courses and in the other two 1200-meter courses. The velocities were steered by means of verbal instructions and the subjects' perception of velocity.
The velocity actually used to cover the distance was utilized as a measurement of the performance. The pulse frequency and the subjective exertion taken immediately after the run was used as measurements of the individual effort to accoplish the performance.
On a later occasion a 1500-meters race was performed individually with maximal velocity and on still another occasion a bicycle test was carried out.
The results in the two courses were plotted in a diagram with the pulse frequency or the subjective exertion against the velocity. Through the individual points "fitting curves" were drawn related to the results of the whole group. The velocity at a certain "exertion-level" was then calculated.
High correlations were found between the two run-tests, and between these and the ergometer test and the 1500-meter run.
The run tests thus seem to be valuble methods to determine physical working capacity.

Pub. date:	**Pages:**			
1975	16	☐ Swedish ☒ English ☐	☒ Final report ☐ Progress report ☐	☐ Diss. (Akad. avh.) ☐ Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete) ☒ ....övrigt..........

Research supported by: 1) The Tercentenary Fund of the Bank of Sweden
2) The Swedish Council for Sports Research

Author: Davidsson, B.	**Inst.:** Department of Educational and Psychological Research Malmö School of Education Fack S-200 45 Malmö

Title:
Metodstudie i samband med en lärarenkät inom UGYL-projektet.
/A methodological analysis related to a questionnaire study of teachers./

Bibliographic reference:
Department of Educational and Psychological Research, Malmö, 1975: Reprint Series, No. 180.

Title of project:
Educational planning for the forestry line in the upper secondary school.

Key words:
Questionnaire, research technique, scaling

Abstract:

A report is made here of a methodological analysis carried out in connection with a questionnaire answered by teachers at secondary schools giving courses in forestry. The aims was to find out whether the formulation of the questions influenced the teachers´ judgment. In general, the "direction" of the formulations tended to influence the responses, but usually the differences were small.

Pub. date: 1975	**Pages:** 6	☒ **Swedish** ☐ **English** ☐	☐ **Final report** ☒ **Progress report** ☐	☐ **Diss. (Akad. avh.)** ☐ **Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete)** ☐ ....

Research supported by:
National Board of Education

294

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author:
Edgren, B. and Borg, G.

Inst.:
Institute of Applied Psychology,
the University of Stockholm

Title:

The Cycling Strength Test (CST) as a measure of dynamic muscular leg strength

Bibliographic reference:

Reports from the Institute of Applied Psychology, the University of Stockholm, 1975, No. 64.

Title of project:
Effects of physical conditioning - a project within the AIP-programme (AIP = arbets- och idrottspsykologiska forskningsprogrammet)

Key words:
Muscular strength, physical training, physical performance

Abstract:
The change of dynamic muscular leg strength by a conditioning programme consisting chiefly of running was studied. As expected no changes in leg strength occurred for a group of 40 conscripts. The indicator of dynamic muscular leg strength was determinations accordning to the Cycling Strength Test (CST) by Borg. The reliability of CST was higher than .90. Maximal oxygen uptake and measurements of endurance performance correlated rather low but significantly with CST. The "explained" variance between maximal oxygen uptake and endurance performance on the one hand and CST on the other ranged between 15 and 35 %.
The procedure for assessment of dynamic muscular leg strength by CST determinations is discussed and recommendations are given.

Pub. date: 1975	**Pages:** 10	☐ Swedish ☒ English ☐	☒ Final report ☐ Progress report ☐	☐ Diss. (Akad. avh.) ☐ Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete) ☐ ....

Research supported by:
The Bank of Sweden Tercentenary Fund

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author: Jan-Eric Gustafsson, Inga Wernersson	**Inst.:** Institute of Education University of Göteborg

Title:

Om multivariatanalys med få analysenheter och många variabler.
(On multivariate analysis with few units of analysis and many variables.)

Bibliographic reference:

Rapporter från pedagogiska institutionen, Göteborgs universitet, nr. 132, juli 1975.

Title of project:

- - -

Key words:

Multiple Discriminant Analysis, Canonical correlation, Multivariate analysis

Abstract:

The application of two multivariate methods, canonical correlation and multiple discriminant analysis, in the case of many variables and few units is investigated. Using randomly generated data it is shown that these methods are effectively utilizing random variation, with high values on descriptive measures as a consequence.

To point out problems in the interpretation of tendencies in multivariate analysis, an attempt is made to find meaningful patterns of results in random data. Since it was possible to find meaningful interpretations based on a selection of variables, the conclusion is drawn that interpretation of tendencies should be based on the entire set of original variables.

Pub. date: July, 1975	**Pages:** 15	☒ **Swedish** ☐ **English** ☐	☐ **Final report** ☐ **Progress report** ☐	☐ **Diss. (Akad. avh.)** ☐ **Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete)** ☐ ....

Research supported by:

296

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author:
Lundberg, U. and Devine, B.

Inst.:
Department of Psychology
University of Stockholm
Box 6706, S-113 85 Stockholm

Title:
Negative similarities.

Bibliographic reference:
Education and Psychological Measurement, 1975, 35, 797-807.

Title of project:
Dimensional analysis of emotional terms.

Key words:
Factor analysis, negative similarities, emotional terms

Abstract:

Two experiments were carried out for the present investigation. The first experiment was an exact replication of an experiment by Ekman (1955), where the subjects had been requested to estimate positive similarity between pairs of emotional terms. The second experiment was carried out in the same way except that the subjects were also requested to give negative estimations when they considered that a pair of words described feelings which were opposite to each other. Using factor analysis it was found that the negative estimations obtained in the second experiment were represented as zero ratings in the first one. The second experiment also yielded some additional information which was considered to be psychologically meaningful. A re-analysis of Ekman's data (1955) gave almost exactly the same result as the first experiment in the present study.

Pub. date:	**Pages:**	☐ Swedish	☒ Final report	☐ Diss. (Akad. avh.)
1975	11	☒ English	☐ Progress report	☐ Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete)
		☐	☐	☐ ....

Research supported by:
University of Stockholm; Swedish Council for Social Science Research

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author:
Lundberg, U. and Theorell, T.

Inst.:
Department of Psychology
University of Stockholm
Box 6706, S-113 85 Stockholm

Title:
Scaling of life changes: differences between three diagnostic groups and between recently experienced and non-experienced events.

Bibliographic reference:
Journal of Human Stress, 1976. (In press.)

Title of project:
Biochemical mechanisms in adaptation to psychosocial stressors

Key words:
Life change, diagnostic groups, scaling, experienced and non-experienced events

Abstract:

Myocardial infarction (MI), neurosis, and lower back pain patients, and matched control subjects estimated the subjective importance of 46 life change events. They estimated (1) the degree of effort necessary in adjusting to them, and (2) how upsetting they were. The estimates of "adjustment" were on average higher than those of "upset". The neurosis patients gave higher values than their controls. Total life change scores were calculated (1) according to the subjects' estimates of recently experienced life events, and (2) according to their estimates of non-experienced events. It was found that the first type of scores discriminated better between the two groups than the second type. The results indicate that different forms of psychological scaling may be used to improve the predictive value of life change data.

Pub. date:	**Pages:**	☐ Swedish ☒ English ☐	☒ Final report ☐ Progress report ☐	☐ Diss. (Akad. avh.) ☐ Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete) ☐ ....

Research supported by: Swedish Council for Social Science Research; Swedish National Association for Heart and Lung Diseases; Swedish Medical Research Council (No. 2371)

298

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author: Nilsson, Ingvar	**Inst.:** Department of Education Umeå University and Umeå School of Education, Sweden

Title: Effekten av felaktigt utformade uppgifter på diskriminationsförmågan.
The effect of imperfectly constructed items on the discrimination ability.

Bibliographic reference:
Pedagogiska rapporter, Umeå, 1976, No 53

Title of project:
Test Theoretical Research/Principles of construction for objective tests.

Key words: Item-construction, item difficulty, item discrimination, biserial correlation

Abstract: The purpose of this study was to investigate the discrimination ability of imperfectly constructed multiple-choice-items compared with that of correctly constructed. The tests that were used were knowledge-tests. Two parallel tests, one correctly (PART I) and the other imperfectly (PART I´) constructed according to existing item construction principles, were given to a total of 298 pupils distributed on grades 6 and 9 in the compulsory school and grade 3 in the "gymnasium". The discrimination index that was calculated was the biserial correlation coefficient. This was transformed to Fischer's z, after which the mean of r_{bis} of three different types of items, each consisting of 10 items, was calculated. The three types of items were A= items with cues in test PART I´; B = items with grammatical inconsistencies in test PART I´; and C = items with both cues and grammatical inconsistencies in test PART I´. Three different criteria were used, viz. 1= the total score of PART I respectively I´ corrected for spuriousness; 2= the total score of a parallel test PART II; and 3= the grade point average (GPA) in the different grades. The result showed that there was no systematic difference between correctly and imperfectly constructed items with reference to discrimination ability.

Pub. date: 760201	**Pages:** 7	☒ **Swedish** ☐ **English** ☐	☐ **Final report** ☒ **Progress report** ☐	☐ **Diss. (Akad. avh.)** ☐ **Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete)** ☒ Project report.....

Research supported by: Swedish Council for Social Science Research

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author: Nilsson, Ingvar	**Inst.:** Department of Education Umeå University and Umeå School of Education, Sweden

Title: Förekomsten av test-wisenss och möjligheten att påverka den via instruktion. - En tvärsnittsstudie.
The occurence of test-wiseness and the possibility of inducing it via instruction. - A cross-sectional study.

Bibliographic reference:
Pedagogiska rapporter, Umeå, 1975, No 51

Title of project:
Test Theoretical Research/Principles of construction for objective tests

Key words: Test-wiseness, item-construction, reliability, empirical validity, item difficulty, instruction, cross-sectional

Abstract:

In the present study the occurence and the possibility of inducing "test-wiseness" have been studied. The study has been cross-sectional and has been carried out in grades 6 and 9 in the compulsory school and in grade 3 in the gymnasium. Two experimental multiple-choice tests, one correctly constructed (PART I) according to existing item construction principles and a parallel version to this but imperfectly constructed (PART I´) and a control test (PART II) were given under two different instructional conditions, viz. "neutral" and "reinforced" instruction. The results showed among other things that students who took the imperfectly constructed test (PART I´) achieved better than those who took the correct one (PART I). With the "reinforced" instruction this difference was still more expressed. An ANOVA showed that no significant "Instruction" existed. An ANCOVA with the result on PART II as control variable showed that received differences in testresults between groups with different experimental tests were not a reflection of actual differences in knowledge between the students. Finally, some implications of the obtained results are discussed. Among other things some recommendations for item construction and test use are given.

Pub. date: 75 10 01	**Pages:** 25	☒ **Swedish** ☐ **English** ☐	☐ **Final report** ☒ **Progress report** ☐	☐ **Diss. (Akad. avh.)** ☐ **Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete)** ☒ Project report

Research supported by:
Swedish Council for Social Science Research

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ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author: Richard Noonan

Herman Wold (Prof. Emeritus)

Inst.: Institute for the Study
of International Problems in
Education, Stockholm University
Statistics Institute, Gothenburg Univ.

Title:

NIPALS Path Modelling with Latent Variables

Analyzing School Survey Data Using Nonlinear Iterative Partial Least Squares

Bibliographic reference:

Institute for the Study of International Problems in Education.
University of Stockholm. Report No. 19. February 1976.

Title of project:

Kausalmodeller i låginformativa situationer
(Causal models in low information situations)

Key words: Educational research, research report, statistical analysis, statistical method, multivariate analysis

Abstract: A basic problem in educational research is how to represent the dependence of a set of criteria, Y_i, which are correlated among themselves, on a set of variables, X_j, which are also correlated among themselves. In practice one aspect of the problem is that neither the Y's nor the X's can be measured directly. Instead they must be represented by proxies--combinations of observables, y_{ik} and x_{jl}. The NIPALS approach to this problem is discussed and illustrated using a small set of data collected by the International Association for the Evaluation of Educational Achievement (IEA). The NIPALS approach is compared with traditional approaches to the analysis of school survey data.

Although the purpose of the report was to introduce a collection of methods of analysis, some implications of a substantive nature can be seen to derive from the use of the NIPALS apporach. It is seen that the traditional approaches have under-estimated the dependence of achievement on the school relative to its dependence on the home.

Pub. date: February 1976	**Pages:** 45	☐ **Swedish** ☒ **English** ☐	☒ **Final report** ☐ **Progress report** ☐	☐ **Diss. (Akad. avh.)** ☐ **Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete)** ☐ ....

Research supported by:

Tercentenary Fund of the Bank of Sweden

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH 301

Author:

Lars Nystedt
Jorma Kuusinen
Bo Ekehammar

Inst.:

Psykologiska inst., Stockholms
universitet, Box 6706
113 85 Stockholm

Title:

Structural representations of person perception

A comparison between own and provided constructs.

Bibliographic reference:

Scandinavian Journal of Psychology, 1976, in press.

Title of project:

Personperception Person perception

Key words:

Person perception, cognitive structure, individual constructs

Abstract:

The dimensions of perceiving other people were compared from two types of data, one representing a person's individual constructs and indexed by two different rating methods (Reptest technique and Similarity Ratings), the other constructs provided by the experimenter, also measured by two methods (Semantic Differential and Personality Differential). Thirty-one female psychology students, rated fifteen role figures by using the four methods. Indices of factorial and cluster similarity of roles showd that the different rating methods yielded highly similar role structures. Each congruent factor and cluster could also be characterized by identical trait properties, but there were also important differences between the methods. Especially family roles formed factors and clusters that were not similar in the four sets of data. The results are discussed within the context of Kelly's personal construct theory.

Pub. date: Spring 1976	**Pages:** 11	☐ **Swedish** ☒ **English** ☐	☒ **Final report** ☐ **Progress report** ☐	☐ **Diss. (Akad. avh.)** ☐ **Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete)** ☐ ....

Research supported by:

The Swedish Council for Social Science Research

302

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author:

Rosén, Anne-Sofie

Inst.:

Department of Psychology
University of Stockholm

Title:

On the Dimensionality of the California Psychological Inventory Socialization Scale

Bibliographic reference:

Reports from the Department of Psychology, 1976, No. 464.

Title of project:

Cognitive variables on personality

Key words:

Socialization, role taking, CPI, personality scales, maximum likelihood factor analysis

Abstract:

The California Psychological Inventory Socialization (So) scale is assumed to measure a dimension of socialized behaviors based on role-taking ability (Gough, 1960). Some studies have reported that the internal structure of the So scale may be complex. The present study tested its dimensionality in three groups of male and female, criminal or noncriminal subjects. All So items except one were used, divided into six subscales (Rosén & Schalling, 1974). The number of factors producing the correlations of subscales was tested in maximum likelihood factor analyses made separately for the groups. The results made a single factor seen reasonable. The variance-covariance matrices differed significantly for the groups. The fit of a one-factor model for all three groups was therefore tested in a simultaneous factor analysis for several populations (Jöreskog, 1971) and good fit obtained.

Pub. date:	**Pages:**	☐ **Swedish**	☒ **Final report**	☐ **Diss. (Akad. avh.)**
Febr. 1976	13	☒ **English**	☐ **Progress report**	☐ **Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete)**
		☐	☐	☐ ....

Research supported by:

Swedish Council for Social Science Research

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH 303

Author: Sjöberg, Lennart	**Inst.:** General Psychology Unit Department of Psychology University of Göteborg

Title:

Multidimensional scaling: A symposium.

Bibliographic reference:

Göteborg Psychological Reports, 1975, 5, No 29.

Title of project:

Symposium i flerdimensionell skalning.

Key words:

Multidimensional scaling.

Abstract:

This report contains summaries of papers read at a symposium on multidimensional scaling. The topics treated were: models and judgement methods, inidvidual differences, cognitive theory of judgement, applications and evaluation of multidimensional scaling.

Pub. date: 1975	**Pages:** 42	☐ Swedish ☒ English ☐	☒ Final report ☐ Progress report ☐	☐ Diss. (Akad. avh.) ☐ Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete) ☐ ....

Research supported by:

The Swedish Council for Social Science Research.

SPPB 1976

304

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author:
John Skoglund

Inst.:
University of Uppsala
Dept of Psychology

Title:
A comparative factor analysis of attitudes toward societal relations of the elderly in Sweden

Bibliographic reference:
The International Journal of Aging and Human Development, Farmingdale, N. Y., 1976, in press.

Title of project:

Key words:
Factor analysis, elderly, old people, attitudes

Abstract:

The major objectives of this study were to explore the factorial dimensionality of 42 attitudinal items designed to measure attitudes concerning old people, and to compare these factor structures in two groups. Respondents were divided into a younger group (370 persons aged 30-65) and an older group (337 persons aged 70 and 75). Factor analyses were run independently for each group, providing obliquely rotated factors. Six pairs were judged to be congruent and sufficiently reliable: Work, Welfare, Social Work, Dwelling, Gatherings, and Administratorship. One postulated factor emerged in the older group alone and was named Housekeeping, the conceptual counterpart of which split into two conjugate factors in the younger group. Second-order factor analyses yielded two comparable sets of three second-order factors: Social Activities and Self-Care Ability, whereas the third factor connected high welfare with age-segregated dwelling (and low welfare with age-integration).

Pub. date: 1976	**Pages:**	☐ **Swedish**	☒ **Final report**	☐ **Diss. (Akad. avh.)**
		☒ **English**	☐ **Progress report**	☐ **Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete)**
		☐	☐	☐ ....

Research supported by:
Stiftelsen Solstickan, Stiftelsen Clas Groschinskys Minnesfond.

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author: Svensson, Erland	**Inst.:** General Psychology Unit Department of Psychology University of Göteborg

Title:

Intercorrelation, opposites and bipolar dimensions of mood describing adjectives: A paper read at a symposium on multidimensional scaling.

Bibliographic reference:

Göteborg Psychological Reports, 1975, 5, No. 29.

Title of project:

Key words:

Multidimensional scaling.

Abstract:

The problems discussed have their origin in research on methods concerning measurement of mood by means of adjective check lists. Effects of different types of response-formats on correlation-structure and factorpolarity were discussed. A symmetric and ordinal format was thereby put forth as giving the most parsimonius description of the mood-dimensions. Because of the list construction, with hidden pairs of opposites, the within pairs correlations were especially scrutinized. They were found rather small and not to be considered completely polar opposites according to the semantic differential scales. In comparison between rated degree of opposition within the adjective pairs and correlations extracted from different response-formats a symmetrical and ordinal format produced the highest relation. Thus, the relation between correlation and similarity, produced in a number of studies, can be transferred to opposition and negative correlation as well. Considering homogeneity of processes the relations referred to were found of importance in that they indicated a common underlying process steering different overt behaviors.

Pub. date: 1975	**Pages:** 2	☐ Swedish ☒ English ☐	☒ Final report ☐ Progress report ☐	☐ Diss. (Akad. avh.) ☐ Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete) ☒ Symposium paper.......

Research supported by:

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author:
Jan Vegelius

Inst.: Dept. of Psychology
University of Uppsala

Title: On Various G Index Generalizations and their Applicability within the Clinical Domain

Bibliographic reference:
Holley, J. W. Rorschach Analysis. In Kline, P.(Ed.) New Approaches in Psychological Measurement, London: John Wiley, 1973.

Title of project: G INDEX GENERALIZATIONS AND THEIR APPLICABILITY WITHIN THE CLINICAL DOMAIN

Key words: G index, Correlation coefficient, E-correlation coefficient, Clinical, Generalization, WHIDD analysis, Weighted G analysis.

Abstract: As a measure of similarity between individuals Holley-Guilford's G index is suitable for dichotomized data. Various generalizations of the G index for numerous different scale types are examined. Particular emphasis is made on some weighted indices, which permit the use of different weights for the various items. This is utilized in two kinds of discriminatory analyses, called the WHIDD analysis and the weighted G analysis. These methods are tested on two empirical data sets. In both cases only one person out of 32 in a validation group was misclassified with each method.

Pub. date: 1976 (In Press)	**Pages:** 80	☐ Swedish ☒ English ☐	☒ Final report ☐ Progress report ☐	☒ Diss. (Akad. avh.) ☐ Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete) ☐ ....

Research supported by:
Office of the Chancellor of the Swedish Universities

PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION. PLANNING

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author: Sven Askeberg	**Inst.:** Pedagogiska institutionen Uppsala universitet

Title:
Pedagogisk reformverksamhet. Ett bidrag till den svenska skolpolitikens historia 1810-1825.
(Pedagogical reforms: A contribution to the history of Swedish educational politics, 1810-1825. With a summary in English.

Bibliographic reference:
Föreningen för svensk undervisningshistoria
Stockholm
1976
Årsböcker i svensk undervisningshistoria, volym 135

Title of project:

Key words:
pedagogical reform, history of Swedish educational politics

Abstract: The years 1809-10 brought peace and changes in the swedish government, followed by a lively pedagogical debate, leading to the Commission of 1812, whose major task was to produce a new ordinance to replace the then-current School Ordinance. Reports from consistories, etc. and the results of questionnaries furnished important starting points. Various factors influenced the Commission, which emphasised the development of the person and the personality as a whole, respect for others, and patriotism. The economic aspects were considered. Conservative utterances were opposed by demands from eager reformers. Considerable interest concerned the relative weights given "formal" and "material" education. To a certain extent external ideas such as "new humanist" thinking, were also accepted. According to the Commission's suggested Ordinance, made law in 1820, the former trivial schools were replaced by 2- or 3-class "apologist" schools and 3- or 4-class grammar schools. The gymnasiums (4-class schools) remained unchanged. Teaching in the apologist schools was concentrated to above all general educative subjects and modern languages. The grammar schools emphasised Latin, Greek and mathematics. This concentration was somewhat lessened in the gymnasiums, allowing more time for e.g. the natural sciences. Considerable emphasis was given Church oriented instruction in music and singing. Gymnastics also became recognised.

Pub. date: 1976	**Pages:** 178	☒ **Swedish**	☒ **Final report**	☒ **Diss. (Akad. avh.)**
		☐ **English**	☐ **Progress report**	☐ **Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete)**
		☐	☐	☐ ....

Research supported by:
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ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author: Fredriksson, L. & Gestrelius, K.	**Inst.:** Department of Educational and Psychological Research Malmö School of Education Fack S-200 45 Malmö

Title:

Lifelong learning in Swedish curricula.

Bibliographic reference:

Department of Educational and Psychological Research, Malmö, 1975, Didakometry, No. 48.

Title of project:
Livslångt lärande i de svenska läroplanerna.
/Lifelong learning in Swedish curricula./

Key words:
Content analysis, life-long education, planning of education

Abstract: The UNESCO Institute of Educational Research in Hamburg has taken the initiative in starting a project on the curricula used in schools and lifelong learning. In addition to Sweden, Japan and Romania have also been participating in the project. These countries have in common that they all have curricula that apply throughout the country. This report presents the results of the Swedish part of the project. Lifelong learning is defined as an educational concept. A number of criteria for what can be considered favorable to the development of a positive attitude to and a good ability for lifelong learning have been worked out. Taking these as the starting point the general part of the curricula for the basic school (Lgr 69) and the upper secondary school (Lgy 70) have been analyzed and judged. The summary of the committee report on the internal work of the school has been treated in the same way. The analyses showed that the Swedish curricula satisfy most of the applied criteria. The Swedish part of the project has not carried out any separate empirical investigations in order to find out the extent to which the curricula are in fact applied in the everyday work of the school. Some completed studies that take up this question have been analyzed, however. These analyses show that the concrete work done in the school does not correspond to the expectations raised by the curricula. There are, however, groups of teachers working in a way that encourages the development of lifelong learning.

Pub. date: August 1975	**Pages:** 128	☐ Swedish ☒ English ☐	☒ Final report ☐ Progress report ☐	☐ Diss. (Akad. avh.) ☐ Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete) ☐ ....

Research supported by:
National Board of Education

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author: Torsten Husén	**Inst.:** Institute for the Study of International Problems in Education, University of Stockholm

Title:

Policy Implications of the IEA Findings and Some of Their Repercussions on National Debates on Educational Policy.

Bibliographic reference:

Report from the Institute for the Study of International Problems in Education, University of Stockholm, 1975, no 15.

Title of project:

International Association for the Evaluation of Educational Achievement (IEA)

Key words:

Educational policy, instructional resources, comparative education

Abstract:

Policy implications in different countries of the IEA findings are discussed. Implications for the structure of the system of schooling, for instructional resources, and policy in wider social context are brought up.

Pub. date: Dec. 1975	**Pages:** 24	☐ **Swedish** ☒ **English** ☐	☐ **Final report** ☒ **Progress report** ☐	☐ **Diss. (Akad. avh.)** ☐ **Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete)** ☐ ....

Research supported by:

SPPB 1976

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ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author: A. Harry Passow, Harold J. Noah, Max A. Eckstein, John R. Mallea	**Inst.:** Institute for the Study of International Problems in Education, Stockholm University

Title: The National Case Study: An Empirical Comparative Study of Twenty-One Educational Systems

Bibliographic reference:

International Studies in Evaluation VII. Stockholm: Almqvist & Wiksell International; New York, London, Sydney, Toronto: John Wiley & Sons, Halsted Press, 1976.

Title of project:

International Association for the Evaluation of Educational Achievement

Key words:

National educational systems, social systems, comparative education

Abstract:

The study is a large-scale attempt to elucidate the close and intricate relationship between the educational sub-system and the socio-politico-economic system at large. For example, comprehensive schools are said to "lower standards"; centralized educational administration is believed to raise student achievement; achievement is supposed to gain from a high innovative capacity of the school system. The National Case Study is an attempt to find out if such "conventional wisdom" is supported by the facts.

Previous volumes from the Six Subject Survey reported analyses focussed on students and schools, and took a micro-approach in explaining differences in cognitive outcomes, whereas the present volume takes a macro-approach in looking at entire national systems of education. It makes a pioneering contribution to empirical comparative education.

Pub. date: June 1976	**Pages:** 379	☐ **Swedish** ☒ **English** ☐	☒ **Final report** ☐ **Progress report** ☐	☐ **Diss. (Akad. avh.)** ☐ **Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete)** ☐ ....

Research supported by:

Tercentenary Fund of the Bank of Sweden

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author:
WERDELIN, Ingvar

Inst.:
Department of Education
School of Education, Linköping

Title:
Manual of Educational Planning 4: Quantitative Aspects of Educational Planning

Bibliographic reference:
Linköping Studies in Education, Reports, No. 2, Linköping, 1976

Title of project:

Key words:
Educational Planning, Educational Statistics, Flow Models

Abstract:

The monograph forms one in a series which treat different aspects of Educational Planning. It discussed quantitative methods as well as their relationship with other aspects of planning. The following areas are treated: The projection of student flow, the planning of student flow, the estimation of needs of teachers, school buildnings etc., the estimation of needs of educated manpower, factors which determine entrance figures, factors which determine wastage, and statistics used in educational planning.

Pub. date: March, 1976	**Pages:** 188	☐ Swedish ☒ English ☐	☒ Final report ☐ Progress report ☐	☐ Diss. (Akad. avh.) ☐ Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete) ☐ ....

Research supported by:

SOCIAL PROCESSES AND SOCIAL ISSUES

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author:	Inst.:
Hans Brunnberg	Institute of education, university of Stockholm

Title:

The concept sport among people taking part in sports

Begreppet idrott hos människor inom idrotten

Bibliographic reference:

Sport as a milieu of education. Institute of educ., Stockholm, 1971.
Functionaries at the Swedish Sports Federation - activity and ideology. Institute of education, Stockholm, 1973.
Sport as a social apparition - analysis and declaration of program. 1974.
Young football players in élite and suburban teams. 1975.

Title of project:

The sport movement as a milieu of education

Key words:

Sport, ideology, influence, development, change

Abstract:

The aim was to analyse the concept sport partly on a macro level concerning changes of sports mainly represented by the activity of the Swedish Sports Federation, partly on a micro level where the accent lies on how sporting individuals in clubs are looking upon the concept in question. On a macro level sport have become more clear but also more restricted. Its shape is decided less by the social and psychological qualifications of those taking part and more by organizational and competional conditions. For those persons interviewed in the clubs going in for sports meant uniting their own individual comprehensions with the rigid one of the Sports Federation. One important thing was also always to find new motives for going in for sports; the original motives became meaningless because of the development as human beings and sportsmen. However, their seek for meaning and motives in their activity was completely an individual question, because there is no ground in the Sports Federation for discussions of goals and ideology on the organizational level, or motives on the individual level. Changes of sports are discussed concerning how more people during longer time can use sport in order to develope their individual and social consciousness. This means, however, that there must be room for more than just the physical aspects of sports.

Pub. date:	Pages:			
1976-02-20	216	☒ Swedish	☒ Final report	☒ Diss. (Akad. avh.)
		☐ English	☐ Progress report	☐ Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete)
		☐	☐	☐ ....

Research supported by: Swedish Council for Social Science Research (58000 kr.)

Swedish Council för Sports Research (18000)

313

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author:
Frodi, Ann

Inst.:
General Psychology Unit
Department of Psychology
University of Göteborg

Title:

Effects of varying explanations given for a provocation on subsequent hostility.

Bibliographic reference:

Psychological Reports, 1976, 38, 659-669.

Title of project:

Key words:
Hostility reduction, children, sex differences.

Abstract:

Groups of junior high school students were highly criticized by the experimenter for their supposedly poor performance on a creative task and another person then gave varying explanations for the provocation. In addition to two control groups given no explanation, one group was told that E was sick and had problems (Sympathy condition), another group was told that he was a high achieving expert (Achiever condition), and a third group was told that he was habitually obnoxious (Habit condition). Three paper-and-pencil measures of hostility were employed as dependent measures. Results indicated that, when a provocation was said to be due to the instigator's illness or to his habitual ways, the victims rated themselves as feeling less hostility and anger, whereas when the explanation made reference to his achievement the subjects expressed more anger and hostility. In a parallel study, students rated the explanations on dimensions such as intentionality. The provocation was judged as the one least intentional in the Sympathy condition and the most intentional in the Achiever condition. Finally, some sex-typing effects were discussed.

Pub. date: February, 1976	**Pages:** 11	☐ Swedish ☒ English ☐	☒ Final report ☐ Progress report ☐	☐ Diss. (Akad. avh.) ☐ Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete) ☒ Journal article.....

Research supported by:
Grant MH-17405 from the National Institute for Mental Health.

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author:

Gunnel Gustafsson

Inst.:

Department of Political Science
University of Umeå

Title:

Rekrytering till politiska poster i Sverige
(Recruiting Political Elites in Sweden)

Bibliographic reference:

The research report POLITIK 1975:3 (ed by The Department of Political Science of Umeå)

Title of project:
Recruiting Political Elites in Sweden

Key words:

Recruitment Elites Party activity

Abstract: The central purpose of the study is to propose an answer to the question of why individuals enter politics in Sweden and to identify and explain the forces at work in molding the pool of candidates who will actively participate in political life. Accordingly, we do not discuss the internal party selection process but rather focus on the more difficult problem of why individuals turn to politics in the first place. Our model is to some extent analogous to those models used within modern economic theory. As a point of departure we recognize that at a given point time, the society can be said to supply a given number of political posts. We recognize further that the set of individuals actually involved in organized political life (and those considering involvement) must consider the "costs + benefits" connected with continuing and entering politics. From measurement of these factors, the "demand" of politically inclined individuals for the available political posts can be estimated. In Sweden, recruitment of the political elite is almost entirely a function of the political parties. Accordingly the data used in our analysis is almost exclusively derived from interviews with party representatives (N=1200). Those interviewed were presented with a set of written questions. These were formulated to elicit from the interviewee judgements as to what considerations were relevant for individuals involved in and/or considering political careers. The questions asked for indirect judgements, and were not intended to probe the reasons that the interviewee himself entered politics. Rather they were intended to elucidate what factors others considered when deciding upon political careers.

Pub. date:	**Pages:**			
Dec 1975	31	☒ **Swedish** ☐ **English** ☐	☐ **Final report** ☒ **Progress report** ☐	☐ **Diss. (Akad. avh.)** ☐ **Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete)** ☒ Essay ....

Research supported by:
Swedish Council for Social Science Research

315

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author: Lindén, Michael	**Inst.:** University of Uppsala Department of Psychology

Title:

Political dimensions and relative party positions: A factor analytical study of Swedish attitude data

Bibliographic reference:

Scandinavian Journal of Psychology, 1975, 16, 97-107

Title of project:

Political dimensions and models of political party sympathy

Key words:

Attitude measurement, factor analysis, political attitudes, political candidates, political parties.

Abstract:

The problems of this study were to describe dimensions and related party positions, representative of significant attitude differences in Swedish politics. A set of 97 attitude statements was answered by subjects representing the five largest Swedish political parties and rated for content validity by the subjects and an expert group of political scientists. The correlations of the attitude variables were analyzed by the principal factor method. Factor scores were computed by multiple regressions, relative party positions calculated as party means, and the differences tested by a multiple comparison procedure. Following the results of an initial analysis 42 marker variables were further analyzed. A dimensional description based on an oblique five-factor solution is presented. The generality of obtained dimensions is commented by national and international comparisons.

Pub. date: 1975	**Pages:** 11	☐ Swedish ☒ English ☐	☐ Final report ☒ Progress report ☐	☒ Diss. (Akad. avh.) ☐ Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete) ☐ ....

Research supported by:

Office of the Chancellor of the Swedish Universities

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author: Lindén, Michael	**Inst.:** University of Uppsala Department of Psychology

Title:

Some cognitive models of political party sympathy based on Swedish attitude data

Bibliographic reference:

Scandinavian Journal of Psychology, 1975, 16, 285-293

Title of project:

Political dimensions and models of political party sympathy

Key words:

Cognitive processes, mathematical modeling, political attitudes, political candidates, political parties.

Abstract:

The problem of this study was to formulate and test party sympathy models bearing upon the Swedish political party system. As subjects served representatives of the five largest Swedish political parties. Two basic assumptions - postulating interindividually shared cognitions of the political attitude system and postulating party sympathy to be based on political attitude consensus - were differently modelled and tested by a Euclidean distance approach to factor-analytically defined political attitude dimensions and related party and subject positions. Reported empirical validities, actual vs. predicted party sympathy, indicate the dominating relevance of a "capitalism-socialism" dimension but also point to the relevance of further dimensions. Because of indicated consistency with rather generally recognized political cleavages a model of ordered simple choices - for differentiation between the "bourgeois" parties probably modified - is suggested the most relevant reflection of cognitive structures and processes involved in political party sympathy.

Pub. date: 1975	**Pages:** 9	☐ Swedish ☒ English ☐	☐ Final report ☒ Progress report ☐	☒ Diss. (Akad. avh.) ☐ Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete) ☐ ....

Research supported by:

Office of the Chancellor of the Swedish Universities

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ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author: EVA MANNHEIMER	**Inst.:** Department of Sociology, University of Gothenburg

Title:

Idématerial kring ungdom och sexualitet
Ideas on Youth and Sexuality

Bibliographic reference:

Report from the Department of Sociology, University of Gothenburg, No 36
Gothenburg, Aug 1975

Title of project:

-

Key words:

pseudohedonism, sexuality, youth

Abstract:

The theme of this speculative paper is Sexuality and Youth.
Our society is sexualized. In the consumption of goods and as as effect of the economic structure that sell these goods, a special ideology and way of living takes fom. I call it the pseudo-hedonism. By hedonism, I mean that the consumption encourages a state of mind that will not resist any temptation, not resist any sudden desire etc., and by pseudo - I mean that, that sexualism which is encouraged by advertisements and this general passivity, is not erotic, sensual or playful, but instead compulsory.

In the adolescent period, the yong people are in a no-mans land. The old forms and authorities are no longer legitimate, and the society claims nothing from them. In this vacuum, the pseudohedonism and the sexualism grow and can come to dominate them. The sexual debute occurs at younger and younger ages, in addition this debute rarely takes place with any creative and sensual effects. Instead it is forced ahead by the group-pressure, which is very strong among the youth. There is a danger in this early sexuality, not only because of its connection with the passiveness, that is associated with all consumption goods, but also because it tends to replace the rapport between individuals, which is so vital for the adolescense's mind-creating process.
Lastly, it could happen that this early sexuality, often practised by girls before their sexual desire are really awakened, pins them to femininity, to the traditional woman characteristics. The social class differences are however very important as to the possibilities for the youth to handle this new social and sexual freedom and "freedom".

Pub. date: Aug 1975	**Pages:** 75	☒ **Swedish** ☐ **English** ☐	☒ **Final report** ☐ **Progress report** ☐	☐ **Diss. (Akad. avh.)** ☐ **Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete)** ☒ ....

Research supported by:

Socialstyrelsen

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

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Author: DAVID MUGA	**Inst.:** Department of Sociology, University of Gothenburg

Title:
Limbu Incorporation into Village Community: A Study in the Sanskritization and Westernization Processes.

Bibliographic reference:
Report from the Department of Sociology, University of Gothenburg, No 37
Gothenburg January 1976

Title of project:

Key words:
Sanskritization, mobility, westernization

Abstract:
This paper reports on fieldwork carried out in a West Bengal hill village and is concerned with tribal incorporation into village community. While part of a somewhat larger study on rural development processes at the regional, village and ward levels, the present study focuses almost exclusively on the ward level. A preliminary section of the paper descibes the location and economic setting of the area, the major ethno-cultural groups of the village, the division of the village into wards and status units, and the bases upon which local status divisions are made. Special attention is drawn here to Limbu tribal residents of a single ward. Then a more detailed investigation is made as to the effects of westernization and sanskritization processes for Limbu status mobility within the local social context. The result of this investigation raises problems in considering the reconciliation of increasing economic success with a relatively low ritual standing. These problems are finally discussed in terms of the coupling of the two mobility processes and the relation of this coupling to the notion of local dominance.

Pub. date: Jan 1976	**Pages:** 62	☐ **Swedish** ☒ **English** ☐	☐ **Final report** ☒ **Progress report** ☐	☐ **Diss. (Akad. avh.)** ☐ **Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete)** ☐ ....

Research supported by:

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author:
Göran Patriksson

Inst.:
Department of Educational Research
Mölndal School of Education

Title:
Ungdomars attityder till olympiska spel. En delrapport från en idrottssociologisk socialisationsstudie. (The attitudes of adolescents to olympic games. A progress report from a socialisation study).

Bibliographic reference:
Department of Educational Research, Mölndal School of Education
Fack, S-431 20 Mölndal, Sweden.
Essay No. 42. April 1976

Title of project:
Socialization into Sport Involvement: A Cross National Study
(The Swedish part of the project)

Key words:
Socialization, athletics, olympic games, attitudes, youths

Abstract:

Background: In 1971 a research group at the University of Waterloo, Canada under the direction of professor Gerald S. Kenyon started an international research project on socialization into sport. About 15 countries take part in the project. The Swedish part of the project started in 1973. The major objectives of the project as a whole are: to determine the degree of socialization into sport involvement; to explain the process of socialization into sport involvement as it applies to the general population and the elite athlete.

Method: Structured interviews with a random sample of 472 adolescents (age 15-16) in grade 9 in the Swedish school system.

Results: This report is restricted to the questions (items) which measured attitudes to olympic games (affective sport involvement). Among the results can be mentioned that a great majority (90%) are positive to olympic games. The adolescents think that the olympic games should be continued and more than 80% do not want any changes at all. From the results on "subgroups level" it is shown that boys are slightly more positive than girls, that youths from higher social classes are more positive than adolescents from lower social classes, and that adolescents who are more active in sport are more positive than the less active. It could be added that the differences mostly were small between different subgroups and that some interactions between these variables were found.

Pub. date:	**Pages:**	☒ **Swedish**	☐ **Final report**	☐ **Diss. (Akad. avh.)**
April 1976	65	☐ **English**	☒ **Progress report**	☐ **Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete)**
		☐	☐	☐ ....

Research supported by:
Swedish Sport Research Council

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author:
Rydén-Lodi, Birgitta

Inst.:
Department of Psychology
University of Stockholm

Title: Familje- och hemtrivsel - en variabel av vikt för arbetslivet? En studie av en grupp fabriksarbeterskors inställning till hem och familj, arbete och sociala relationer.

Satisfaction with family and homelife - a variable of importance for the working situation? A study of female industrial workers´ attitude towards home and family, work and social relations.

Bibliographic reference:

Master´s thesis from the Department of Psychology, University of Stockholm, 1975.

Title of project:
Female industrial workers - construction of measures and study of conditions and attitudes to work, family situation and leisure time.

Key words:
Work, home-life, social relations, women

Abstract: Satisfaction with home- and familylife in a group female workers were analysed and related to work satisfaction and need of social relations in work and leisure.

Among the results can be mentioned that more than half of the women feel well selfactualized in their home work. 94% of the women that have been housewives felt a change in better going back to work even though 32% has a low degree of general work satisfaction. 64% considerate changing to a better work in future. 52 % has a low or very low degree of discretion in work, 56% do want a high degree of selfdiscretion in work. 41% of the women has a very low degree of satisfaction with their working tasks.

About a half of the women considerate their work very tiring.

A few women has a deep engagement for their working fellows, but a great deal more has a low degree of engagement. In the leisure time the interest for social relations out of home is a bit higher, but 11% of the women directly avoid company.

Some tendencies speak for the hypothesis that a high satisfaction with family and homelife would give a lower interest for social relations and a higher satisfaction in work: the higher the degree of satisfaction with family and homelife, the less the interest for social relations in the leisure time. This tendency was not found as concerns the fellow workers. The higher the degree of satisfaction in family and homelife, the higher the degree of general work satisfaction and the lower the fatigue by work. This result was not valid for satisfaction with working tasks and degree of ambition in work.

Pub. date: June, 1975	**Pages:** 154	☒ **Swedish** ☐ **English** ☐	☐ **Final report** ☒ **Progress report** ☐	☐ **Diss. (Akad. avh.)** ☒ **Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete)** ☐ ....

Research supported by:
The Bank of Sweden Tercentenary Fund.

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SPECIAL EDUCATION

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author:
Lundblad, Eva & Viktor, Elisabet

Inst.:
Psykologavdelningen
Forskningskliniken
Ulleråkers sjukhus
750 17 UPPSALA

Title:
"Det är inte lätt att göra sej så säker". Utvecklingsstördas upplevelser av att bo på integrerat inackorderinghem.
"It´s not easy to make oneself confident". How mentally retarded experience their situation in integrated group homes.

Bibliographic reference:
Rapp. Projekt Mental Retardation, Ulleråker, Uppsala

Title of project:
Mental Retardation Project: Evaluering av öppna vårdformer.

Key words:
mental retardation, integrated group homes

Abstract:

The study is based on interviews with 61 mentally retarded adults living in integrated residential units, group homes. The main purpose of the study was to describe how they experience their situation in integrated group homes. The result are given in three parts: 1. The interviewees´ experiences of this kind of residency. 2. Effects of integration. 3. Change in self-image.

The study shows that: normalized conditions of living, i.e. physical and functional integration, are important for the mentally retarded personally. Normalized conditions of living do, however, not automatically lead to selffulfillment or social integration.

The study indicates the importance of the quality of treatment for reaching the goal of normalization. A treatment that is based on the experiences of the retarded is required in order to fully take advantage of the possibilities which integration offers.

Pub. date:	Pages:			
Mars 1976	49	☒ Swedish ☐ English ☐	☒ Final report ☐ Progress report ☐	☐ Diss. (Akad. avh.) ☒ Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete) ☐ ....

Research supported by: Socialstyrelsen/Socialdepartementet

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ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author: Magne, O.	**Inst.:** Department of Educational and Psychological Research Malmö School of Education Fack S-200 45 Malmö

Title:
Remedial teaching - a forward looking theory.

Bibliographic reference:

Department of Educational and Psychological Research, Malmö, 1975, Didakometry, No. 49.

Title of project:
Remedial teaching in mathematics

Key words:
Handicap, individualized teaching, remedial teaching, special education

Abstract:

There seems to be a pessimistic attitude in many countries as to the effects of public schooling, and this seems to apply also to special education. But studies which have led to a pessimism concerning the efficacy of special education are often open to criticism. We need more discussion on a theoretical basis than we have had. We have to contemplate research data constructively and with this approach work for improved future strategies. Two theories of treatment are compared. They are called (1) The simple integration theory and (2) The intensity theory. The author suggests that the latter theory is the more promising one for research directed at analyzing optimal conditions for different aspects of remedial teaching.

Pub. date: September 1975	**Pages:** 22	☐ Swedish ☒ English ☐	☐ Final report ☒ Progress report ☐	☐ Diss. (Akad. avh.) ☐ Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete) ☒ .Research report..

Research supported by:

323

Author:

Marmolin, H., Smedshammar, H., Trowald, N.

Inst.:

Department of Educational Research,
School of Education, Uppsala.

Title:

The Microfiche Technique as a Reading Aid for the Partially Sighted.

Microfichtekniken som läshjälpmedel för synsvaga.

Bibliographic reference:

Rapport nr 53, I975. Pedagogiska inst, Lärarhögskolan i Uppsala

Title of project:

Pedagogiska undersökningar betr de synskadadesstudiesituation, PUSS.

Key words:

Microfiche, partially sighted, reading aids.

Abstract:

The purpose of the present investigation was to study whether microfiche technique may be considered as a practicable reading aid for the partially sighted. Two studies were carried out in this connexion. The first consisted of a selection of the 3 microfiche apparatuses (out of the approximately I00 commercially available) which could be considered most appropriate for the partially sighted. The second consisted of an evaluation of the usefulness of these selected apparatuses for the partially sighted. In order to asses this, microfiche was examined together with other commercially available reading aids (in this particular experiment, optical aids and closed-circuit TV). The subjects consisted of 9 partially sighted persons, all of whom had received adequate optical equipment and teacher-led reading training before the test took place. Four had been trained in the use of closed-circuit TV. The tasks for the subjects consisted of reading running text and consulting reference works. The results showed that after 5 hours' training in microfiche, almost all the subjects had improved their reading speed. Of the 9 participants, 6 read running text faster with microfiche than with optical aids; 3 of the 4 "TV-readers" read faster with microfiche than with TV. On the other hand, optical aids were superior to microfiche for the use of reference works. In other words, the microfiche technique would seem to be useful for certain partially sighted persons and can thereby furnish a good complement to already available aids.

Pub. date: 1975-09-I3	**Pages:** 58	☒ **Swedish**	☐ **Final report**	☐ **Diss. (Akad. avh.)**
		☐ **English**	☒ **Progress report**	☐ **Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete)**
		☐	☐	☐ ....

Research supported by: National Board of Education

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ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author: Qvarsell, Birgitta	**Inst.:** Dep. of Education, University of Stockholm

Title:

"Utvecklingspsykologi och pedagogik. Begreppsdiskussioner och problemidentifieringar". (Developmental psychology and Education. Conceptual discussions and Problem identifications.)

Bibliographic reference:

IAN-report, no. 186. University of Stockholm, March 1976.

Title of project:

Utvecklingspsykologi och pedagogik

Key words:

Development, cognition, school education

Abstract: The report is to be viewed as a contribution to the discussion on the relationship between pedagogical requirements and theories of development. Mainly attention is focused on cognitive theories.
Two principal questions are analysed: 1) Which pedagogically useful problem areas can be identified with the help of a cognitive frame of reference? 2) In what way can concepts within this frame of reference help to identify actions that can solve pedagogical problems?
In part one of the report concepts within the developmental frame of reference are discussed. The concepts of learning, motivation, communication and development are analysed with regard to pedagogical relevance.
In part two three pedagogical problem spheres are presented. Within these spheres cognitively oriented concepts can be used as relevant pedagogical tools. These spheres have been identified by observations and interviews with children in a special school, i e children with diagnosed learning problems. The first problem sphere is identified as Experiences and Conceptions. The second sphere is characterized as Relating oneself. The third pedagogical problem area falls under the heading of Communication.
In part three of the report follows an analysis of the previous parts with regard to pedagogical problems that arise in the practical educational process involving children with problems of learning as well as children who show a more normal pace of learning.

Pub. date: 1976-03-10	**Pages:** 244	☒ Swedish	☒ Final report	☒ Diss. (Akad. avh.)
		☐ English	☐ Progress report	☐ Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete)
		☐	☐	☐ ....

Research supported by:

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

325

Author: Stukát, K-G & Bladini, U-B	**Inst.:** Department of Educational Research. Mölndal School of Education

Title:
SISU - Self Instructional Special Education

Bibliographic reference:
Institute report in the "Uppsats"-series, No. 34, April 1975

Pedagogiska institutionen
Lärarhögskolan i Mölndal
Fack, S-431 20 MÖLNDAL, Sweden

Title of project:
Självinstruerande specialundervisning - Self Instructional Special Education (SISU)

Key words:
Special education; Self instruction; Slow learners; Remedial teaching

Abstract:

The purpose of the SISU project has been to develop individualized methods and materials for pupils with learning difficulties. The project started with an inventory of the most pressing needs of self-instructional methods and materials for low achievers. On the basis of this inventory a number of basic skill areas in Swedish and Mathematics were selected for method development. The skill areas represented lower levels of the elementary school curriculum. Within each area instructional objectives were given concrete formulations. Then followed construction of material for some hundred learning items. These were first preliminarily tested on smaller groups of pupils, then revised and later evaluated in a more comprehensive one-year field study with pupils in special classes and clinics. During this period the pupils were observed when working with SISU (process analysis). In addition learning effects as well as pupil and teacher reactions to the material were measured (product analysis). The field evaluation gave evidence to the effect that low achievers with marked deficiencies in basic skills which are fundamental for all further learning can be brought to an acceptable level through SISU-training. Observations of the teaching and learning process showed that the material is largely self-instructional. Only to a limited extent did the teacher have to intervene and give support. Pupil and teacher attitudes to SISU were positive. Parts of the SISU material are presently being produced for implementation in schools.

Pub. date: April 1975	**Pages:** 42	☐ Swedish ☒ English ☐	☒ Final report ☐ Progress report ☐	☐ Diss. (Akad. avh.) ☐ Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete) ☒ Institute Report ...

Research supported by:
Swedish National Board of Education

TEACHER EDUCATION

326

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author:
Arfwedson, Gerhard, & Åsén, Gunnar

Inst.:
Department of Educational Research, School of Education, Stockholm

Title:

Lärarutbildning och demokrati. Samverkansformer och samverkanshinder i lärarutbildningen.

Teacher training and democracy. Forms of and obstacles to co-operation within the teacher training sector.

Bibliographic reference:

Rapport nr 02, 1975
Pedagogiska institutionen,
Lärarhögskolan i Stockholm

Title of project: Utvärdering av försöksverksamhet med nya samverkansformer i lärarutbildningen (UFNYS) /Evaluation of experimental work with new forms of co-operation within the teacher training sector/

Key words:
Teacher training, student influence, co-operation, co-planning, democracy.

Abstract:

During 1971 experiments with new forms of co-operation and student influence were started at the teacher training institutions throughout Sweden. The activities have included giving the students the opportunity of co-operating with the teachers and school administrators on the disposition of the subjects, the forms and the contents of teaching, the scheduling of examinations and other matters concerning the students' school situation.

An evaluation of these experiments is reported and discussed in the present report.

Method: 480 students, 119 teachers and 19 school administrators at nine different teacher training institutions were interwiewed individually and/or in groups. 34 meetings in the different co-operation bodies were observed.

Some results: Most of the students feel no particular motivation for working in the different co-operation bodies, but consider that a good way of motivating them would be to give them more real influence. However, an increased student influencein the classroom is considered as the most important thing. Even if the experiments with new forms of co-operation have had a small positive effect towards an increased student influence, there are still obstacles to reach the desired goal, for example: the marking system and the organizational frames of teacher training.

Pub. date:	**Pages:**	☒ Swedish	☒ Final report	☐ Diss. (Akad. avh.)
April 1975	139	☐ English	☐ Progress report	☐ Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete)
		☐	☐	☐ ....

Research supported by:
Skolöverstyrelsen /National Board of Education/

327

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author: Bierschenk, B.	**Inst.:** Department of Educational and Psychological Research Malmö School of Education Fack S-200 45 Malmö

Title:
Externally mediated self-confrontation: The influence of the personality in perception and evaluation of subject-object relations.

Bibliographic reference:

Department of Educational and Psychological Research, Malmö, 1975; Educational and Psychological Interactions, No. 52.

Title of project: The influence of personality variables on the individual's perception and evaluation of his own video-recorded behaviours.
Educational search strategies.

Key words:
Closed-circuit television, micro-lesson, perception, personality assessment, self-confrontation, self-evaluation, teacher education.

Abstract:

In a self-confrontation experiment, student teachers have been put through an extensive test battery containing personality tests, cognitive tests and attitude tests. In this report an analysis is presented of the influence of personality on the student teachers' perception and evaluation during confrontation with their own video-recorded micro-lessons. Using a number of multi-variate models for data analysis, prediction problems and relations between the content of different groups of variables were studied. Among other things it was found that the student teachers' perception can best be predicted by means of personality variables that define an extroversion syndrome, social plasticity and child-centeredness.

Pub. date: October 1975	**Pages:** 57	☐ **Swedish** ☒ **English** ☐	☒ **Final report** ☐ **Progress report** ☐	☐ **Diss. (Akad. avh.)** ☐ **Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete)** ☐ ....

Research supported by:
National Board of Education
Swedish Council for Social Science Research

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author: Bierschenk, B.	**Inst.:** Department of Educational and Psychological Research Malmö School of Education Fack S-200 45 Malmö

Title:
Processanalys och beteendeträning i lärarutbildningen: Simulering av interpersonella relationer (SIR). /Process analysis and behavioral training in teacher education: Simulation of interpersonal relations (SIR)./

Bibliographic reference:

Department of Educational and Psychological Research, Malmö, 1975; Pedagogiska hjälpmedel, No. 19.

Title of project:
The influence of personality variables on the individual's perception and evaluation of his own video-recorded behaviours.

Key words:
Behavior change, closed-circuit television, simulation, teacher student interaction, teacher education.

Abstract:

This paper argues for a research program with the aim of (1) studying the development of the individual's self-assessment and (2) studying the individual's sensitivity in perceiving a sequence of events and his ability to develop flexible behavior strategies in the interaction with others. On the basis of three different behavioral principles, a model is presented for simulation of the interaction between different people. This model forms the foundation for the development of an interactive behavior simulator. A preliminary version has been tried out in the context of the teacher training given at the Malmö School of Education. Some empirical results are given as illustrations.

Pub. date: October 1975	**Pages:** 21	☒ **Swedish** ☐ **English** ☐	☐ **Final report** ☒ **Progress report** ☐	☐ **Diss. (Akad. avh.)** ☐ **Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete)** ☐ ....

Research supported by:
Swedish Council for Social Science Research.

329

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author: Bierschenk, B.	**Inst.:** Department of Educational and Psychological Research Malmö School of Education Fack S-200 45 Malmö

Title:
Prozessanalyse und Verhaltenstraining in der Lehrerausbildung: Simulierung von interpersonellen Relationen (SIR). /Process analysis and behavioral training in teacher education: Simulation of interpersonal relations (SIR). /

Bibliographic reference:

Department of Educational and Psychological Research, Malmö, 1975; Didakometrie und Soziometrie, No. 15.

Title of project:
The influence of personality variables on the individual's perception and evaluation of his own video-recorded behaviours.

Key words:

Behavior change, closed-circuit television, simulation, teacher student interaction, teacher education.

Abstract:

This report describes for German-speaking readers preliminary tryouts of video-taped classroom situations as individual diagnosis and training programs for student teachers. (Cf. the report in Swedish in Pedagogiska hjälpmedel, No. 19.)

Pub. date: October 1975	**Pages:** 23	☐ **Swedish** ☐ **English** ☒ German	☐ **Final report** ☒ **Progress report** ☐	☐ **Diss. (Akad. avh.)** ☐ **Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete)** ☐ ....

Research supported by:
Swedish Council for Social Science Research

SPPB 1976

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

330

Author:
Bierschenk, B.

Inst.: Department of Educational
and Psychological Research
Malmö School of Education
Fack S-200 45 Malmö

Title:
Self-confrontation in teacher training: Student teachers assess their own video-taped micro-lessons - A follow-up study.

Bibliographic reference:

Department of Educational and Psychological Research, Malmö, 1975; Didakometry, No. 50.

Title of project: The influence of personality variables on the individual's perception and evaluation of his own video-recorded behaviours.
Educational search strategies.

Key words:
Closed-circuit television, micro-lesson, perception, self-assessment, self-evaluation, self-confrontation, teacher-pupil relations, teacher education

Abstract:
Student teachers have been confronted with their own video-recorded micro-lessons as part of a self-confrontation experiment. This report presents the students' repeated assessments of subject-object relations both during the experiment, and six weeks and two years after the experiment. One part of the self-confrontation experiment consisted of assessment of the video-recorded material by educational experts. For example, the experts' assessments have been used in studying whether and to what extent the teacher training has led to greater similarities between the student teachers' and experts' assessments of the video-recorded material.

Pub. date: October 1975	**Pages:** 162	☐ **Swedish** ☒ **English** ☐	☒ **Final report** ☐ **Progress report** ☐	☐ **Diss. (Akad. avh.)** ☐ **Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete)** ☐ ....

Research supported by:
National Board of Education
Swedish Council for Social Science Research

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ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author:
Frost, G.

Inst.: Department of Educational
and Psychological Research
Malmö School of Education
Fack S-200 45 Malmö

Title:
Lärarbeteenden och elevreaktioner: Beskrivning och utprövning av två i beteendevetenskapliga teorier förankrade simulatorer.
/Teacher behaviors and student reactions: A description of two simulators anchored to behavioral theories./

Bibliographic reference:
Department of Educational and Psychological Research, Malmö, 1975; Pedagogisk-psykologiska problem, No. 279.

Title of project:
The influence of personality, variables on the individual's perception and evaluation of his own video-recorded behaviours

Key words:
Behavioral change, closed-circuit television, personality, interaction, simulation, teacher education, theories.

Abstract:
This report presents two simulators, anchored to behavioral theories, that are based on an interaction between teacher behaviors and video-recorded student reactions. The purpose is to study student teachers' choice of action in school situations and the degree of flexibility in these actions. In order to check the way in which the student teachers worked with the simulators, the student teachers and the simulators were recorded simultaneously for later self-confrontation via CCTV and video-recording. A detailed description is given of the simulators and their construction, together with the results from a first testing.

Pub. date: November 1975	**Pages:** 64	☒ Swedish ☐ English ☐	☐ Final report ☐ Progress report ☐	☐ Diss. (Akad. avh.) ☐ Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete) ☐ ....

Research supported by:
Swedish Council for Social Science Research

Author:
Gestrelius, K. & Gran, Bertil

Inst.: Department of Educational
and Psychological Research
Malmö School of Education
Fack S-200 45 Malmö

Title:
Lärarutbildning i teori och praktik.
/Teacher education in theory and practice./

Bibliographic reference:
Esselte Studium, Stockholm, 1975
Pedagogisk orientering och debatt, No. 49.

Title of project:

Key words:
Cooperation, planning of education, schools of education, teacher role, teacher education

Abstract:

During the late 1960's and at the beginning of the 1970's, a fairly comprehensive research program has been carried on in Sweden dealing with teachers and those in charge of training teachers. The authors of this book have been deeply involved in research activities of this type and present here some of their experiences for teachers and administrators at the schools of education and for tutors connected to the schools of education. A basic theses can be said to be the following: Teacher education should be founded on the concrete tasks with which a teacher is confronted and on those development tendencies which are discernible in the community and in the school. With the support of their teachers, the student teachers should be given the possibility to develop problem-awareness through experience or simulated practice cases. Their own active participation and co-responsibility can be seen as lessons in the practical use of independent learning and interlearning among pupils.

Pub. date: February 1976	**Pages:** 111	☒ Swedish ☐ English ☐	☐ Final report ☒ Progress report ☐	☐ Diss. (Akad. avh.) ☐ Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete) ☐ ....

Research supported by:
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ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author: Göran Lassbo	**Inst.:** Department of Educational Research Mölndal School of Education

Title:

Ett försök med gruppstyrda studier vid förskoleseminariet i Göteborg

(An experiment with group controlled studies at the preschool college of Gothenburg

Bibliographic reference:

Department of Educational Research
Mölndal School of Education
Fack, S-431 20 Mölndal, Sweden Essay No. 40. March 1976

Title of project:

Processanalytisk studie av förskollärarutbildningen (FRU-projektet)

Key words:

Preschool college, group controlled, integration

Abstract:

The aim of the essay is to sum up the students' experiences of an experiment with group controlled studies at the preschool college of Gothenburg, 1974.

The methods have been 1) different kinds of questionnaires administered during the experiment and 2) abstracts from an interview with 32 preschool teachers who took part in the experiment eight months earlier.

The result shows that the students in general were positive to the new study forms and satisfied with the results. They also see it as important in relation to their future occupation. In general they emphasize knowledge-aspects of the experiment and not the group-dynamic cognitive aspects.

In a discussion part the author relates the results to the concept of dialogue education.

Pub. date: March 76	**Pages:** 33	☒ **Swedish**	☐ **Final report**	☐ **Diss. (Akad. avh.)**
		☐ **English**	☒ **Progress report**	☐ **Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete)**
		☐	☐	☐ ....

Research supported by:

The National Board of Education

Author:

LINDBLAD, Torsten

Inst.:

Department of Education
School of Education, Linköping

Title:

A STUDY OF FOREIGN-LANGUAGE TEACHERS TRAINEES

Bibliographic reference:

The KUL-Ä-project (Qualitative Evaluation of the Training of Secondary School Teachers), Final report No 2

Title of project:

The KUL-Ä-project

Key words:

Teacher Education, Evaluation, Language Tests

Abstract:

The KUL-Ä-project (Qualitative Evaluation of the Training of Secondary School Teachers) at the Linköping School of Education, Sweden, studied the one-year training at the colleges of education of secondary school subject-matter teachers coming from the university with academic degrees. The present report deals with foreign-language teachers, especially those training to teach English as a foreign language. The study was carried out in the spring term of 1971. A test of methodology and one of proficiency were administered. The latter of these was also given to high-school pupils in their last year of school, presumably the best of the pupils that the trainees were going to meet when they came out as young, newly-trained teachers. The report ends with a number of conclusions and recommendations.

Pub. date: Dec., 1975	**Pages:** 149 + 112	☐ **Swedish** ☒ **English** ☐	☒ **Final report** ☐ **Progress report** ☐	☐ **Diss. (Akad. avh.)** ☐ **Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete)** ☐ ....

Research supported by:

The National Board of Education

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ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author: Marklund, S. & Gran, Bertil	**Inst.:** Department of Educational and Psychological Research Malmö School of Education Fack S-200 45 Malmö

Title:
Research and innovation in Swedish teacher training.

Bibliographic reference:
Department of Educational and Psychological Research, Malmö, 1975; Educational and Psychological Interactions, No. 53.

Title of project:

Key words:
Teacher education, school of education, educational research, reform of education, innovations, teacher behavior, OECD, Sweden.

Abstract:

This volume is one of the Swedish contributions to a series of reports prepared in the framework of the OECD analyses of problems posed by the new patterns of teacher education and tasks, in the context of educational change. It deals with the development during the post-war period of teacher education in Sweden and how in this context educational research has been used as a mean for renewal. The report also gives a description of how changes in the school system during recent years have led to changes in teacher education. One chapter deals with the organization of the research at the institutes for teacher training and with the funding of this research. Another chapter presents a number of teacher training research projects. A further specification of research projects on teacher aptitude and teacher effectiveness is also given.

Pub. date: November 1975	**Pages:** 88	☐ Swedish ☒ English ☐	☐ Final report ☒ Progress report ☐	☐ Diss. (Akad. avh.) ☐ Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete) ☐ ....

Research supported by:

SPPB 1976

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author: Kerstin Skog-Östlin	**Inst.:** Department of Educational Research, School of Education, Stockholm

Title:
Microteaching i klasslärarutbildningen.
Några försök att praktiskt använda microteaching i lärarutbildningen.
1. Rapportdel 2. Bilagedel
(Microteaching in the training of elementary school teachers. Some studies of the application of microteaching in teacher training.
1. Report 2. Appendices)

Bibliographic reference:
Pedagogiska institutionen, Lärarhögskolan i Stockholm, 1975
1. Rapport 10/1975
2. Rapport 11/1975

Title of project:
Intern TV i lärarutbildningen, ITV-LHS.
(Closed Circuit Television in Teacher Training)

Key words:
Teacher training - closed circuit television - microteaching

Abstract:

Microteaching is a teaching situation on a reduced scale according to number of students, subject and time. In this study the student teachers have had short lessons (10 min) on limited subjects with 6-10 students. The lessons have been videotaped and the student teachers have thus been able to analyze their own lessons.

In the reported studies attempts were made to integrate microteaching with the teaching of methods as well as practice.

To conclude the experiences: all participants have been very affirmative to microteaching as such, especially the student teachers. However, there have been problems to integrate microteaching with the rest of the teacher training program and to find an appropriate organization of it.

Pub. date: Oct. 1975	**Pages:** 1. 118 pp 2. 80 pp	☒ Swedish ☐ English ☐	☐ Final report ☒ Progress report ☐	☐ Diss. (Akad. avh.) ☐ Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete) ☐ ....

Research supported by:
National Board of Education

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ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author: Skog-Östlin, K.	**Inst.:** Department of Educational and Psychological Research Malmö School of Education Fack S-200 45 Malmö

Title:
Några personlighetsvariablers betydelse vid lärarkandidaters perception och värdering av egen undervisning. /The role of some personality variables in student teachers' perception and evaluation of their own teaching./

Bibliographic reference:
Department of Educational and Psychological Research, Malmö, 1975; Pedagogisk-psykologiska problem, No. 276.

Also publ.: Pedagogiska institutionen, Lärarhögskolan i Stockholm, Rapport 13/1975.

Title of project: The influence of personality variables on the individual's perception and evaluation of his own video-recorded behaviours. Educational search strategies.

Key words: Closed-circuit television, micro-lesson, microteaching, perception, personality, assessment, self-confrontation, teacher education.

Abstract:
During the spring term of 1969 and 1970 an experiment was conducted at the Malmö School of Education with the aim of investigating how student teachers' perception and evaluation of their own teaching was influenced by traditional tutoring and self-confrontation, in which the student teachers' watched their own video-recorded micro-lessons. In connection with this experiment a comprehensive test battery was administered, consisting of different personality tests. The aim of the present report is to give a detailed description of eight of the tests and then to relate these tests to the student teachers' perception and evaluation of their own teaching. Taken as a whole, the results indicate that personality variables with a content reflecting an interest related to the subject's own person are important for both perception and evaluation of one's teaching. The various sub-analyses show, however, that other variables of a cognitive and communicative nature have a certain measure of importance in the second micro-lesson. This suggests that at the first confrontation the student teachers react emotionally and with defence mechanisms in the perception and evaluation of their teaching, but that they gradually acquire the ability to be more objective. In other words, the student teacher becomes more aware of various aspects of the interaction between teacher and student.

Pub. date: October 1975	**Pages:** 141	☒ Swedish ☐ English ☐	☒ Final report ☐ Progress report ☐	☐ Diss. (Akad. avh.) ☐ Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete) ☐ ....

Research supported by:
National Board of Education
Swedish Council for Social Science Research

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

338

Author: Wideman, Christina	**Inst.:** Department of Educational Research, School of Education, Stockholm

Title:

Ett förskoleseminarium inför förändring. En förstudie inom FRU-projektet.

A pre-school teachers college on the edge of change. An exploratory study.

Bibliographic reference:

Pedagogiska institutionen vid lärarhögskolan i Stockholm. Stockholm 1976. Rapport 1976/01.

Title of project:

Processanalytisk studie av förskollärarutbildningen (FRU-projektet). A process-analytical study of pre-school teacher training.

Key words:

Pre-school education, teacher education, evaluation.

Abstract:

This report discusses some problems arizen when education at a pre-school teachers college has been open to change according to the main ideas of the Swedish pre-school reform. Mainly questions referring to co-operation between teachers and students, the influence of frame factors on instruction and the relation between theory and practice are discussed.
Methods used are interviews, class-room observation, diaries.

Pub. date: April 1976	**Pages:** 129	☒ **Swedish** ☐ **English** ☐	☐ **Final report** ☒ **Progress report** ☐	☐ **Diss. (Akad. avh.)** ☐ **Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete)** ☐ ....

Research supported by:

Skolöverstyrelsen / National Board of Education

TEACHING AIDS AND TEACHING METHODS

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author:
Bierschenk, B.

Inst.: Department of Educational
and Psychological Research
Malmö School of Education
Fack S-200 45 Malmö

Title:
Los cambios perceptivos evaluativos y conductales mediante la autoconfrontación con la imagen externa. /Perceptual, evaluative and behavioral changes through externally mediated self-confrontation. /

Bibliographic reference:
Paris: UNESCO, Instituto National de Ciencias de la Education, 1975

Title of project:
Studies of closed-circuit television-CCTV-S/Malmö.

Key words:
Self-confrontation, cybernetic model, cybernetics, microsetting, microteaching, audio video lab, laboratory experiment

Abstract:

This report describes for Spanish-speaking readers the development and application of the idea of microteaching in research and education. It presents a cybernetic model for a systematic and controlled study of the way in which the individual makes use of different feedback devices for self-control and self-direction. The model is applied in an examination of an extremely comprehensive collection of research literature. The result of the investigation is studied with regard to its significance for a person´s ability to make use of the self-information procured via techniques for externally mediated self-confrontation, such as CCTV/VR, in modifying his own behavior.
The main conclusions reached are (1) that externally mediated self-confrontation via CCTV/VR is a most important factor in connection with training programs and therapeutic treatment and (2) that microsetting models have been and still are without theoretical foundations which means among other things that despite extensive studies, it is still uncertain how much significance these models should be allotted.

Pub. date: 1975	**Pages:** 122	☐ Swedish ☐ English ☒ Spanish	☒ Final report ☐ Progress report ☐	☐ Diss. (Akad. avh.) ☐ Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete) ☐ ....

Research supported by:
UNESCO

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ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author:
Hans U. Grundin

Inst.:
Linköping School of Education
Box 3129
S-580 03 Linköping, Sweden

Title:
Response Requirement and Information about Correct Responses in Programmed Instruction.

Bibliographic reference:
Linköping Studies in Education: Dissertations No. 5. Linköping University/ Linköping School of Education, Linköping, Sweden: Stil-Foto Tryck AB, 1975 (ISBN 91-7372-012-7).

Title of project:
- - -

Key words:
Programmed instruction; response (mode); feedback; reinforcement; Skinner theory

Abstract: A study of the tenability of some aspects of Skinnerian theory of programmed instruction, viz. the insistence on student-constructed overt responses in every frame and on presenting the correct response ('key answer') after each frame.

A synthesis of previous research and a Swedish experimental study of the effect of combinations of overt or covert response requirement and 100, 50 or 0 per cent key answers are presented. In the experiment a 241 frame programme on Swedish grammar was used, and the students were from 10 to 12 years old.

The following conclusions are drawn, among others:

- With short programs, less than 100 frames, variations in response requirement and key answer frequency have little influence on learning.
- With fairly long programs, more than 200 frames, overt response requirement with no key answers, or covert response requirement - with or without key answers - usually entails better learning than any other alternative investigated.
- Covert response requirement leads to considerably shorter working time than overt response requirement, and thus to higher learning efficiency in all cases where the learning effect under the two conditions is similar.
- The typical Skinnerian combination of demand for overt responses and key answers after each frame must be expected to be less efficient than the alternatives investigated.

Pub. date: 1975	**Pages:** 228	☐ **Swedish** ☒ **English** ☐	☐ **Final report** ☐ **Progress report** ☐	☒ **Diss. (Akad. avh.)** ☐ **Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete)** ☐ ....

Research supported by:
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ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author:
Jan-Eric Gustafsson

Inst.:
Institute of Education
University of Göteborg

Title:
Interactions and the experimental research on teaching methods

Bibliographic reference:
Scandinavian Journal of Educational Research, 1975, 19, 45-57

Title of project:
The MID project (Models for the adaptation to individual differences)

Key words:
Teaching methods, Interaction, Educational Theories, Educational experiments.

Abstract:

As an explanation for the inconsistent results from experimental research on the effectiveness of teaching methods it is suggested that due consideration has not been paid to interactions between factors.

It is pointed out that undetected interactions between the treatment factor and factors varying within an experiment will most likely result in small mean differences between treatments and that interactions between the treatment factor and factors varying between experiments will lead to conflicting results among the studies.

In an analysis of some influential writings on the theory of experimentation in education it is shown that the current theory of experimentation is built on an assumption of additivity between the treatment factor and important groups of factors.

Finally some implications of the acknowledging of interactions for empirical research and reviews of research are taken up.

Pub. date:	**Pages:** 13	☐ **Swedish** ☒ **English** ☐	☐ **Final report** ☐ **Progress report** ☐	☐ **Diss. (Akad. avh.)** ☐ **Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete)** ☐ ....

Research supported by:
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ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author: Jan-Eric Gustafsson	**Inst.:** Institute of Education University of Göteborg

Title:
Verbal and figural aptitudes in relation to instructional methods. Studies in aptitude-treatment interactions.

Bibliographic reference:

Acta Universitatis Gothoburgensis, Göteborg, 1976
Göteborg Studies in Educational Sciences 17

Title of project:
The MID project (Models for the adaptation to individual differences)

Key words:
Teaching methods, instructional treatment, learner characteristic individual differences, interaction

Abstract:

The monograph is focussed on the study of aptitude-treatment interactions, i.e. differential effects of instructional treatments on pupils with different aptitudes. Results from studies of effects of illustrated and unillustrated teaching materials on pupils with different verbal and figural aptitudes are presented and attempts are made to integrate the results found in these studies with results from other studies which are reviewed in the book. The discussion is framed in terms of the greater concreteness of figural information and the demands posed by the task.

The statistical analysis of aptitude-treatment interaction studies is given consideration and alternatives to the methods based on multiple regression analysis are tried out. The problems and possibilities of applications of the results are also discussed.

Pub. date: April 1976	**Pages:** 228	☐ **Swedish** ☒ **English** ☐	☐ **Final report** ☐ **Progress report** ☐	☒ **Diss. (Akad. avh.)** ☐ **Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete)** ☐ ....

Research supported by:
National Board of Education

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author:

Lindblad, Sverker

Inst.:

Department of Educational Research
School of Education, Uppsala

Title:

The Hidden Production. On the problem of developing teaching-learning materials (and changing education)

Den dolda produktionen - till frågan om läromedelsutveckling och förändring av utbildning

Bibliographic reference:

Rapport nr 57, Pedagogiska inst, Lärarhögskolan i Uppsala

Title of project:

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Key words: teaching-learning materials, educational change , socialization

Abstract:

This report is intended to show the relations between the production of teaching-learning materials and their use within the teaching process:

a) Their production restricts teaching alternatives. The judgments and decisions made are tacit or hidden.

b) The production is rather intuitive in character and the assumptions made are largely unconscious.

Teachers and pupils have little possibility of determining and understanding the basic assumptions and of arriving at alternative ways of managing the teaching process. As a consequence, teaching is largely controlled by the teaching-learning materials. The following proposals have been made:

a) Open production, where assumptions are made explicit and alternative directions of work are clarified.

b) An evaluation of the materials that goes beyond the final product and reveals basic assumptions and alternatives, and is based on studies of the teaching process and not only the material and evaluation of the results.

This way would lead to an improvement in the production of teaching-learning materials and also in their better use. This would also lead to an increased awareness of educational matters among teachers and pupils.

This critical approach is in conflict with a legitimative socialisation. Thus, such matters can not be treated in isolation but must be related to current trends in the educational system.

Pub. date: March 1976	**Pages:** 22	☒ **Swedish**	☐ **Final report**	☐ **Diss. (Akad. avh.)**
		☐ **English**	☐ **Progress report**	☐ **Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete)**
		☐	☐	☐ ....

Research supported by:

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ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author: Tornberg, Reino & Carlsson, Magnus	**Inst.:** The section of occupational education, the Pedagogical Centre at the Stockholm Local School Authority

Title:

Invandrares attityder till självinstruerande material. En enkätstudie bland invandrare i arbetsmarknadsutbildningen./Immigrants´ attitudes to self-instructing materials. A questionnaire study among immigrants taking labour market training.

Bibliographic reference:

Work report no Y:60 from the section of occupational education, the Pedagogical Centre at the Stockholm Local School Authority, 1975.

Title of project:

Forskning om arbetsmarknadsutbildning (FAMU)./Research on labour market training.

Key words:

Attitudes, immigrants, labour market training, occupational education, self-instruction, vocational training.

Abstract:

The use of self-instructing materials has increased in general in education. In labour market training especially, there is a great need of such materials because of the variation in the course participants´ abilities and previous knowledge, and also because course participants are accepted continuously for the courses. Self-instructing materials may be used to adjust courses to the individual course participant´s pace and needs. However, immigrants can be expected to have special difficulties when using self-instructing materials because of language difficulties. Therefore, special attention has been paid to this group when investigating course participants´ attitudes to self-instructing materials. 466 course participants who were immigrants and who were studying at 7 labour market training centres in 1973 took part. A questionnaire, which had been translated to Finnish, Serbo-Croatian and Greek, was used to collect information.

The amount of self-instruction materials being used varied a lot between different courses. In general course participants would have liked less self-instructing materials and more instruction from teachers. 33 % of the course participants felt that self-instructing materials made you work more efficiently. A third (36 %) said that it was difficult to learn things with the materials, but just as many (34 %) felt that using the materials wasn´t difficult. The longer the immigrants had taken part in the courses, the easier they felt it was to use self-instructing materials. Almost all said that a good knowledge of the Swedish language was necessary in order to be able to manage self-instructing materials.

Pub. date: 1975	**Pages:** ca 70	☒ Swedish ☐ English ☐	☐ Final report ☐ Progress report ☐	☐ Diss. (Akad. avh.) ☐ Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete) ☐ ....

Research supported by:

The National Board of Education and the Labour Market Administration.

TREATMENT AND PREVENTION

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author: Sven G. Carlsson, Elliot N. Gale, & Alf Öhman

Inst.: Psychobiology Unit
Department of Psychology
University of Göteborg

Title:

Treatment of temporomandibular joint syndrome with biofeedback training.

Bibliographic reference:

Journal of the American Dental Association, 1975, 91, 602-605.

Title of project:

Muscle tension: Etiology and treatment.

Key words:

Biofeedback, muscle tension therapy, pain.

Abstract:

Treatment of temporomandibular joint syndrome by the use of biofeedback training involves two stages. First, the patient is made aware of the level of tension in the masseter muscle and, second, he is taught to reduce the level of tension. In those individuals whose pain most likely is associated with high muscle tension, this treatment method is apparently successful. The successful treatment of a patient with a history of long-term TMJ pain is described.

Pub. date: September 1975	**Pages:** 4	☐ Swedish	☐ Final report	☐ Diss. (Akad. avh.)
		☒ English	☐ Progress report	☐ Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete)
		☐	☐	☐ ....

Research supported by:

The Swedish Council for Social Science Research.

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ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author: Ericsson, Kent & Ericsson, Patricia	**Inst.:** Psykologavdelningen Forskningskliniken Ulleråkers sjukhus 750 17 UPPSALA

Title:
Förändrade mål på en vårdavdelning. Utvärdering av en försöksverksamhet med svagbegåvade män på ett specialsjukhus.

The normalization principle applied within the special hospital setting: evaluation of a programme on a ward for mildly retarded socially maladjusted men.

Bibliographic reference:

Rapp. Projekt Mental Retardation, Ulleråker, Uppsala

Title of project:
Mental Retardation Project

Key words:

normalization principle, mental retardation, residential care

Abstract:

The normalization principle was introduced in a ward of a special subnormality hospital, otherwise run on traditional custodial lines. Four working principles were developed: individualization, systematization, decentralization and integration.

The programme succeeded in introducing and establishing many improvements and the pattern of care changed towards a more normal way of life.

This report evaluates the programme from three aspects. Firstly, the process of change which occurred during the period. Secondly, an account of staff and patient turnover and their characteristics, conference activities and the ward's relationship to the rest of the hospital. Finally the extent to which the four working principles were fulfilled is accounted for.

Pub. date: Sept. 1975	**Pages:** 81	☒ Swedish ☐ English ☐	☒ Final report ☐ Progress report ☐	☐ Diss. (Akad. avh.) ☒ Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete) ☐ ....

Research supported by: Riksbanksfonden

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author:
Elliot N. Gale & Sven G. Carlsson

Inst.:
Psychobiology Unit
Department of Psychology
University of Göteborg

Title:

Look carefully; a short note on symptom substitution.

Bibliographic reference:

Behavioral Research & Therapy, 1976, 14, 77

Title of project:

Muscle tension: etiology and treatment.

Key words:

Biofeedback, muscle tension therapy, pain.

Abstract:

Two cases are discussed, where new symptoms appeared during the course of biofeedback therapy of pain, associated with the temporo-mandibular joint. The new symptoms were related to environmental change, and unrelated to initial symptoms or treatment. The concept os "symptom substitution" is discussed in the light of these observations.

Pub. date: March 1976	**Pages:** 1	☐ Swedish ☒ English ☐	☐ Final report ☐ Progress report ☐	☐ Diss. (Akad. avh.) ☐ Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete) ☐ ....

Research supported by:
The Swedish Council for Social Science Research.

VOCATIONAL EDUCATION

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH 348

Author: Mona Eriksson	**Inst.:** Department of Education University of Lund

Title:

Clientrelated supervision. Survey of problems. Part One: Introduction.

Klientrelaterad handledning. Problemöversikt och problemstrukturering.

Del 1. Introduktion.

Bibliographic reference:

Pedagogiska rapporter, No 2, Lund 1975.

Title of project:

Clientrelated supervision.

Key words:

Practicum, professional education, supervision.

Abstract:

A preliminary definition of clientrelated supervision is given. Characteristic of this teaching method is that a supervisor has the responsibility for the treatment of a client and for the instruction of a trainee (group of trainees). The situation should further be of such a nature that the trainee acts more or less as a professional practician.

A short description is given of the search for literature concerning clientrelated supervision. Clientrelated supervision is included in the training of e.g. social workers, psychologists, physiotherapists, doctors and dentists. The main part of the report consists of an attempt to view clientrelated supervision from different perspectives. The method is related to purposes of society, professional roles and the organization of the training program. Roles and steps in clientrelated teaching are discussed. The problem of avoiding educational lags in relation to rapidly changing and diffuse professional roles is accentuated. Another problem that is pointed out concerns difficulties in offering the student a richly varied set of supervised training courses - possibly combined with a great freedom of choice for the student - and at the same time avoiding a program which is incoherent and without a profile.

The report concludes with a short review of the opinions of different researchers concerning accomplished efforts to collect knowledge about the teaching method clientrelated supervision.

Pub. date: 1975	**Pages:** 34	☒ Swedish ☐ English ☐	☐ Final report ☒ Progress report ☐	☐ Diss. (Akad. avh.) ☐ Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete) ☐ ....

Research supported by:
Office of the Chancellor of the Swedish Universities

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SPPB 1976

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ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author:
Mona Eriksson

Inst.:
Department of Education
University of Lund

Title:
Clientrelated supervision. Survey of problems. Part Two: Instructional Goals. Klientrelaterad handledning. Problem och problemstrukturering. Del 2. Mål.

Bibliographic reference:
Pedagogiska Rapporter, No 3, Lund 1975.

Title of project:
Clientrelated supervision.

Key words:
Practicum, clinical education, supervision, educational objectives.

Abstract:

This paper commences by mentioning some ways of creating relevance in goals for different educational training programs.

How to define goals for different supervised training sequences is discussed. Among other things, agreement between client and practician as to treatment goals and agreement between student and supervisor as to educational goals is touched upon. Information and examples are given of goal documents and the use of behavioral terms and taxonomies in the stating of objectives. There seems to be a need for a specially designed comprehensive scheme of goals for client-related educational systems.

The following goals are judged as common goals for different university training programs with client contact: to perceive and enter into the professional role, to evaluate one's work, to deepen existing knowledge and acquire new knowledge, to establish and maintain a human and effective communication with the client. Different researchers' opinions of these goals are presented.

Pub. date: 1975	Pages: 31	☒ Swedish ☐ English ☐	☐ Final report ☒ Progress report ☐	☐ Diss. (Akad. avh.) ☐ Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete) ☐ ....

Research supported by:
Office of the Chancellor of the Swedish Universities.

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH 350

Author:
Mona Eriksson

Inst.:
Department of Education
University of Lund

Title:
Clientrelated supervision. Survey of problems. Part four: Evaluation.
Klientrelaterad handledning. Problemöversikt och problemstrukturering.
Del 4. Evaluering.

Bibliographic reference:

Pedagogiska rapporter, No 5, Lund 1975.

Title of project:
Clientrelated supervision.

Key words:
Practicum, clinical education, supervision, evaluation.

Abstract:

The present paper gives a survey of literature concerning the evaluation of supervised education where a client/patient is involved.

Problems and questions have been grouped under three main headings: evaluation of the individual student´s progress, evaluation of practical/clinical supervised training, and aids and information used in connection with evaluations.

Under the first heading, problems of grading practical/clinical work are discussed. The question as to the best time for evaluating the student´s professional ability is then considered. A survey of different advantages and disadvantages of having the supervisor, the client, a committee, peers or the student himself function as an evaluator is given.

Some twenty designs of different studies from the literature with the purpose of evaluating aspects of clientrelated supervision are presented under heading two. Attention is called to the necessity for crossvalidations, less narrow measurements and efforts to study the long-term effects of training.

Under heading three, examples are given of among other things check lists and rating scales used in practical/clinical training and work situations. Risks involved in the use of badly constructed aids are mentioned. The support that a good device can give learning and evaluation is, however, also pointed out.

Pub. date: 1975	**Pages:** 53	☒ **Swedish** ☐ **English** ☐	☐ **Final report** ☒ **Progress report** ☐	☐ **Diss. (Akad. avh.)** ☐ **Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete)** ☐ ....

Research supported by:
Office of the Chancellor of the Swedish Universities.

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ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author:	Inst.:
Mona Eriksson	Department of Education University of Lund

Title:

Interviewing training as a means of creating adequate student-client relationships.
Samtalsträning inom klientrelaterade utbildningar.

Bibliographic reference:

Pedagogiska rapporter, No 7, Lund 1975.

Title of project:

Clientrelated supervision.

Key words:

Interviewing training, human relations skill, micro-counseling.

Abstract:

The purpose of this report is to examine some possible ways of drawing up an interviewing training program that could be used in different basic curriculums, where practical work with a client or patient is involved.

Various kinds of research about interviews and possible goals for interviewing training are reviewed. Truax´ and Carkhuff´s research regarding facilitative interpersonal dimensions is accentuated. Different methods and programs for interviewing training are mentioned. Attention is called to demands for a systematic approach and goal direction in programs.

Starting from four criteria for choosing programs to be given special consideration in the project, two such programs are suggested. The programs are "Interpersonal Process Recall" by Kagan et al. and "Microcounseling" by Ivey et al. Some characteristic traits of these programs are presented. Empirical work within the project based on the Ivey microcounseling model is shortly described.

The report concludes with some suggestions for further work with interviewing training.

Pub. date:	Pages:			
1975	25	☒ Swedish	☐ Final report	☐ Diss. (Akad. avh.)
		☐ English	☒ Progress report	☐ Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete)
		☐	☐	☐ ....

Research supported by:

Office of the Chancellor of the Swedish Universities.

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author:
Mona Eriksson

Inst.:
Department of Education
University of Lund

Title:

Practices and requests with regard to client-related supervision in Swedish higher education.

Utformning av och önskemål om klientrelaterad handledning inom svenska högre utbildningar.

Bibliographic reference:

Pedagogiska rapporter, No 6, Lund 1975.

Title of project:
Client-related supervision.

Key words:
Practicum, supervision, clinical education.

Abstract:

The report presents results from a survey carried out among supervisors and students participating in educational programs which include practical training in relation to a client or patient. The survey was conducted by means of questionnaries. 80 supervisors and 153 students are involved in the study.

A short description is given of the educational programs included in the study, i.e. training programs for psychologists, social workers, speech therapists, physiotherapists, doctors and dentists.

The purpose of the study is to gather information from supervisors and trainees about procedures, problems and requests in connection with the supervised practicum. With the aid of this information it has been possible to study, among other things, which experiences and opinions are shared by most of the supervisors and the trainees. An exploration is made to learn on which issues the supervisor group and the student group have diverging opinions, and, also, to find out if the educational program that a person belongs to appears to influence the way in which he answers.

Finally three kinds of relationships are discussed in the light of the answers to the questionnaires, viz. the relationship between a supervisor and a student; between a student and a client or patient; and between the theoretical and the practical parts of the training programs.

Pub. date: 1975	**Pages:** 126	☒ **Swedish**	☐ **Final report**	☐ **Diss. (Akad. avh.)**
		☐ **English**	☒ **Progress report**	☐ **Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete)**
		☐	☐	☐ ....

Research supported by:
Office of the Chancellor of the Swedish Universities.

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author:
Gustavsson, Bengt & Dahlberg, Gudrun

Inst.:
The section of occupational education, the Pedagogical Centre at the Stockholm Local School Authority

Title:

Registerstudier av kvinnor i arbetsmarknadsutbildning. Kvinnliga kursdeltagares bakgrund, kursval och utbildningsresultat. / Studies of data from records concerning women taking labour market training courses. Female course participants' backgrounds, choice of course and educational results.

Bibliographic reference:

Work report no Y:64 from the section of occupational education, the Pedagogical Centre at the Stockholm Local School Authority, 1975.

Title of project:
Forskning om arbetsmarknadsutbildning (FAMU)./Research on labour market training.

Key words:
Background factors, evaluation, follow-up study, labour market training, women, women workers, vocational training.

Abstract:

Many women have difficulties finding work on the Swedish labour market, often because they lack previous work experience and vocational training. However, labour market training can often be a way out of the jobless situation. The section of occupational education has already published a series of introductory reports about women in labour market training (Y:55-58, K-L Harland). The present investigation is about women's situation during and after labour market training. Comparisons with men are also made. Data concerned 20 412 persons who were taking courses during the autumn of 1972. It was taken from Labour Market Administration records. 47 % of the persons were women.

The women were somewhat older than the men. Fewer women than men had been granted the training because of a handicap (18 vs. 35 %). More men had previous vocational training (21 vs. 15 %). Men and women usually attended different types of courses. For example, women attended more preparatory non-vocational courses. More men than women had dropped out of courses (25 vs. 14 %). Three months after the course, just as many women as men were employed. Not being employed of lack of appropriate work was more usual where women were concerned. The amount of women who were employed after the course varied within different sub-groups. Former house-wives were employed more often than the others while less of the immigrants were employed.

Pub. date:	**Pages:**			
1975	ca 100	☒ Swedish	☐ Final report	☐ Diss. (Akad. avh.)
		☐ English	☐ Progress report	☐ Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete)
		☐	☐	☐ ....

Research supported by:
The National Board of Education and the Labour Market Administration.

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author:	**Inst.:**
Gustavsson, Bengt, Dandenell, Anna, Jensfelt, Marianne & Lagerdahl, Björn	The section of occupational education, the Pedagogical Centre at the Stockholm Local School Authority

Title:

En pilotstudie om arbetsmarknadsutbildning i företag. / A pilot study of labour market training in companies.

Bibliographic reference:

Work report no Y:87 from the section of occupational education, the Pedagogical Centre at the Stockholm Local School Authority, 1976.

Title of project:
Forskning om arbetsmarknadsutbildning (FAMU)./Research on labour market training.

Key words:
Companies, education in companies, educational grants, employment policy, labour market training, occupational education, vocational training.

Abstract:

A lot of the vocational training in Sweden takes place at different companies. Certain forms of this education receive grants from the government. The purposes of these grants often concern regional, labour market or educational aspects. The companies must apply for grants at the county employment board. The trade unions are also bodies whose opinions have considerable weight. They also supervise most forms of company education with governmental grants.

In order to find out more about different types of education in companies, a pilot study was carried out at nine companies in Älvsborgs´ län, in consultation with the State Commission for Education in Companies. Interviews were held with the administrative staff at three county employment agencies and with employees at the educational office of the Labour Market Administration in order to survey possible problems. Data was then collected from manufacturers, supervisors, teachers, and course participants through interviews and questionnaires.

There are many different types of labour market training in companies. It was sometimes difficult for the companies to find out about rules and administrative procedures. On the whole, people were satisfied with the labour market training and felt that the proposed goals had been achieved. Some problems that were mentioned: Difficulties fulfilling the rule that 40 % of all new employees should be women. Difficulties concerning appropriate educational materials for the courses. Difficulties fulfilling the purpose of offering more general types of education in the companies.

Pub. date:	**Pages:**			
1976	ca 80	☒ **Swedish**	☐ **Final report**	☐ **Diss. (Akad. avh.)**
		☐ **English**	☐ **Progress report**	☐ **Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete)**
		☐	☐	☐ ....

Research supported by:
The National Board of Education and the Labour Market Administration.

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ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author:
Gustavsson, Bengt, Engqvist-Edlund, Ulla & Wiman, Mats

Inst.:
The section of occupational education, the Pedagogical Centre at the Stockholm Local School Authority

Title:

Handikappade elever vid Skärholmens gymnasium ser på sin utbildningssituation. / Handicapped students at Skärholmen upper secondary school look at their educational situation.

Bibliographic reference:

Work report no Y:59 from the section of occupational education, the Pedagogical Centre at the Stockholm Local School Authority, 1975.

Title of project:
Försöksverksamhet med integrering av svårt rörelsehindrade och andra svårt handikappade i gymnasieskolan. / Trial integration of the severely crippled and other severely handicapped students in the upper secondary school.

Key words:
Attitudes, environment, handicapped, integration of the handicapped, secondary education, study obstacles, vocational training.

Abstract:
In May, 1974, the Swedish government and the Stockholm Local School Authority agreed to let severely handicapped students attend the Skärholmen upper secondary school. The purpose of this experiment was integration of the crippled students with the rest of the students. Sweden's parliament had decided that further expansion of upper secondary schools for crippled students ought not to be made before this experiment had been evaluated. The reported investigation is a part of this evaluation.

Eleven severely handicapped students and two non-handicapped ones took part in the investigation. Questions (in structured interviews) were asked about students' background and handicaps, choice of main course, the outer environment, living conditions, integration, student care facilities, attitudes towards school and other students, activities during free time, and future plans.

All students felt that they liked attending an integrated school and that they got on well with their studies. They were also pleased with the possibilities of getting around at school. Contacts with non-handicapped students were few and superficial. Many handicapped students had difficulties finding things to do in their free time, mainly because it was hard to get around in the city in their wheel-chairs. Most handicapped students wanted to start work after finishing school, but could also consider continuing their studies. Many were afraid of ending up sitting in their wheel chairs with nothing to do.

Pub. date: 1975	**Pages:** 76	☒ **Swedish** ☐ **English** ☐	☐ **Final report** ☐ **Progress report** ☐	☐ **Diss. (Akad. avh.)** ☐ **Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete)** ☐ ....

Research supported by:
The National Board of Education (The Student Care Bureau at the Stockholm Local School Authority).

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

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Author:
Gustavsson, Bengt & Jensfelt, Marianne

Inst.:
The section of occupational education, the Pedagogical Centre at the Stockholm Local School Authority

Title:
Arbetsmarknadsutbildning - ger den arbete? En översikt över uppföljningsstudier rörande sysselsättning, arbetsanpassning och attityder till utbildningen./ Labour market training - does it result in work? A survey of follow-up studies concerning employment, adjustment to work and attitudes towards the labour market training courses.

Bibliographic reference:
Work report no Y:88 from the section of occupational education, the Pedagogical Centre, the Stockholm Local School Authority, 1976.

Title of project:
Forskning om arbetsmarknadsutbildning (FAMU)./Research on labour market training.

Key words:
Attitudes, adjustment to work, employment, evaluation of education, follow-up study, labour market training, occupational education, vocational training.

Abstract:

Labour market training is a political means of helping those who have a weak position on the labour market, as well as a way of supplying the need of labour with appropriate vocational training. Since labour market training has expanded greatly during the last few decades, it is increasingly necessary to evaluate its effects. The FAMU-group has carried out about 30 follow-up studies of former course participants. As well as a survey of the actual employment situation after the course, the person′s adjustment to work and the probable duration of employment have been investigated. Through the follow-up studies, it is also possible to gather useful viewpoints about the course′s curriculum and its contents, seen against the background of the working experience that the person has been through after the course.

One of the basic principles of the FAMU group′s work is that occasional studies of for example the course participants′ employment after the course are of limited value. Therefore, in order to find out more about the effects of the labour market training, different types of studies where the same persons are investigated upon several occasions have priority. So far, over 6 000 course participants from a lot of different courses have taken part in the FAMU group′s follow-up studies - mainly by answering questionnaires and occasionally through telephoned interviews. In addition, certain studies of records have been made. In the report about the follow-up studies, results from the studies are summarized.

Pub. date: 1976	**Pages:** ca 135	☒ **Swedish**	☐ **Final report**	☐ **Diss. (Akad. avh.)**
		☐ **English**	☐ **Progress report**	☐ **Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete)**
		☐	☐	☐ ....

Research supported by:
The National Board of Education and the Labour Market Administration.

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author:	**Inst.:**
Gustavsson, Bengt, Klockare, Barbara & Lannerlöv, Kerstin	The section of occupational education, the Pedagogical Centre at the Stockholm Local School Authority

Title:

Målrelaterade prov i fräsning. Resultat på proven för 139 kursdeltagare i utbildningen till fräsare./Goal-oriented milling tests. Results on the tests for 139 course participants in the milling courses.

Bibliographic reference:

Work report no Y:85 from the section of occupational education, the Pedagogical Centre at the Stockholm Local School Authority, 1975.

Title of project:
Forskning om arbetsmarknadsutbildning (FAMU)./Research on labour market training.

Key words:
Criterion-referenced tests, goal-oriented tests, labour market training, milling, occupational education, vocational training.

Abstract:

The expansion of labour market training in Sweden means that it is increasingly necessary to evaluate its effects. In occupational education, a stronger connection is needed between the courses and the actual tasks that the person will be confronted with upon employment. Methods of evaluation that have been related both to the goals of the education and to future tasks could help to bring about a more complete evaluation of the education. The purpose of the investigation is to describe the use of goal-oriented milling tests in labour market training. It is possible to compare course participants' results with those of trained milling workers on the same tasks. Information about the course participants' results on the tests (speed, scrapping) was collected from teachers at 69 labour market training centres. At 19 of these centres, milling tests had been used.

All course participants who had taken part in the milling tests during a one-year period were included in the investigation. 139 course participants had taken 695 subtests during this time. Thus the use of the tests are still rather limited. 19 % of the course participants were women and 39 % were immigrants. Compared with trained milling workers, the course participants were somewhat slower. In general, the course participants' amount of scrapping would be acceptable in industries. There were no differences concerning speed between age groups or between Swedes and immigrants. The men were slightly faster than the women.

Pub. date:	**Pages:**			
1975	ca 55	☒ Swedish ☐ English ☐	☐ Final report ☐ Progress report ☐	☐ Diss. (Akad. avh.) ☐ Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete) ☐ ....

Research supported by:

The National Board of Education and The Labour Market Administration.

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

358

Author: Gustavsson, Bengt, Klockare, Barbara, Lannerlöv, Kerstin & Thorslund, Bertil	**Inst.:** The section of occupational education, the Pedagogical Centre at the Stockholm Local School Authority

Title:

Yrkeskravsanalys för telereparatörer specialiserade inom hemelektronikområdet. / Analysis of occupational requirements for telecommunications repairmen specializing in the area of home electronics.

Bibliographic reference:

Work report no Y:74 from the section of occupational education, the Pedagogical Centre at the Stockholm Local School Authority, 1975.

Title of project:
Utveckling av läroplaner för yrkesinriktad vuxenutbildning (LYVUX). / Development of curriculums for occupational education for adults.

Key words:
Adult education, curriculum, labour market training, municipal adult education, occupational education, telecommunications repairmen, vocational training.

Abstract:
Curriculums for vocational training have to be continuously adjusted to changes within the trade, especially when the changes happen quickly. The purpose of the LYVUX project is to produce information necessary for curriculum adjustments both for municipal adult education and for labour market training. In the reported investigation, occupational requirements were analyzed for telecommunications repairmen specializing in the area of home electronics. 100 repairmen from different parts of Sweden answered a questionnaire about their work. Interviews were also made at different companies with supervisors, administrators, designers and others. There were two reference groups: One concerned with technicalities of the trade and one group specializing in work analysis.

To work as a telecommunications repairman, it is necessary to have a thorough understanding of the electrical circuits in the apparatus. There are considerable numbers of courses offering further training and most repairmen have taken part in such courses. Contact with customers is a very important aspect of the work. The work and the working environment entail both physical and mental strain, which is especially felt by those repairmen who work in homes. In spite of dissatisfaction with wages, most repairmen like their work. Over half plan to continue as repairmen. Most of those who have other plans for the future are considering more technically advanced positions within the field of electronics.

Pub. date: 1975	**Pages:** 139	☒ **Swedish** ☐ **English** ☐	☐ **Final report** ☐ **Progress report** ☐	☐ **Diss. (Akad. avh.)** ☐ **Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete)** ☐ ....

Research supported by:
The National Board of Education.

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ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author:	**Inst.:**
Gustavsson, Bengt & Lannerlöv, Kerstin	The section of occupational education, the Pedagogical Centre at the Stockholm Local School Authority

Title:

Lärares och kursdeltagares åsikter om målrelaterade prov i svarvning. En kartläggande studie av provens tillämpning i arbetsmarknadsutbildning. / Teachers' and students' attitudes towards goal-oriented lathe tests. A survey of the application of the tests in labour market training.

Bibliographic reference:

Work report no Y:53 from the section of occupational education, the Pedagogical Centre at the Stockholm Local School Authority, 1975.

Title of project:

Forskning om arbetsmarknadsutbildningen (FAMU)./Research on labour market training.

Key words:

Attitudes, criterion-referenced tests, goal-oriented tests, labour market training, lathe, occupational education, vocational training.

Abstract:

Labour market training is training for which a special kind of training allowance is granted by the Labour Market Administration. Since the mid-1960s it has expanded rapidly in Sweden. The cost has increased accordingly. 1973/74 some 100,000 persons took such courses. The main goal of the training is to enable participants to obtain steady jobs.

This is the first in a series of reports about goal-oriented tests and their use in labour market training. Thus the report begins with a survey of the theoretical background. In evaluation of education, more emphasis is placed now upon the course itself, rather than upon the students' achievements. In many cases, goal-oriented tests, which measure what the person knows according to certain criterions, may be used for this type of evaluation. 39 course participants from eight labour market training centres answered a questionnaire about the tests. Eight teachers were interviewed and 17 other teachers also answered a questionnaire.

The majority (86 %) of the course participants felt that it was an advantage to be able to take the tests. Over half (69 %) of the course participants felt that taking the tests was more like real industrial work than regular course assignments. All of the teachers felt that the tests helped them to instruct the course participants. A certain amount of insecurity about how to apply the tests during instruction was evident on the part of the teachers. The results of the investigation indicate that use of the tests could for example be increased through a more extensive teachers' manual.

Pub. date:	**Pages:**			
1975	ca 80	☒ Swedish	☐ Final report	☐ Diss. (Akad. avh.)
		☐ English	☐ Progress report	☐ Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete)
		☐	☐	☐ ....

Research supported by:
The National Board of Education and the Labour Market Administration.

360

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author: Gustavsson, Bengt & Lannerlöv, Kerstin	**Inst.:** The section of occupational education, the Pedagogical Centre at the Stockholm Local School Authority

Title:

Målrelaterade prov i svarvning. Kursdeltagarnas resultat samt jämförelser med vissa utbildningsaspekter. / Goal-oriented lathe tests. Results of course participants and comparisons with certain educational aspects.

Bibliographic reference:

Work report no Y:62 from the section of occupational education, the Pedagogical Centre at the Stockholm Local School Authority, 1975.

Title of project:
Forskning om arbetsmarknadsutbildning (FAMU)./Research on labour market training.

Key words:
Criterion-referenced tests, evaluation, goal-oriented tests, labour market training, lathe, occupational education, vocational training.

Abstract:

The expansion of labour market training in Sweden means that it is increasingly necessary to evaluate its effects. In occupational education, a stronger connection is needed between the courses and the actual tasks that the person will be confronted with upon employment. Methods of evaluation that have been related both to the goals of the education and to future tasks could help to bring about a more complete evaluation of the education. The purpose of the investigation is to describe the use of goal-oriented lathe tests in labour market training. It is possible to compare course participants' results with those of trained lathe workers on the same tasks. 423 course participants took part. Data was mainly collected by a questionnaire that the teachers filled in.

The use of the tests was rather limited: During a period of one year, less than half of the participants in the lathe courses had taken the tests. Only 5 % had taken all ten sub-tests. Compared with trained lathe workers, the course participants worked more slowly, although sometimes they were just as fast. The course participants had a slightly larger amount of scrapping. Older course participants were slower than younger ones. Women had just as good, and in some cases, better results on the tests than the men. No differences were found between immigrants and Swedes. Drop-outs had poorer results on the tests. Those who had been faster on the tests were also employed to a greater extent after the course. Suggestions to help teachers use the results of the tests in their instruction are made in the report.

Pub. date: 1975	**Pages:** ca 75	☒ **Swedish** ☐ **English** ☐	☐ **Final report** ☐ **Progress report** ☐	☐ **Diss. (Akad. avh.)** ☐ **Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete)** ☐ ....

Research supported by:
The National Board of Education and the Labour Market Administration.

361

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author:

Gustavsson, Bengt & Larsson, Folke

Inst.:

The section of occupational education, the Pedagogical Centre at the Stockholm Local School Authority

Title:

Uppföljning av deltagare från ny allmän grundläggande kontorskurs. Attityder och sysselsättningsförhållanden efter utbildningen. / Follow-up study of course participants taking a new general basic course in office work. Attitudes and employment situation after the course.

Bibliographic reference:

Work report no Y: from the section of occupational education, the Pedagogical Centre at the Stockholm Local School Authority, 1976.

Title of project:

Forskning om arbetsmarknadsutbildning (FAMU)./Research on labour market training.

Key words:

Attitudes, follow-up study, labour market training, office training, occupational education, vocational training.

Abstract:

During 1973 six labour market training centres offered as an experiment a new basic course in office work lasting 40 weeks. The group for research on labour market training (the FAMU-group) was requested to evaluate this course before its general acceptance as a labour market training course. Questionnaires were given to 145 course participants during the course (work report Y:46 from the section of occupational education). In the follow-up study, questionnaires were given at various intervals after the course: 1½ months, 6 months and 1 year afterwards.

The number of employed persons had increased from 67 % to 82 % during the year that had passed after the course. The majority had office jobs, many with rather qualified tasks. However, usually typewriting, telephone servicing, book-keeping and/or care of mail was included. Most said that they liked their work, although almost half wished that they could have more qualified tasks. More than half (58 %) were interested in further education. A third thought that such education would make it easier for them to obtain higher positions. A year after the course 7 % were out of work, 4 % were studying and 5 % were taking care of their homes and children.

Pub. date: 1976	**Pages:** ca 40	☒ **Swedish** ☐ **English** ☐	☐ **Final report** ☐ **Progress report** ☐	☐ **Diss. (Akad. avh.)** ☐ **Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete)** ☐ ....

Research supported by:

The National Board of Education and the Labour Market Administration.

362

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author:
Sjödahl, L.

Inst.: Department of Educational
and Psychological Research
Malmö School of Education
Fack S-200 45 Malmö

Title:
Analys av ett läroplanssupplement.
/Analysis of a curriculum supplement./

Bibliographic reference:
Department of Educational and Psychological Research, Malmö, 1975;
Pedagogisk-psykologiska problem, No. 284.

Title of project:
Educational planning for the forestry line in the upper secondary school.

Key words:
Content analysis, curriculum, teaching objective; stage: upper secondary

Abstract:

An introductory presentation of problems and questions in curriculum research is followed by a report of a content analysis of the curriculum supplement for the two-year forestry course in the upper secondary school. The analyses have been made by two independent analysts for all six subjects in the curriculum, and the main categories of the schedule of objectives have been the following: (a) Proficiency, (b) Evaluation, (c) Understanding. (d) Analysis, (e) Synthesis, (f) Social skills, (g) Motor skills, (h) Affective reactions. - Analysis shows that the curriculum supplement for the two-year forestry course at the upper secondary school deals predominantly with the objectives proficiency and motor skills, while not so much emphasis is placed on affective reactions, social skills, analysis and synthesis.

Pub. date: December 1975	**Pages:** 42	☒ Swedish	☐ Final report	☐ Diss. (Akad. avh.)
		☐ English	☒ Progress report	☐ Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete)
		☐	☐	☐ ....

Research supported by:
National Board of Education

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ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author: Sjödahl, L.	**Inst.:** Department of Educational and Psychological Research Malmö School of Education Fack S-200 45 Malmö

Title:
Attityd- och personlighetsförändringar under sjuksköterskeutbildningen.
/Changes in attitudes and personality during nursing training./

Bibliographic reference:
Department of Educational and Psychological Research, Malmö, 1975;
Pedagogisk-psykologiska problem, No. 275.

Title of project:
Vocational problems

Key words:
Attitude change, personality change, nursing training, nursing education, patient centeredness

Abstract:

The report describes a study of changes in attitudes and personality during nursing training. The study deals with an available population from term 1, term 3 and term 5, a total of 290 students. The attitude measurements have been carried out with five Likert scales intended to measure the following attitude factors: (1) Duty-conscious and extrovert attitude to the patient; (2) Concrete, anti-intraceptive attitude to the expressive side of the care; (3) Problem-belittling attitude to the patient's psychological situation; (4) Rational, instrumental attitude to the expressive side of the care; (5) Propensity for over-simplified generalizations and regulation-dependence concerning the expressive side of the care. Personality characteristics have been studied by means of the CMPS test, constructed by Cesarec and Marke. The test is based on the psychogenic needs in Murray's personality theory. - Analysis of variance shows that significant differences exist between the term groups, concerning both attitudes and personality factors. The differences have been studied more closely by means of discriminatory analysis.

Pub. date:	**Pages:**	☒ Swedish	☐ Final report	☐ Diss. (Akad. avh.)
September 1975	31	☐ English	☒ Progress report	☐ Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete)
		☐	☐	☐ ....

Research supported by:
National Board of Education

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author: Sjödahl, L.	**Inst.:** Department of Educational and Psychological Research Malmö School of Education Fack S-200 45 Malmö

Title:
Critical incident tekniken använd för två olika huvudsyften.
/The critical incident technique used for two different purposes./

Bibliographic reference:
Department of Educational and Psychological Research, Malmö, 1975; Reprint Series, No. 192.

Title of project:
Educational planning for the forestry line in the upper secondary school.

Key words:
Critical incident technique, job analysis, job description. planning of education

Abstract:

The critical incident technique can be used in two principally different ways for describing job demands. In the first method the goals of the job are stated in the instruction to the respondents. This approach will give incidents and categories defining job demands on a rather concrete level. In the second method no prestated general goals are given as a starting points for the respondents. In this latter case the critical incident technique is used to find out job demands expressed on a higher level of abstraction. The author gives examples of both ways of using the critical incident method.

Pub. date: 1975	**Pages:** 5	☒ **Swedish** ☐ **English** ☐	☐ **Final report** ☒ **Progress report** ☐	☐ **Diss. (Akad. avh.)** ☐ **Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete)** ☐ ....

Research supported by:
National Board of Education

SPPB 1976

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ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author: Sjödahl, L.	**Inst.:** Department of Educational and Psychological Research Malmö School of Education Fack S-200 45 Malmö

Title:

En modell för målsökning vid planering av yrkesinriktad utbildning.
/A model for goal seeking when planning vocational training./

Bibliographic reference:
Department of Educational and Psychological Research, Malmö, 1976;
Reprint Series, No. 193.

Title of project:
Educational planning for the forestry line in the upper secondary school

Key words:
Models, job analysis, vocational training

Abstract:

In the work psychology literature many theories about the work role are presented. Some of these theories are normative while others have a more descriptive character. The author presents a model specially adjusted for the planning of vocational training. From this model the following groups of variables are generated:

1. Goal aspects
2. Subject aspects
3. Organizational aspects
4. Training aspects
5. Future aspects
6. Situation aspects
7. Motivation aspects
8. Decision aspects
9. Feed-back aspects
10. Consequence aspects.

Pub. date: 1976	**Pages:** 3	☒ Swedish	☐ Final report	☐ Diss. (Akad. avh.)
		☐ English	☒ Progress report	☐ Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete)
		☐	☐	☐ ....

Research supported by:
National Board of Education

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author:

Sjödahl, L.

Inst.: Department of Educational
and Psychological Research
Malmö School of Education
Fack S-200 45 Malmö

Title:
Om val av modeller - några metodsynpunkter från UGYL-projektet.
/Choice of models - some methodological considerations./

Bibliographic reference:
Department of Educational and Psychological Research, Malmö, 1975;
Reprint Series, No. 181.

Title of project:
Educational planning for the forestry line in the upper secondary school.

Key words:
Models, research method, research planning, systems analysis, theories.

Abstract:

Choice of models by the researcher is discussed in relation to the goal of the research and to those who make use of it. System analytic points of view are discussed, among others, and the author emphasizes that the usefulness of system models is closely connected with how the system in question is delimited.

Pub. date: 1975	**Pages:** 4	☒ **Swedish**	☐ **Final report**	☐ **Diss. (Akad. avh.)**
		☐ **English**	☒ **Progress report**	☐ **Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete)**
		☐	☐	☐ ....

Research supported by:
National Board of Education

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ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author: Sjödahl, L.	**Inst.:** Department of Educational and Psychological Research Malmö School of Education Fack S-200 45 Malmö

Title:
Yrkesutbildning och samhälle.
/Vocational training and the society./

Bibliographic reference:
Department of Educational and Psychological Research, Malmö, 1976;
Pedagogisk-psykologiska problem, No. 290.

Title of project:
Educational planning for the forestry line in the upper secondary school

Key words:
Vocational training, educational planning, work analysis. future analysis

Abstract:
This report gives some of the theories that have grown up around the term work role. Vocational training which is principally based on school education can be presumed to have greater problems than the traditional apprentice education in adapting smothly to the demands from working life. A gap can grow between school activity and the demands from the job if the cooperation between the school and industry becomes too combersome. The report gives an account of the organs that have been set up in Sweden to maintain cooperation between job education and working life. It concludes with a presentation of different types of future analysis.

Pub. date: April 1976	**Pages:** 40	☒ Swedish ☐ English ☐	☐ Final report ☒ Progress report ☐	☐ Diss. (Akad. avh.) ☐ Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete) ☐ ....

Research supported by:
National Board of Education

SPPB 1976

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

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Author: Tornberg, Reino, Blom, Lena & Carlsson, Magnus	**Inst.:** The section of occupational education, the Pedagogical Centre at the Stockholm Local School Authority

Title:

Om studiesociala problem hos invandrare i arbetsmarknadsutbildning. Elevassistenters erfarenheter av sitt arbete med invandrade kursdeltagare. / Social adjustment problems related to studies among immigrants taking labour market training. Assistents' experiences of work with immigrant course participants.

Bibliographic reference:

Work report no Y:82 from the section of occupational education, the Pedagogical Centre at the Stockholm Local School Authority, 1975.

Title of project:

Forskning om arbetsmarknadsutbildning (FAMU)./Research on labour market training.

Key words:
Immigrants, information, labour market training, occupational education, social adjustment problems, vocational training.

Abstract:
Labour market training means that large adjustments have to be made by many individuals. This is especially the case where immigrants are concerned, who often come from countries with completely different educational systems. Many need support and help during their studies. Where labour market training is concerned, special assistents give such help to all course participants. This investigation is about the experiences of 50 assistents while working with immigrant course participants.

Most (70 %) had worked at the employment agencies before their jobs as social workers with course participants. Only a few worked full-time with immigrant matters, but a third felt that full-time jobs working with these matters should be available. Many pointed out that there was not enough time to take adequate care of the immigrants' needs for information and help. Guidance work and information were the most usual services given to the immigrants. Many assistents also helped the immigrants to get jobs. Almost two thirds of the assistents needed interpreters during their daily work, but a third of them couldn't get such help. The assistents (70 %) felt that there was a lack of printed information in the immigrants' own languages, and that they had not received enough information before the course. They suggested that immigrants should receive a better introduction to labour market training courses, for example through a special course, "Vocational life and education" (Arbetsliv och utbildning) which can help them to choose appropriate courses and vocations.

Pub. date: 1975	**Pages:** ca 50	☒ **Swedish** ☐ **English** ☐	☐ **Final report** ☐ **Progress report** ☐	☐ **Diss. (Akad. avh.)** ☐ **Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete)** ☐ ....

Research supported by:
The National Board of Education and the Labour Market Administration.

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ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author:
Tornberg, Reino & Carlsson, Magnus

Inst.:
The section of occupational education, the Pedagogical Centre at the Stockholm Local School Authority

Title:
Invandrares syn på sin situation i yrkesutbildning. En beskrivning av en grupp invandrare i arbetsmarknadsutbildning./Immigrants′ opinions about their situation when taking vocational training. A description of a group of immigrants taking labour market training courses.

Bibliographic reference:
Work report no Y:66 from the section of occupational education, the Pedagogical Centre at the Stockholm Local School Authority, 1975.

Title of project:
Forskning om arbetsmarknadsutbildning (FAMU)./Research on labour market training.

Key words:
Attitudes, immigrants, labour market training, language difficulties, occupational education, opinions, vocational training.

Abstract:
Since the 1930:s, Sweden has been considered a country with many immigrants. On Dec. 31st, 1973, the number of immigrants was 397 452. Many immigrants need occupational education in order to become functioning employed members of the Swedish society. All are entitled to 2 months of free instruction in the Swedish language. There are many immigrants in labour market training courses. In the reported investigation, a description is given of a group of immigrants taking vocational courses. Among factors described are: Background and abilities, opinions about the course, adjustment concerning the training. Data was collected during 1973 with the help of questionnaires, records, tests and teachers′ evaluations. 636 immigrants (49 nationalities) took part in the investigation.

There were more men (79 %) than women (21 %) in the group. Ages varied from 17 to 60 years old. Large variations were also found concerning previous schooling. 30 % had up to 7 years of elementary school. 22 % had gone to school for 10 years or more. About half of the immigrants lacked previous vocational training. Half had had at least 10 years working experience. 52 % said that they had not received enough previous information about the course that they were attending. Many had difficulties with the Swedish language. 57 % felt that they had difficulties understanding the textbooks. However, 62 % said that they knew enough Swedish to manage the course. The majority (80 %) of the immigrants said that they were satisfied with the course. 46 % felt that they would have good chances of getting a job after the course.

Pub. date: 1975	**Pages:** ca 70	☒ **Swedish**	☐ **Final report**	☐ **Diss. (Akad. avh.)**
		☐ **English**	☐ **Progress report**	☐ **Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete)**
		☐	☐	☐ ....

Research supported by:
The National Board of Education and the Labour Market Administration.

Author: Tornberg, Reino, Carlsson, Magnus, Engqvist-Edlund, Ulla & Lindroth, Christer	**Inst.:** The section of occupational education, the Pedagogical Centre at the Stockholm Local School Authority

Title:

Kursen "Arbetsliv och utbildning" för invandrare. En jämförande studie av två olika kurstyper. / The course "Vocational life and education" for immigrants. A comparative study of two different types of courses.

Bibliographic reference:

Work report No Y: from the section of occupational education, the Pedagogical Centre at the Stockholm Local School Authority, 1976.

Title of project:

Forskning om arbetsmarknadsutbildning (FAMU). / Research on labour market training.

Key words:

Choice of course, immigrants, information, labour market training, occupational education, vocational guidance, vocational training.

Abstract:

In order to choose an occupation and/or an appropriate education, it is necessary to have information about the possibilities on the labour market as well as about one's own abilities. The purpose of the course "Vocational life and education" is to help the course participants with such information. In the reported investigation, we wanted to find out how two courses, one lasting four weeks and the other lasting ten weeks, functioned. Data was collected through the use of structured interviews during 1974-1976. 195 immigrants took part in the investigation.

Over half (57 %) of the course participants were women. Many different nationalities were represented. The immigrants had lived in Sweden for periods of a few months to 15 years. Their previous education varied from four years of elementary school to university studies. Course participants taking both types of courses (78 %) felt that the theoretical part of the course had been very useful. They were usually pleased with the information about the labour market and possibilities of getting vocational training. 71 % of the course participants taking the short form of the course felt that their practical work experience was useful, compared with 88 % of the persons taking the longer form of the course. After the course, 71 % planned to continue with further education, 18 % were going to start work and 11 % had no definite plans.

Pub. date: 1976	**Pages:** ca 100	☒ Swedish ☐ English ☐	☐ Final report ☐ Progress report ☐	☐ Diss. (Akad. avh.) ☐ Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete) ☐ ....

Research supported by:

The National Board of Education and the Labour Market Administration.

MISCELLANEOUS

Author:
Stig Lindholm

Inst.:
Department of Education
University of Stockholm

Title:
Seeing for oneself. Report on an Experiment in Development Education

Bibliographic reference:
Development Studies 1/75. Information Division, SIDA, Stockholm. 1975

Title of project:
"U-lands- och miljöfrågor ur pedagogisk-psykologisk synvinkel".

Key words:
Development Education, Internationalization of Education, Teacher Training, Latin America.

Abstract: A group of Swedish teachers, teacher trainers and others, under the sponsorship of SIDA and the Swedish National Board of Education, participated in a field-trip to South America in June 1973 visiting Chile, Ecuador and Peru, as part of a pilot-program which has been in progress for several years. It's aim is to contribute to internationalization of education within the Swedish school system. Data were collected by means of questionnaires, group discussions, interviews and participant-observation.

After a dramatic arrival in Santiago with tear-gas and demonstrations the group discussed the idea that fear if overcome, through contact and identification with people, can create understanding. Identification, a necessary condition for understanding, builds confidence.

Also discussed are the causes of underdevelopment, possible solutions and the extent to which people in the developing countries are conscious of their state of dependence, lack of autonomy. Seeing that one's perception of others' self-respect or dignity is an imp. factor in the recognition of similarity, it is an insight which can provoke dissonance between our ideals and our practice. But, identification alone is not enough. Insight and intellectual understanding are required to assess the situation realistically and deal with it.

This report evaluates only the start and the first phases of a process that hopefully will continue for several years.

Pub. date: Summer 1975	**Pages:** 68	☐ Swedish	☐ Final report	☐ Diss. (Akad. avh.)
		☒ English	☒ Progress report	☐ Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete)
		☐	☐	☐ ....

Research supported by: The Swedish Council for Social Science Research and the Swedish International Development Authority (SIDA).

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ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author: Svante Lundberg, Staffan Selander, Ulf Öhlund (eds)	**Inst.:** Institute of Education University of Gothenburg

Title: Jämlikhetsmyt och klassherravälde
Equality Myth and Class Dominance

Bibliographic reference:

Bo Cavefors Förlag, Lund 1976.

Title of project:

Education, Class Structure and Socio-Economic Development

Key words:

Social Reproduction, Educational Theory, Educational Equality, Social Selection, Qualification.

Abstract: The part of the anthology written by the editors is an analysis of two basic functions of the capitalist educational system: the selection on a social class basis and the qualification of the labour force for capitalist production. Two theoretical systems are discussed in relation to Swedish reality: the structuralism of Bourdieu and Passeron, which concentrates on the effects of schools transmission of the dominant culture, and Altvater's capital-logic marxism which is primarily concerned with the consequences for the educational system of the techological transformations of the work process.

The authors' conclusion is that neither of these theories can serve as overall analyses of the school system in advanced capitalist societies. However, they are starting points for a new educational theory which can combat the bourgeois ideological thinking in this field.

Pub. date: April 1st	**Pages:** 294	☒ **Swedish** ☐ **English** ☐	☐ **Final report** ☒ **Progress report** ☐	☐ **Diss. (Akad. avh.)** ☐ **Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete)** ☐ ....

Research supported by:

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University Departments of Psychology

Department of Psychology,
University of Gothenburg,
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Department of Behavioral Science and Applied Psychology,
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Department of Educational Research,
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Fack, S-100 26 Stockholm

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Östra Ågatan 9, S-753 22 Uppsala

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Other Research Institutes

Department of Pharmacology,
University of Gothenburg,
Fack, S-400 33 Göteborg

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Department of Sociology,
University of Gothenburg,
Karl Johansgatan 27 A-B, S-414 59 Göteborg

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Viktoriagatan 13, S-411 25 Göteborg

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Department of Sociology,
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Department of Scandinavian Languages,
Unit for child language research,
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P.O. Box 6404, S-113 82 Stockholm

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Fack, S-104 35 Stockholm

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Department of Political Science,
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S-901 87 Umeå

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Department of Educational Research and Development,
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P.O. Box 256, S-751 05 Uppsala

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P.O. Box 514, S-751 20 Uppsala

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Psychiatric Research Centre,
Ulleråker Hospital,
S-750 17 Uppsala

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Förteckning över fonder, hos vilka anslag kan sökas för psykologisk och pedagogisk forskning[x)]

Arbetarskyddsfonden

Adress: Sveavägen 166, 8 tr., 113 46 Stockholm, tel: 08/15 13 00
Upplysningar: Kanslichef Bo Oscarsson,
Byrådirektör Waldemar Nyström

Fonden har till uppgift att stödja sådan forskning och utveckling samt utbildning och upplysning, som kan motverka uppkomsten av yrkesskador och annan av arbetsmiljön betingad ohälsa eller förbättra arbetsmiljön och därigenom främja hälsa och säkerhet i arbetslivet.

Ansökan i 25 ex å särskilt formulär före 1/3 resp 1/9.

Magnus Bergvalls Stiftelse

Adress: Skandinaviska Enskilda Banken, Notarieavd., Box 16067,
103 22 Stockholm, tel: 08/763 50 00.

Främjar vetenskaplig forskning genom anslag till svenska vetenskapsmän samt svenska vetenskapliga och kulturella institutioner.

Ansökan i 12 ex å särskilt formulär senast 15/9 (bilagor endast i 2 ex). Utdelning 15/1. Bestämmelser finns.

Byggnadsindustrins Arbetsforskningsstiftelse (BAS)

Adress: Statens råd för byggnadsforskning, Fack, 102 30 Stockholm,
tel: 08/24 81 00

Stiftelsen är ett samordnande organ för främst beteendevetenskapliga och produktionstekniska projekt inom arbetsforskning.

Ansökan på särskilt formulär. Utdelning under året, dock endast vid tre tillfällen avseende belopp över 50.000 kronor.

---

x) Uppgifterna i förteckningen har så långt möjligt kontrollerats i augusti 1976. - Kompletterande synpunkter beträffande förteckningen emottas tacksamt av samhällsforskningsrådets kansli (adr. Sveavägen 166, 16 tr., 113 46 Stockholm).

Ollie och Elof Ericssons stiftelse för vetenskaplig forskning och för välgörande ändamål

Adress: Facit AB, 597 00 Åtvidaberg

Främjar genom anslag och stipendier i första hand teknisk, ekonomisk och medicinsk forskning. Även annan vetenskaplig forskning kan efter styrelsens beprövande erhålla bidrag.

Ansökan före maj månads utgång, utdelning juni-september.

Folksam

Adress: Fack, 104 60 Stockholm, tel: 08/22 01 00

Försäkringsbolaget Folksam har tidigare haft fristående organ som t.ex. Folksams trafiksäkerhetsnämnd och Folksams rehabiliteringsråd, vilka delat ut anslag inom sina verksamhetsområden. Dessa har nu upphört och anslagsfrågorna handläggs centralt vid Folksams sociala råd och Folksams vetenskapliga råd.

Ansökningar, som skall ställas direkt till Folksam, kan inlämnas under hela året.

Upplysningar: sekreterare Arne Brundell eller sekreterare Stig Åhs, tel: 08/22 01 00

Stiftelsen Lars Hiertas Minne

Adress: Stiftelsen Lars Hiertas Minne, Eriksbergsgatan 3, 1 tr., 114 30 Stockholm
Upplysningar: Frih. Inger Leijonhufvud, tel: 08/10 94 01

Utdelar anslag för vetenskaplig forskning och för sociala ändamål till såväl enskilda personer som föreningar och institutioner, vilkas verksamhet kan anses vara till allmänt gagn. Ej studiestipendium.

Ansökan före 1 oktober.
Utdelning i november. Bestämmelser finns.

Hierta-Retzius Fond för vetenskaplig forskning

Adress: Vetenskapsakademien, Fack, 104 05 Stockholm
tel: 08/15 04 30
Upplysningar: Fru Elisabet Björkman

Syftar att genom understöd främja den vetenskapliga forskningen, framför allt den biologiska, men även ändamål, som tillhör akademiens övriga klasser.

Utdelning i mars vart tredje år. Nästa tillfälle blir 1979. Ansökan på särskilt formulär före 1/1 samma år.

Hierta-Retzius Stipendiefond

Adress: Vetenskapsakademien, tel: 08/15 04 30
Upplysningar: Fru Elisabet Björkman

Syftar att medelst utdelning av understöd och stipendier främja i vetenskapligt eller socialt hänseende viktiga ändamål.

Ansökan på särskilt formulär senast 31/12. Utdelning i mars.

Humanistiskt-samhällsvetenskapliga forskningsrådet

Adress (tills vidare): Sveavägen 166, 113 46 Stockholm,
tel: 08/15 15 80

Statens råd för samhällsforskning, som beviljar anslag för socialvetenskaplig, rättsvetenskaplig, psykologisk och pedagogisk forskning eller för publicering av vetenskapliga forskningsresultat inom sagda områden, kommer fr.o.m. den 1/7 1977 att vara sammanslaget med statens humanistiska forskningsråd till ett humanistiskt-samhällsvetenskapligt forskningsråd.

Ansökan på särskilt formulär och bilaga om forskningsprogram insändes i 13 ex (andra bilagor i 2 ex) före den 1/2. Utdelning sker under våren. Bestämmelser finns.

Idrottens forskningsråd

Adress: Riksidrottsförbundet, Strömsborg, Box 1216,
111 82 Stockholm
Upplysningar: Artur Forsberg, tel: 08/23 37 20

Idrottens forskningsråd inrättades 1970 för att inom Riksidrottsförbundet genom fördelning av anslag initiera och leda forskning av betydelse för idrotten. Rådet stöder både beteendevetenskapliga och fysiologisk-medicinska projekt.

Ansökan senast 31/3. Utdelning i maj. Särskilda formulär finns.

Harald och Greta Jeanssons stiftelse

Sekreterare: Advokat Mats Bendrik, tel: 08/14 12 50

Har till ändamål att främja vetenskaplig forskning inom medicinens område samt sådan forskning inom andra naturvetenskapsgrenar, vilken är avsedd att komma läkarvetenskapen till godo.

Ansökningstid kungörs i april-maj i Svensk Läkartidning.
Offentliggörande av tilldelning i regel 1 november.
Bestämmelser finns.

Helge Ax:son Johnsons Stiftelse

Sekreterare: Advokat Lennart Heijne, Birger Jarlsgatan 18,
114 34 Stockholm, tel: 08/10 95 21

Ändamål ....., att främja vetenskaplig forskning samt att understödja undervisnings- och studieverksamhet inom landet.
Anslag till både enskilda och institutioner.

Ansökan senast 28/2. Utdelning 22/6. Bestämmelser och formulär finns.

Karolinska institutets forskningsfonder

Adress: Karolinska institutet, Medicinska fakulteten, Fack,
104 01 Stockholm

Alla ansökningar, som gäller de av Karolinska institutet förvaltade forskningsfonderna, behandlas numera gemensamt vid ett tillfälle årligen.

Ansökan skall vara inlämnad senast den 1/10 på särskilt formulär, vilket kan rekvireras från Registrator på telefon 08/34 05 60.

Kungafonden

Konung Gustaf VI Adolfs 80-årsfond för svensk kultur, Box 16216, 103 24 Stockholm, tel: 08/10 00 15

Ansökan vilken tid som helst på året.

Fondens ändamål att verka för befästande och främjande av svensk kultur.

Längmanska Kulturfonden

Adress: Universitetskanslersämbetet, Box 16334, 103 26 Stockholm
Sekreterare: Byrådirektör Hans Björk, tel: 08/24 85 60

Uppgift att stödja vetenskap, konst och litteratur bl.a. genom understöd för vetenskaplig verksamhet samt understöd för offentliggörande av resultat.

Ansökan senast 31/12. Utdelning i maj månad.

Carl-Bertel Nathorsts vetenskapliga stiftelse

Adress: Nybrokajen 5, 111 48 Stockholm, tel: 08/23 05 25

Stiftelsen har till ändamål att främja avancerad vetenskaplig forskning, i regel över doktorandnivå. Utbildnings- eller studiestipendier samt resestipendier beviljas i regel ej.

Ansökan före 15/10 på särskilt formulär. Styrelsens beslut meddelas i regel under december månad.

Ograduerade forskares fond

Vid samhällsvetenskapliga fakulteten i Stockholm sker fördelningen av medel inom resp. institution. För upplysningar om fördelningsnormer vid andra lärosäten hänvisas till resp. universitetsförvaltning.

Stiftelsen Riksbankens Jubileumsfond

Adress: Riksbankens Jubileumsfond, Box 1649, 111 86 Stockholm,
tel: 08/24 32 15

Stiftelsen skall ha till ändamål att främja och understödja till Sverige anknuten vetenskaplig forskning.

Ansökan på särskilt formulär i 30 ex senast 1/2 och 15/8 (bilagor i 5 ex).
Utförliga bestämmelser finns.

Stockholms stads forskningsstipendier

Adress: Stadskollegiet, Stadshuset, 105 35 Stockholm
Upplysningar: Sekreterare Lars Lindblad, tel: 08/54 05 00

Bidrag till vetenskapligt forskningsarbete - företrädesvis av samhällsvetenskaplig och allmän kulturell art - som bedömes vara av särskild betydelse för den kommunala verksamheten inom Stockholms stad.

Svenska Handelsbankens Stiftelse för Samhällsvetenskaplig forskning

Adress: Svenska Handelsbanken, 103 26 Stockholm
Upplysningar: Kamrer Åke Wennman, tel: 08/769 10 00

Främjande av forskning rörande .... samt andra områden av intresse för den svenska affärsbanksverksamheten (endast ekonomiska frågor).

Ansökan senast 1 april.
Nämnden sammanträder som regel i maj.
Bestämmelser finns.

Trygg-Hansas 80-årsfond

Adress: 106 26 Stockholm
Upplysningar: Direktör Åke Magnusson, tel: 08/785 10 00

Huvudsakligt syfte att verka för att hindra uppkomsten av och lindra följdverkningarna av trafikolycksfall.

Ansökan före 1/2 på särskilt formulär.

Knut och Alice Wallenbergs Stiftelse

Adress: Box 16067, 103 22 Stockholm, tel: 08/763 50 00

Har till huvudsakligt ändamål att främja vetenskaplig forskning och undervisnings- eller studieverksamhet av landsgagnelig innebörd.

Ingen bestämd ansökningstid. Bestämmelser finns.

Åke Wibergs stiftelse

Adress: Torstenssonsgatan 3, 114 56 Stockholm, tel: 08/67 50 50

Utdelar anslag för främjande av vetenskaplig forskning, vård och uppfostran av ungdom ävensom undervisning och utbildning.

Ansökan senast den 1 november på särskilt formulär.

Åhlén-Stiftelsen

Adress: Kungsgatan 44, 111 35 Stockholm
Sekreterare: Nils Åhlén, tel: 08/44 90 00 eller 20 49 92

Främjar barns vård och fostran. Barns eller ungdoms undervisning eller utbildning.
Vård av behövande ålderstigna, sjuka eller handikappade.
Vetenskaplig undervisning eller forskning.

Ansökan senast 31/1 i 2 ex. Utdelning i maj. Bestämmelser finns men ej särskilda formulär.